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LIVES

OF

REMARKABLE CHARACTERS,

WHO

HAVE DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES

FROM

THE COMMENCEMENT

OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION,

TO

THE PRESENT TIME.

FROM THE FRENCH.

24342

IN THREE VOLUMES.

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MODERN BIOGRAPHY.

DUMOLARD (J. V.) a lawyer at Grenoble, born at Vizille in Dauphiné, was but 25 years of age when appointed to the legislation, by the department of Isère. On the 2d of October, 1791, he caused every individual to take the civic oath; and on the 15th of February, 1792, spoke in favour of divorce, and inveighed against the court of Sardinia. In March he declared against emigrants; in short, he for some time displayed sentiments much less moderate than those which afterwards distinguished him; but on the 11th of May he opposed the spirit of insubordination which reigned in the armies, and that of faction which governed the assembly. On the 16th and 20th he made vain efforts to defend the accused queen, and the justice of peace, Larivière. On the 20th of June he proposed a strict examination into the conduct of the department of Paris on that day, and obtained a decree that thenceforward no armed deputation should present itself to the assembly, nor to the constituted authorities. On the 8th of August he was near being assassinated, on leaving the assembly, by the Jacobins united with the Federates, for having opposed the decree of accusation against Lafayette. He escaped into a guard-house of the Palais-Royal, which he was obliged to quit by a back window. If these dangers did not depress his courage, at least they appear to have forced him to retreat,

for he quitted the tribune till the end of the session. Being elected, in September 1795, to the council of 500, he there defended several elections, and among others, that of J. J. Aimé, against the Jacobins, who wished to have them annulled. On the 9th of January, 1796, braving the murmurs and the cries of the opposite party, he maintained the cause of the relations of the emigrants, and tried to prove that they could not be deprived of their property: he was censured by the council for having made this speech, and was on the point of being sent to the Abbaye. On the 5th of May he warmly pleaded for the repeal of the law which ordained that the trial of the murderers at Lyon should be brought on before the tribunal of Isère; he afterwards denounced the encroachments of the directory in the nominations to different offices, and pleaded for the annihilation of the retroactive effect given to the laws on inheritances; on the 19th of June he was chosen secretary. On the 31st of August he made a report on hospitals, and pressed the assembly to endow them. On the 6th of September he denied the charges against the city of Lyon, which the directory had denounced as a nursery of counter-revolutionists. In December he declared for the liberty of the press, which the directory then wished to restrain, and compared the intricate project of Daunou on this subject, "to the folds of a serpent which would end by stifling the press under pretence of correcting its abuses." On the 11th of January, 1797, he again denounced the directory as invading the legislative power. He then ventured to plead in favour of the order of Malta, opposed the referring Lavilleheurnois and others to a military committee, and insisted that while the agents of Louis XVIII. were pursued, those of Orleans should not be neglected. In the month of March he pressed for a statement of all the laws adverse to the constitution, and declared that the directory had violated the law of nations, by causing a band of galley-slaves to be set on shore in England. On the 18th of May

he gave information of a tumult among the demagogues, and declared that they had devoted several deputies to their daggers. He shortly afterwards caused the representatives excluded by the law of the 15th Brumaire, to be recalled, proposed that the laws for the regulation of public worship should be repealed, and voted for the suspension of divorces, on account of incompatibility of temper. On the 25th of June he gave a detailed account of the conduct of the directory in Italy, desired it to answer for the destruction of the states of Venice and Genoa, and declared that Switzerland was threatened with a similar invasion. On the 12th of July he again denounced the Jacobins with the greatest fury. On the 18th he vehemently opposed the dismissal of the ministers who possessed the confidence of the assembly, and the approach of the troops whom the directory was summoning to the capital. On the 25th of August he inveighed against the establishment of the theophilanthropic club proposed by Leclerc. On the 30th he pronounced a very energetic speech against Bailleul, against the terrorists, and especially against the Orleans' faction, which he accused of actuating all the others. On the 31st he spoke in favour of the inhabitants of the Vendée, and the fugitives of the Rhine. In the contest carried on at this period between the majority of the directors and that of the councils, he had regularly opposed the directors, and had often attempted to fix on them the accusations directed against his party, of aiming at the overthrow of the constitution, for which reason he was included in the proscription of September 4, 1797, and condemned to be transported, but he escaped the search made after him, and was not conveyed to Cayenne. He, with several of his colleagues, delivered himself into the hands of the directors, who mitigated their punishment into a transportation to Oleron. At the conclusion of 1799 the consuls recalled him, and in March, 1800, restored him to his rights as a citizen, since which time he has been appointed sub-prefect

at Cambray, and latterly, in October, 1805, the department du Nord made him a member of the legislative body.

DUMONCEAU (L. A.) a Gallo-Batavian general, was a stone-cutter at Brussels when the revolution of Brabant began in 1787. He was originally appointed lieutenant in the regiment of West-Flanders, and in that capacity served at Bouvines. General Kœhler having remarked that he possessed understanding and courage, raised him to the rank of captain and major in his regiment, and gave him the command of a body of hussars, at the head of whom he distinguished himself by numberless proofs of intrepidity. When Brabant was subdued he went to Holland, furnished with credentials from his general, Kœhler, and was there made a major-general. In May, 1793, the representatives of the people who were sent to the army of the North, where he served as colonel of a Belgic battalion, passed a high eulogium on his courage. He was recommended to the deputy Gasparin by general Lamarlière, who solicited for him the rank of brigadier-general. He took the posts of Roucq, Halluin, and Menin, from the Austrians, and seconded the operations of general Souham in Holland, which he entered with Pichegru, and in April, 1795, addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants of the Hague, urging them to union, and threatening to punish those who should endeavour to resist. In June the same year he went into the service of the Batavian republic, and was employed against the Anglo-Russian expedition. It appears that in October, 1802, the Batavian government was somewhat alarmed at the writings distributed among the army, fearing a sudden military attack. Generals Daendels and Dumonceau were on this occasion sent to the Hague, to come to an explanation with the government. He still continued to be employed, and in 1805 commanded the expedition destined to invade England. In the month of October the same year, he took the command of a division of marshal Bernadotte's

dotte's army, traversed Franconia, and distinguished himself at the taking of Ingolstadt, and at the passage of the Danube.

DUMONT (ANDRE) deputy from La Somme to the national convention, voted for the death of Louis XVI. without reprieve, and without appeal. On the 24th of March, 1793, he denounced to the convention an address from the town of Amiens, petitioning "for the trial of Robespierre, Danton, Marat, &c. &c. and for passing a law against assassins and promoters of assassinations." He then persecuted the Girondins with the utmost severity. In the month of July he was sent to the department of the Somme, where he did not spare even the poor, whom he ordered to carry their names and places of abode strung round their necks. On the 9th of September he caused 200 persons, 64 of whom were priests, to be thrown into the water, and wrote thus to the convention: "I have had five dozen of these animals, black beasts, tied in pairs; they have been exposed to the public derision, under the guard of the players, and afterwards committed to prison." This detail was terminated by reflections on the memory of Louis XVI. whom he styled "the headless." He wrote also "that three things made the department tremble, namely: the revolutionary tribunal, the guillotine, and the partisan of Marat, André Dumont." Another time he told of a rich prize of nobles and priests, whom he termed his guillotine game. Prudhomme has devoted 30 pages of his History of the Crimes of the Revolution to André Dumont, but it is a detail too revolting to humanity. Having returned from his mission in July, 1794, he was secretary to the assembly. On the 27th of July, 1794, he declared violently against Robespierre, accused even his brother of wasting the treasure, and caused Herman, Lannes, and David, to be arrested. In August he was a member of the committee of general security, in September president of the convention, and in October a member of the committee o

public safety, after which time he more and more withdrew himself from the Jacobin party, which was weakening, and became one of its most violent enemies. He strove even to justify himself for the oppression he had practised during his mission, by saying, what might be true, that he had stripped and imprisoned so many citizens only to save them from the rage of the terrorists. On the 31st of July he demanded the punishment of his colleague Joseph Lebon, with whom he had been at variance during his revolutionary mission. On the 5th of December he attacked Maignet for setting fire to Bédouin; caused the outlawry of his deputy Devérité, which at his desire had been pronounced after the 31st of May, to be revoked, and on the 15th commended the services done by the revolutionary committee, and opposed their abolition as well as the return of Lanjuinais, Defermont, and others. Being soon after accused and insulted by the Jacobins, he strove to vindicate his conduct, and obtained a decree that every member who should insult another, should be sent to the Abbaye. On the 31st of December he proposed that the punishment of death should be inflicted no more, save on royalists. In February, 1795, he made a violent speech to persuade the legislative body to find out and disarm the accomplices of Robespierre; he then obtained also the repeal of the decree which instituted a festival on the 31st of May, in the course of March again declaimed against the Jacobins, and at the same time against the royalists. He shewed the greatest courage in the midst of the insurrection, against the convention, which broke out on the 1st of April, 1795, ordered the arrest of several of the deputies who were accused of having favoured it, and caused Billaud, Collot, and Barère to be condemned to transportation. In the course of the month he attributed to the refractory priests the agitation which reigned in the interior, and proposed that measures should be taken against them. On the 1st of May he voted for the publication of a speech

of Louvet's against the royalists, in order to prove that the convention was not acting for their advantage in overturning the Jacobins. He, in turn with Vernier and Boissy d'Anglas presided in the assembly at the time of the new commotion which broke out on the 20th of May the same year, and in which the representative Féraud perished, and again behaved with great spirit, urging the most violent measures against the insurgents. Being re-elected to the council of 500, he declared warmly in favour of the relations of emigrants on the 10th of January, 1796, and spoke again with great boldness, on the same subject, in the meeting on the 7th of April. In May, 1797, he quitted the council, and after the 18th Brumaire was appointed sub-prefect at Abbeville, where he has effaced the memory of his revolutionary opinions and crimes.

DUMOURIEZ (C. F.) born at Cambray on the 26th of January, 1739, and descended, as his memoirs state, from a Provençal family engaged in the law, named Duperrier. His great grandfather married a mademoiselle de Mouriez, and took her name, which was afterwards corrupted into Dumouriez. He was at first placed at the college of Louis-le-Grand, but his health being bad, his father, the author of the pretty poem of Richardet, removed him thence, and completed his education himself; and, in 1757, took him with him to M. d'Estrées' army, where he had just been appointed muster-master. The young man being placed the following year as a cornet in the cavalry regiment d'Escars, received a wound in 1759 at the battle of Emstetten. In the battle of Klosterkam he was again wounded and taken prisoner; obtained the rank of captain in 1761; in 1763 his regiment was disbanded and he was honoured with the cross of St. Louis. His restless spirit not suffering him to live in quiet, he went to Italy; successively offered his services to the Genoese and to Paoli, who were at this time contending for the government of Corsica; and having been refused by both parties, went to that island as

an independent man, joined one of general Paoli's enemies, and fought before Bonifacio. After having intrigued some time longer in Corsica, he returned to France, and proposed some schemes for seizing the island he had just left, but was treated by the government as an adventurer. He then went to Spain, visited the frontiers of Portugal, and, in 1766, published a work concerning that kingdom, entitled Essays on Portugal. In 1768, when the conquest of Corsica was resolved on, he contrived to be employed as assistant to the adjutant-general of the little army sent thither. He was then made a colonel, and quarrelled several times with all the generals, particularly general Marbœuf, on account of his passion for directing every thing, doing every thing, censuring every thing. The French government having thought proper, in 1770, to concern itself in the affairs of Poland, commissioned him to go and endeavour by his intrigues to exasperate the confederation of Bar against Russia. In 1771 he made a campaign against the Moscovite army, then returned to France, and in 1772 published a work on the uses of light-armed troops. In 1773 he was dispatched to Hamburgh, on a mission relative to Sweden, but having out-gone his instructions, was arrested, and shut up in the Bastile, where he wrote a book on war, and some other trifling productions. At the expiration of six months, he was removed to the castle of Caen, was almost immediately allowed the whole range of the town, and at the death of Louis XV. his sentence was revoked. In September, 1774, he married his cousin. Being in 1776 appointed one of the persons commissioned to examine in what part of the Channel a dock-yard could be constructed, he, in 1778, obtained the command of Cherbourg, and without suffering himself to be discouraged by the refusals he met with, then proposed ten different plans for attacking Jersey, Guernsey, and the Isle of Wight. When a plan was laid down for a descent on England, he was to have been employed in the division of St.

Malo: but this expedition ending in nothing, he returned to Cherbourg, where he employed himself in the labours of the dock-yard, and in 1788 was made brigadier of the king's armies. During the winter of 1789 he went to Paris, and published a small tract, called, "Papers of a Bailiwick which will not send a Deputy to the States-General," in which he declared in favour of the principles then popular, yet could not succeed in getting himself nominated as a deputy. He then returned to Cherbourg, was elected commander of the national militia of that city, and appointed governor of Lower Normandy. At the end of the year he again went to the metropolis, became one of the Jacobin society, and wrote several other pamphlets, among the rest one against the friends of the blacks. In despair at not being able to obtain any important place, he conciliated the deputies, charged the king, the queen, the ministers, with projects, and at last went to Brabant, but not having been received, as he expected, by the rebel leaders, he returned to Paris, and strove to connect himself with Mirabeau, against whom he had formerly inveighed in his pamphlets. At this period he was employed as major-general in the 12th battalion of the army; but ill-satisfied with a post which gave him no opportunity of attracting attention, he returned to the capital, and continued to assail the ministry with military and political schemes. When Louis XVI. fled to Varennes, he wrote to Barère that he was going to assemble all the troops he could in his government to defend the assembly, went to Nantes, marched against the first insurgents of the Vendée, connected himself afterwards with the deputy Gensonné, who had been sent into the west to appease the first commotions, and became his panegyrist. On his return to Paris he flattered the Jacobins more than ever, and was appointed second to Luckner in the command of Alsace, but he gave up this place for that of minister for foreign affairs, which he obtained on the 15th of April, 1792. During the short

time he held it he devoted his whole attention to casting censures on the house of Austria, against which war was at his instance declared. He soon bartered his situation for that of war-minister, of which he took possession on the 13th of June, but which he held only four days, resigning at the precise period when Lafayette came to complain of all the ministers in the name of his army. He then went to serve as lieutenant-general in the army commanded by Luckner; in July he joined that which Arthur Dillon headed in Flanders, and lastly that of Lafayette, of which he was leader, after the 10th of August, His lieutenant at that time was the eldest son of the duke of Orleans (then called Egalité) who after having served with some celebrity during this whole campaign followed him abroad; this connection made the different parties suspect him of a desire to re-establish monarchy in favour of the house of Orleans. He had to oppose the Prussians, Austrians, and emigrants united, who had just made themselves masters of Longwy and Verdun, and who were advancing towards Champagne, he took post at Grand Pré, and seized the five defiles of the Argone forest, but that of Croix aux Bois having been forced by the Austrians, he withdrew towards the Menehoult, and obtained a sort of advantage near Valmy. He afterwards opened a negociation with the king of Prussia, and commenced by requiring him to retract the duke of Brunswick's manifesto. The politics of the cabinets, the insinuations of the French government, sickness, the season, all soon concurred in deciding the retreat of the Prussians, and Dumouriez durst not, or would not (for it appears that on this article he had made a secret agreement with the Prussians alone,) harass them in their retreat to the frontier as he might have done. In the course of October he went to Paris and concerted a plan for a winter campaign with the executive counsel. On the 15th he was present at the meeting of the Jacobins, harangued the assembly, received the red-cap

and fraternal salutation, was courted by all parties, and publicly embraced by Robespierre. On the 24th of October, when he was returned to his army, he addressed a proclamation to the Hollanders, calling on them to revolt from their prince; on the 28th put his troops again in motion, and on the 6th of November, attacked the Austrians in their camp at Jemmappe. Notwithstanding the inequality of numbers, the Imperialists, who were well entrenched, defended themselves bravely, and a long and bloody battle was fought before they gave up the victory. On the 13th an engagement took place at Anderlech, in which he was victorious, because general Staray, who commanded the enemy, was wounded on that occasion. The day following he entered Brussels: on the 22d he fought the Austrians before Tirlemont, on the 27th routed their rear guard at Varroux, and afterwards made his troops take up their winter-quarters on the Meuse and Roër. He then busied himself with his complaints against the minister Pache, with whom he had been openly at variance during the whole campaign, because Pache had let his army be in want of all necessaries. In December he wrote a letter from Liège to Anacharsis Clootz, in which he called him the orator of the sans-culottes, and styled himself general of the sans-culottes. He shortly after went to Paris to endeavour, if his memoirs are to be believed, to save Louis XVI. whose trial was going to begin; during this time he lived much more with the deputies of the Gironde party; but he had little influence, and was even denounced to the convention. He then wrote to Miranda, to whom he had in the mean time intrusted the command of his army, to make preparations for the expedition he meditated. Among others he desired him to obtain a loan of eight millions of florins at Anvers, and, if necessary, to get the money by force from the principal merchants and the clergy. On the 15th of February he ordered him to open the campaign by the bombardment of Maestricht, and himself attacked Holland

on the side of Breda and Klundert, which he seized. He had sent before him a proclamation, in which he urged the Hollanders to shake off the yoke of the house of Orange. But the greatest part of his army, which he had left dispersed in cantonments, under the command of Valence, could not resist the prince of Cobourg, who attacked the advanced posts on the Roër, on the 1st of March, and having routed them, appeared the next day before Maestricht, the siege of which was hastily abandoned. Dumouriez, obliged to come to the assistance of Valence, collected all his troops in the plains of Tirlemont, and fought with the Austrians the battle of Nerwinde, which he lost through the fault of Miranda, who commanded his left wing. He also met with another check near Louvain, and was obliged to retreat. These reverses gave the signal for his ruin; all who wished his destruction inveighed against him, but aware of the fate preparing for him, he sought to silence his accusers by retreating. When come to the French frontier, he delivered up to the Austrians four commissioners, and the minister Beurnonville, who were come to arrest him; then he dispersed his troops in cantonments, and endeavoured, but too late, to seize Condé, Lille, and Valenciennes, where new commissioners from the convention being arrived, soon began to form an army, which was continually increasing in consequence of Dumouriez's uncertainties. He, however, sent a proclamation to those who continued faithful to him, in which he even promised to restore the constitutional royalty in the person of Louis XVI.'s son, and gave notice that the prince of Cobourg and he had made an agreement for the execution of this project. The next day, when going with his staff to his illustrious co-adjutor, some of the volunteers of Versailles fired on him, and compelled him to swim across the Escaut, after which he despaired of success, and no longer daring to appear before his troops, remained in the Austrian army with only three or four thousand deserters. The conven-

tion having outlawed him, and promised a reward of 300,000 livres to whoever should produce him dead or alive, he wrote to the members to inform them he was going to march to deliver France from the Jacobins. "Though I be to be called Cæsar, Cromwell, or Monk," said he, "I will save my country spite of the Jacobins, and the conventional regicides who protect them. I will re-establish the constitution of 1791," &c. &c. Having already concluded a truce with the prince of Cobourg, who had stipulated not to molest him in his retreat, he retired first to Brussels, then to Cologne, and was roughly refused permission by the elector to sojourn at Margentheim. He then went to Switzerland, and in the course of June to England, which he was almost immediately obliged to quit in consequence of the injunctions of Lord Grenville. He wandered for some time incognito in Switzerland and in Germany, and at last settled in the Danish territory, near Hamburgh. As he was no longer able to fix the attention of the world by his exploits, he resumed the pen, and gave a history of his life. He was really a political Proteus, and there was no faction, except the Montagne, for which he did not in turn declare, in the different pamphlets which he published during his exile; and from the panegyric on his first idol, the constitution of 1791, to the letter printed in 1799, and in which he declares himself a royalist, and a subject of Louis XVIII. there is not a single line of his writings which may not be refuted by another. Since this time the French journals have often placed him at the head of various intrigues suited to his enterprising disposition. In 1799 he was supposed to present to Europe new plans of coalitions, in 1800 a report was spread that he was welcomed at the court of Russia, and that he had effected in London the reconciliation of the family of Orleans with the other branches of the house of Bourbon; in 1804 it was said that he was intended, with Pichegru, to command an expedition against the coasts of Bretagne. What is certain is

that he was appointed, towards the end of 1803, co-adjutor with the duke of York, as counsellor of war, but that he did not keep this place long. In November, 1805, he went to Germany, on the renewal of hostilities, with a mission from the English government.

DUPEROU, a royalist agent in France, was educated for the diplomatic line, studied at the university of Heidelberg, travelled over great part of Europe, and learned five modern languages. He joined in the French revolution, and, after the 10th of August, 1792, was employed under the minister Lebrun to discover the numbers and position of the hostile armies. He was engaged in the secret correspondence of the army of the Rhine, and contributed by the information he gave, to the relief of Landau, and the taking of Spire and Neustadt; he was afterwards employed in the administration of foreign affairs, (the best situation in the world for secret agents) under Deforgues and Charles Lacroix, and then passed as deputy into the office of consulships. His altercations with Boulouvard, chief of a division, and some writings founded on the principles of the Vendémiairists, occasioned his dismissal. It is remarkable that he obtained a diploma, and an admission into the legion of honour for having defended the convention on the 13th of Vendémiaire, year 4, (10th of October, 1795,) when he was writing against it. Being left unemployed, he attached himself to the royalist party, directed the English counter-police at Paris, in concert with Hyde, and was arrested at Calais in April, 1800. He escaped, was retaken and confined in the Temple till 1803, when he obtained his liberty under the inspection of government; he then made some very useful disclosures to the police. He married at Grenoble, and was still living there in 1806.

DUPERRET (C. R. L.) a husbandman, deputy from the Bouches-du-Rhône to the legislative assembly, and afterwards to the national convention, voted

for the confinement of Louis XVI. and his banishment at a peace. Attached to the Gironde party, he was one of those who declared most loudly against the Montagne, and, especially on the 10th of April, 1793, when he caused an alarming confusion in the assembly by resisting the Jacobins. One of them having threatened him with a pistol, he drew his sword, and braved the faction that would have sent him to the Abbaye. He was not, however, included in the decree passed against the Girondins on the 2d of June. On the 12th of July he received a visit from Charlotte Corday, conducted her to the house of the minister of the interior, and, on the 14th, was implicated in the assassination of Marat, in consequence of a denunciation from Chabot. He easily repelled this accusation; but scarcely had he escaped this danger, when he fell into another, which cost him his life. He had been the editor of the famous protest of the 6th of June, which afterwards served as a pretence for the arrest of 73 deputies; a decree of accusation was passed against Duperret himself: he was brought before the revolutionary tribunal, and condemned to death on the 31st of October, 1793, as an enemy to the transactions of May the 31st, and June the 1st and 2d. He was then 46 years of age. It is positively asserted that his son has, since his father's death, received from the committee of general security a very considerable sum for fabricating incendiary papers in the interest of the revolutionary government.

DUPHOT, adjutant-general, and chief of a brigade in the service of the French republic, was born at Lyons, served with success in 1794, 5, and 6, in the army of Italy, and displayed there a striking union of valour and good conduct, of which he had already afforded proofs when in the army of the Pyrennees. In 1796 he was commissioned by Bonaparte to organize the army of the Cisalpine republic. In 1797 he went to Rome in the suite of the ambassador Joseph Bonaparte, to whose sister-

in-law Mademoiselle Clary, since married to Bernadotte, he was engaged, and there fell a victim to the popular tumult which began on the 28th of December. Different parties have in different ways related these events; yet, setting aside all the conjectures of the public prints, and relying only on the dispatches of the Roman government, it appears that the French ambassador, Joseph Bonaparte, had no share in this insurrection, and even opposed it. It is true that French principles had excited it; some partisans of the revolution, as well Romans a foreigners, were performers in it; and Duphot desirous, as Joseph Bonaparte stated in his dispatch, of dispersing this mob, which was as he said only ridiculous, was killed by the troops of the pope and not by the revolters, who were on the contrary coming to claim his support, and his body was afterwards insulted by the Roman populace. The French ambassador immediately withdrew to Florence, and the conquest of Rome was the consequence of this event.

DUPIN (A.) deputy from Aisne to the national convention, voted in a very singular manner on Louis XVI.'s trial, proposing that the king should undergo the severest punishment, save death, mentioned in the penal code. He constantly shewed himself the friend of Barère; and Mercier, in his New Paris, calls him the servant of Amar, whom he abetted in his violence. On the 12th of June he protested against the transactions of May the 31st, and on the 30th of June withdrew the signature which he had affixed to the protestation. In August he tendered his resignation, and remained in the assembly. At the time of the revolution he was employed in some department of finance, and it has been said he began life as the servant of a farmer-general, a circumstance which probably induced him to persecute that class to whom he owed his fortune, and indeed it was in consequence of his depositions against farmers-general that all of

them were impoverished, and 60 sent to the scaffold. Mercier also relates, that "Dupin was then charged to make an inventory of his victims, that he gorged himself with their spoils, and that he had still another memorial concerning their coadjutors, when the 9th Thermidor forced him to suppress it." However, on the 5th of May he moved for an order concerning the measures employed to ruin the farmers-general, attributed their impoverishment to Robespierre and his faction, explained that his peculiar office was limited to the revision of their accounts, but that subject to the government committees he was denounced by Vadier as the venal tool of the farmers-general; that to save himself he, in the name of the united committees, made the report which had been heard, still desirous, however, to express his conviction of the personal innocence of the accused, &c. &c. He was a frequenter of the Jacobin society, where he was denounced as a protector of the nobility, and on the information of Génissieu and Lesage of Eure and Loire, was, on the 9th of August, put under arrest as guilty of embezzling and wasting the public money, and as having taken from M. Cugnot de Lépinay alone, before his destruction, 100,000 livres in assignats, and 95 louis in gold; but what renders it probable that the preceding accusations were at least exaggerated is, that he was obliged to sue for a petty place as a means of subsistence, and he yet holds it in the united departments.

DUPLANTIER (C. M. VALENTIN) was, before the revolution, advocate-general to the bailiwick of Bourg-en-Bresse, and one of the best informed magistrates of the present day, became, in 1790, king's commissioner to the tribunal in the department of Ain. Having, at the time of the siege of Lyons, taken a part in the federal tumults which agitated that part of the country, and having been deputy from the same department in the Jura, he escaped the proscription of the reign of terror only by concealing himself amidst those employed among the

baggage-waggons of the army of Italy. In September, 1795, he was deputy from Ain to the council of 500, where he embraced the moderate or Clichien party, and shewed himself favourable to the admission of J. J. Aimé, whom the Jacobins wanted to exclude. In September, 1796, he denounced Reverchon, commissary from the directory, who had exceeded his powers in appointing a governor of a department. He strongly opposed the amnesty demanded for all revolutionary crimes, and pleaded for the annulment of the famous law of the 3d of Brumaire, against the relations of emigrants. In March, 1797, he defended against the directory the sentence of the court of cassation in favour of Lavilleheurnois, and those who were accused with him. On the 12th of July he made a report against the clubs, described them as nests of Jacobinism, and proposed to assign for their meetings places which should be in the public view. On the 19th he defended the fugitives of Alsace against Bourdon de l'Oise, who opposed their return. On the 21st (it was at the time of the struggle between the majority of the directory and that of the councils) he announced to the assembly that, through a *new inadvertence*, fresh troops were advancing towards Paris, notwithstanding the protestations of the directory that they would bring up no more. This remark was not pardoned him by the victorious triumvirate, and he was included in the proscription which followed the 4th of September, (18th of Fructidor, year 5). He escaped transportation to Cayenne, took refuge in Switzerland, then in Tuscany, and was recalled in 1799. In February, 1801, he was restored to his rights as a citizen, soon after became counsellor of the prefecture of his department, and in July, 1802, passed to the prefecture of Landes, a place which he still occupied in 1806. He is decorated with a legionary's cross.

DUPLAY (M.) a carpenter at Paris. When the states-general met, Robespierre lodged at his house,

and made a zealous partisan of him. A person who was in confinement with this family at St. Pélagie, after the 27th of July, 1794, thus speaks of them: The father, the mother, the sons, the daughters, the cousins, male and female, &c. &c. swore only by Robespierre, who, in gratitude, made the father a juryman under Fouquier Tinville; his two sons were appointed his body guards under the command of Boulanger, captain of his guard; the mother became the head of Robespierre's female votaries, and her daughters were file-leaders in this respectable corps. The tyrant was always attended by a mob of women of the lowest class, who were called "the greasy petticoats," and who kept up his popularity. At last, on the 27th of July, 1794, the whole family was brought to the prison of St. Pélagie. One of the prisoners cried out, "I announce to you Robespierre's Ganymede and prime-minister." On the 29th of July it was reported that Duplay's wife had hanged herself in the course of the night, and some one jestingly gave notice of it by saying, "Citizens, I acquaint you that the queen-dowager has been guilty of a most distressing impropriety; it is a day of deep mourning to France, we have no longer a princess!" The rest of the family was afterwards set at liberty. These circumstances, which strongly mark the national character, show that the French console themselves under every thing. It should be added, that the head of this family was an artizan in easy circumstances, and that the misfortune of having had Robespierre for a lodger, and suffered himself to be bewildered by his doctrines, drew on him a proscription which greatly embarrassed his affairs, and ever since his restoration to liberty, which happened on the 10th of October, 1795, he has been almost in want.

DUPONT (J. L.) mayor of Perusson, deputy from Indre and Loire to the legislature, on the 8th of November, 1791, objected to the method proposed by Buquet for the assessment of the taxes. On the

31st of January, 1792, he presented a general plan for the administration of the finance, after which he was sent to Noyon as a commissioner of pacification. On the 28th of February he brought forward a plan relative to taxes on real and personal property, proposed some additions to it, and presented some projects for the restoration of the finance, and the means of recovering what was due to it. In the convention, to which he was deputed, he voted for the death of Louis XVI. and on the 23d of February, 1793, proposed that such citizens as should fight on the frontiers should not, during the campaign, be liable to the importunities of their creditors. He made a public profession of atheism in the tribune; and Mercier, in his New Picture of Paris, thus characterizes him: "He is of an unsettled disposition; now he sticks up on the walls a course of public instruction; now he wants to establish his rostrum in the Place de la Revolution; now in the church of Nôtre Dame: he teaches every thing, he is versed in all sciences, he writes to the two councils, he wants to be a public and universal professor; but there are so many pretenders that he has not yet been able to obtain even the celebrity of ridicule." In February, 1798, Dupont desired to have the Salle du Manège, that he might give there a course of lectures on Agriculture and Natural Philosophy.

DUPONT DE NEMOURS (P. S.) a counsellor of state, a knight of the order of Vasa, and a cultivator of his own land, was deputed by the tiers-état in the bailiwick of Nemours to the states-general; was, before the revolution, considered as one well versed in political economy, and in the constitutional assembly gave great attention to it. On the 4th of July, 1789, he represented the scarcity of corn, and declared for absolute freedom in that branch of commerce. On the 28th he strongly urged the assembly not to interfere in the police, since it belonged to the executive power. On the 4th of August he insisted that till new laws were framed, the old ones ought

to be attended to; on the 10th he pressed for the abolition of all the tithes; on the 4th of September, in the debate concerning the veto, he proposed that the suspensive veto should be allowed to the king, and that a legislative body should be formed, consisting of two orders, the representatives and the elders. On the 24th of October he made a very plausible speech, to prove that the property of the clergy belonged to the nation, and afterwards voted for the abolition of religious orders. On the 20th of November he spoke most judiciously on the establishment of a national bank, and solicited the preference as keeper of the discount chest. In 1790 he was successively appointed a member of the committee of taxes, a commissioner for the seizure of church property, and an inspecting commissioner of the discount chest. On the 13th of February he objected to the proposal of declaring the national religion to be Catholic, representing that this proposition was injurious to the assembly, inasmuch as it threw a shade of doubt on its sentiments. He afterwards presented a great number of works on finance, proposed to construct armaments in the ports to keep an eye on England, discussed the question concerning the expediency of peace or war, and moved that the king should not be able to declare war without the concurrence of the legislative body. In July he was chosen secretary of the assembly, and in August president, when he made a motion against incendiary writings and against anarchy, of whose beginning and future progress he gave warning. In September he obtained the abolition of the salt-tax, and strongly opposed the introduction of paper money, but he nearly fell a victim to his zeal, for when he left the assembly on the 25th of August, he was surrounded by the populace, who had been worked up by their leaders, and was going to be drowned, when the national guard came up, and rescued him from his murderers' hands. On the 10th of February, 1791, he made another report concerning the new method

of taxing established by the committee. In the discussion of the colonies, he defended the rights of the people of colour, declared that only two states should be admitted, liberty and slavery; and added, that "if their alienation were to be the result of this order of things, it were better to lose them than to sacrifice principle." After the session, he presented an address against the transactions of June the 20th, 1792. During the conventional government he remained in obscurity, and was even supposed to have emigrated to Switzerland. In September, 1795, the department of Loiret deputed him to the council of elders, when he published a very luminous survey of the financial situation of France, in which he explained the abuses which had crept into the public treasury. In January, 1796, he spoke in favour of the parents of emigrants, and was not a little conducive to the rejection of the law then proposed for completely stripping them. In February he pleaded the cause of the state creditors who were suffered to perish for want. When, in Jan. 1797, the oath of enmity to royalty was administered, he adopted the exception made by Corbel (swearing hatred to royalty in France), that he might not offend the kings allied to the republic. On the 31st he proposed that the administration should be censured for its silence respecting the motions of the terrorists at Toulouse, announced by a letter from Mazade, and was warmly called to order by Legendre. He afterwards opposed the establishment of the system of seizing the body in civil cases, as unjust and contrary to the true principles of liberty. On the 13th of April he made a violent speech against the re-establishment of the lottery, explained what were the legitimate resources still left to the government, and added, "In the sight of Europe you are made to beg for modes of oppressing the French! And why? Because the wish is to create lucrative employments to enrich dependants." Some time after he again complained of the waste in the finance, and accused the directory and its agents of it. On the

30th of June he opposed the resolution respecting posts and carriers, shewed the numerous inconveniences of farming the revenue, and caused the abolition of the deputies' counter signature. Though not comprehended in the proscription which succeeded to the revolt on the 4th of September, 1797, he gave in his resignation, and retired to New York in the United States of America, where he formed a commercial establishment. After the revolution of the 9th of November, 1799, he returned to France; and in 1803 was appointed a member of the commercial chamber at Paris, where he brought forward, in 1805, some papers on useful and important objects.

DUPORT (A.) counsellor to the court of justice at Paris, and deputy from the nobility of that city to the states-general, made a learned speech on the state of the European courts, and on the methods of introducing revolutionary principles. At his house all the enemies of the court used, in 1788, to assemble, and form and combine their projects. In the meeting on the 28th of July, 1789, he proposed that a committee of four persons should take cognizance of affairs of high treason, which produced the committee of research. On the 6th of August he strongly urged the abolition of the rights of the nobility; on the 27th he had the salt-tax taken off. At this period he was already acquainted with the project of Robespierre, Camillus, &c. for establishing republican government in France; for when information was brought, on the 31st, that the seditious crowd at the Palais Royal threatened to massacre a number of the deputies, he exclaimed, "Can we fear fifteen or twenty thousand persons who have made themselves republicans without laws, without a constitution, even in the midst of their faction?" On the 5th of October he declaimed against the body guards, who were massacred a few hours afterwards, and against the king's ministers. On the 23d he proposed that Protestants, Jews, players, and executioners, should be admitted to the rights of active citizens. M. de Digoine, in his depo-

sition relative to the events of October the 5th and 6th, 1789, said he had "seen Duport accompany the duke of Orleans in the midst of the assassins' shouts of gladness, hold him by the arm, and talk to him in a free and cheerful manner." In February, 1790, he voted that no deputy should be allowed to accept of a place under government. On the 30th of March he presented a long memorial on the organization of courts of justice. When the right of peace and war was discussed, he seconded Mirabeau's scheme, purporting to refer it to the two powers. On the 7th of August he urged the publication of the charges against the deputies who were involved in the affair of October the 6th. On the 14th of February, 1791, he was chosen president, and on the 30th of May voted that the punishment of death should be done away, and that letters of pardon, &c. &c. should be abolished. On the 10th of June he was appointed president of the criminal tribunal at Paris; when Louis the Sixteenth fled, he was most active in the measures taken, and was commissioned to receive the king's confessions, after which he affected more moderation in his principles. He defended the inviolability of the king's person, and caused the most popular decrees to be revised; he afterwards brought into practice several matters concerning the organization of judicial courts, and seemed to grow reconciled to the court. Immediately after the 10th of August, 1792, he took flight, and in September was seized at Melun; but he contrived to escape again, withdrew to Switzerland, and in 1798 died at Appenzell. Adrian Duport, without being brilliant, was perhaps the most profound orator in the assembly; he united craft with penetration, combined the plans and afterwards directed the progress of his associates.

DUPORT-DUTERTRE (M. F.) an advocate at Paris, and a minister of justice in 1791 and 1792, was the son of Duport, a man of letters, known by various productions, and fellow-labourer with Fréron. He studied at the college of Louis le Grand, becam-

an advocate, and acquired some degree of reputation, particularly for justice and probity. All parties have agreed in describing him as a clever man, of a sweet disposition, modest in manners, and fond of occupation and solitude. Philosophical ideas made him embrace the revolutionary side, in which he was always moderate. He was, first, elector in 1789, then at the time the first municipality was established, mayor's lieutenant, and lastly, substitute for the attorney of the commune. In 1790 Lafayette pointed him out to Louis XVI. who nominated him minister of justice, in which office he vainly strove to adhere to the constitution which had just been established, and though less persecuted than the other ministers, was nevertheless denounced more than once. After Louis the Sixteenth's departure for Varennes, he came to deliver up the state seal to the assembly as his master had enjoined him to do, but they ordered him to resume it. He obeyed, and sealed the order for the king's apprehension. He was again denounced, and was successful in vindicating himself; but being included in the proscription of August the 10th, 1792, he was sent to Orleans, escaped the massacre of the prisoners at Versailles, and was afterwards, on the 28th of November, 1793, condemned to death as having infringed the liberty of the press, though he adduced even Marat's testimony for his exculpation. When he heard his sentence read, he exclaimed, "Revolutions kill men, but posterity judges them." He was born at Paris in 1754, and inheriting from his father but a narrow fortune, had an humble abode which he frequently visited during the time he was in office, though he inhabited the house appropriated to the keeper of the seals.

DUPORTAIL, was minister in 1790, served, before the revolution, in the artillery corps, where he enjoyed the reputation of an excellent officer. While yet a pupil at Mézières, he found himself in an unpleasant dilemma, and was even confined by virtue of a special warrant, for having appeared as one of

the leaders in a cabal formed in the academy to prevent the admission of the nephew of a clerk in the war-office. Being afterwards employed in America, he attached himself to Lafayette, greatly contributed to his success, and returned to France with the rank of brigadier of the armies. The king of Naples having requested some French officers to form his troops, M. Duportail was sent to him for the artillery department; but he did not remain long, as he almost immediately quarrelled with M. de Salis Marchulins, a general officer, commander of the Swiss guards at Naples. In 1788 he was made major-general, and, supported by Lafayette, was in September, 1790, raised to the head of the war department, and then completely revolutionized the armies, by causing the regular troops to be every where admitted into the revolutionary societies. In January, 1791, he wrote to the magistrates of the northern departments, to desire them to oppose emigration. In November, being denounced to the assembly, he was obliged to give an account of the state of the fortified towns. Perpetually baited and thwarted in all his operations, he quitted the administration on the 3d of December, and served in the army in Lorraine. His retreat, however, did not free him from persecution. Fauchet, on the 15th of August, 1792, denounced him, and had a decree of accusation passed against him. For a year and ten months he concealed himself in Paris, but then passed the law which condemned to death such citizens as harboured the proscribed, and he, fearful of exposing his entertainers to danger, resolved on going to America; but before his departure he placed in the hands of two notaries an act explanatory of the motives which forced him to quit his country. In consequence of these facts Mathieu Dumas proposed to the legislative body that his name should be erased from the list of emigrants, and that he should be permitted to return to France. At this time the attempt had no success, but in 1802 he was returning, and died on the passage.

DUPUIS (C. F.) deputy from Seine and Oise to the national convention, member of the national institute, &c. &c. was born at Roche sur Yon, near Mantes, and with credit went through his studies in the University of Paris; he at first entered the ecclesiastical state, and became professor of rhetoric in the college of Lisieux; but he soon gave up the study of theology to abandon himself to that of astronomy; and wrote several papers on the subject, which were read at the Academy of Inscriptions, of which he was a member. His studies and antiquarian researches led him to compose his verses on the Origin of Worship. Being, in September, 1792, appointed deputy from Seine and Oise to the national convention, he there voted for the detention of Louis XVI. as "of an invaluable hostage which the people would one day have a right to reclaim." During the revolutionary storms, he, who was ill suited to succeed in the tribune, remained in obscurity, and did not appear till 1795, when, in the midst of the retaliatory measures, he came to urge the maintenance of liberal and philosophic ideas. On the 19th of February he was appointed secretary; on the 16th of March he moved for an order that the terrorists might not be confounded with the republicans; blamed the conduct of the sections of Paris, and proposed that a method should be adopted for regulating denunciations. On the 7th of April he presented views on political economy, and brought forward the constitution of 1793. At this period his work on the Origin of Worship was offered to the convention, which made honourable mention of it. He was re-elected to the council of 500, and on the 10th of November gave his opinion in favour of the project tending to repress desertion, and afterwards objected to the proposal of abolishing the distribution of journals among the legislative body. On the 26th of February, 1796, he commended the efforts of the national convention to regenerate the French people, and made known his views respecting public

instruction. On the 20th of May, 1797, he quitted the council, and was nominated one of the candidates to succeed Rewbell and Treilhard in the directory. After the 18th Brumaire he was removed to the legislative body, where he presided in November, 1801, and which he quitted in 1804.

DUPUIS, a young man of good family in Poitou, had served in the regiment of Béarn before the revolution, and became aid-de-camp in the royalist army of the Vendée. Having been surprised by republican hussars in Argenton, he was brought before general Turreau, who, as he himself relates in his work on the Western Departments, knowing him to be often with the staff of the Vendéans, did all he could to draw from him some information respecting the situation of the royalists; he even went so far as to promise him life, which some tender connections must have rendered dear to him, yet not one word could he extort. Dupuis was guillotined at Saumur, and died with great courage.

DUQUESNOY, advocate and provincial syndic of Lorraine and Barrois, deputy from the tiers-état, in the bailiwick of Bar-le-duc, to the states-general, on the 14th of August complained how slowly the business of the constitution went on, and when the debate took place concerning the declaration of the rights, he proposed that the worship of the Supreme Being should still be adhered to. On the 4th of November he urged the partition of France into departments, in order to distinguish the rivalry of the different provinces. In May, 1790, he accused the ministers of having proposed the question of the right of peace and war in an insidious manner, and voted that this right should belong to the legislative and executive powers united. On the 31st of the same month he gave an account of the insurrection at Nancy, and blamed the conduct of the garrison. On the 19th of August he made a long speech on the state of the army, and on the perpetual insur-

rections among the troops, insurrections which money fomented; and undertook the defence of the duke of Orleans, who had written to the assembly from London to put an end to his forced absence. Duquesnoy afterwards denounced the bishop of Toulon's letter as anti-civic; accused the government of not levying the taxes; reproached Malouet for always speaking in the king's favour, and on the 23d of December voted for obliging Louis XVI. to sanction the civil constitution of the clergy. After the session he was elected mayor of Nancy, and was soon accused, for his name being found in the papers concealed in a wall of the Tuileries, a decree for his arrest was passed on the 5th of December, 1792. He then redoubled his patriotic zeal; asked the administrators of the department of Meurthe for a place, and obtained that of post-master, which, by a decree of August the 24th, 1793, he lost for having contributed to the breaking up of the republican society. He was summoned before the revolutionary tribunal, and appeared there after the 27th of July, 1794, and was acquitted on the 11th of November following. Since the revolution of 18th Brumaire he has been mayor of the 10th municipal district of Paris. He has published a collection of Remarks on Humane Establishments, translated from the German, the English, the Spanish, the Italian, &c. &c.

DUQUESNOY (E. D. F. J.) an ex-monk, a farmer at Boyeffles, deputy from the Pas de Calais to the legislature, and afterwards to the convention, where he voted for the death of Louis XVI. During the two sessions he invariably shewed himself a violent Jacobin. On the 30th of May, 1792, he gave information of a store of 6000 uniforms of the king's guards, concealed, as he affirmed, at the Invalides. On the 15th of August he proposed that all persons suspected of disaffection should be put into prison, and was thus one of those with whom originated the law against suspected persons. At the time of Louis XVI.'s trial he was censured by the assembly for

having insulted those members who desired the king might be allowed time to prepare his defence. During the debate he proposed that every opinion relative to the king should be signed by the individual who gave it, in order that the enemies of the people might be known. After the 30th of May he was sent to the army of the North, and on his way put in practice those sanguinary measures which were then the order of the day: and his correspondence, breathing slaughter, gave room for representing him as a ferocious being, and even as the instigator of Joseph Lebon. "Courage!" wrote he to him, "be still undaunted; we shall return; St. Just and Lebas, and things will go harder still." Four accused persons having been acquitted by the jury, he wrote thus to Lebon: "get me those fellows' heads chopped off, or I break with you." Another time he addressed him thus: "I was dining with Robespierre when he received your letter; go forward, and be not uneasy at any thing; the guillotine must work harder than ever." Prudhomme expatiates at great length in his History of the Crimes of the Revolution, on his deeds, and on his correspondence, which is all in this strain; he thus speaks of him: "Duquesnoy, who has been three times a monk, and as often has passed from the vestry to the guard-house, always displayed that turbulent spirit which made him abhor the tranquil life of the cloister, and that sensual disposition which drew on him the contempt of his associates. He is sprung from parents of violent tempers, his father is noted for an assassination, and, his own blood being heated by the quantity of drink he swallows, he has twice been guilty of the same crime, and only under favour of the revolution does he venture to re-appear in his country, whence a warrant for seizing his person drove him. During the first troubles he distinguished himself by the most depraved conduct; at last, in a revel of intemperance, he was promoted to the legislature, and his fanatic turn of mind has caused him to be re-elected to the

convention, by the leaders who consider him as an instrument of their bloody policy. At the Jacobin meetings of the 8th of March and 20th of April, 1794, he proposed to demand of the convention the imprisonment of all the nobles without exception; and the sale of the property of emigrants in small lots. In June he had again a new mission to the army of the Moselle at the time of its march across the Ardennes, and it was there that he caused a carter to be shot for wearing a sabre on which was a fleur-de-lys. After the 9th of Thermidor, year 2, (27th of July, 1794,) he continued to show himself one of the firmest supports of the Jacobins, and declared that patriotism was oppressed throughout the republic. On the 8th of September he moved for securing to the poor, exclusively of the rich, the facility of acquiring national property. He accused the Thermidorian deputies at the Jacobin club of having overthrown Robespierre only to put themselves in his place; sharply attacked the deputies who wrote against his side as libellers and calumniators, and gave some blows with a stick to Guffroy, author of a work directed against him. In 1795 he defended himself from the accusation of having been the partisan of Robespierre. At last, the Jacobinical insurrection of the 20th of May, 1795, (1st of Prairial, year 3,) which cost the deputy Féraud his life, terminated his career. He was arrested as one of the ringleaders of this revolt, and condemned to death on the 28th of Prairial, (16th of June). As soon as he was informed of his sentence, he said coolly, that "he wished his blood might be the last innocent blood shed," and cried, "Long live the Republic;" then stabbed himself, and died in his prison; he was 47 years old, and born at Bouvigny Boyeffles. He has been reproached with not having spared his own family during his proconsulship; with having beaten from his house one of his female cousins who wished to ask pardon for some persons

under confinement, and with having imprisoned a great number of his relations.

DURAND-MAILLANE, a barrister, deputy from the tiers-état of the seneschalate of Arles to the states-general, and from the department of Bouches-du-Rhône to the convention; afterwards member of the council of ancients, did not shew himself violent during the constituent assembly; and at the national convention, he was the only one of his department, except Duperret, who did not vote for the death of Louis XVI.: he condemned him to confinement, and to banishment on the conclusion of peace. A price was set on his head at Marseilles, as well as on that of Duperret and four of their colleagues who had not voted for Louis's death till after they had declared for an appeal to the people; he accused the Jacobins of having proposed this measure against him and his colleagues. He was appointed secretary on the 30th of May, then denounced as author of a letter addressed to the commune of Aix against the events of the 31st of May, and 1st and 2d of June, and yet he remained in the convention. On the 21st of August, 1794, he proposed a law against all such as should wish to fetter the liberty of voting, and begged that an end might be put to the divisions which had till then agitated the assembly; then he proposed the greatest latitude for those who should have deputies to denounce. On the 10th of September he inveighed bitterly against the Jacobins, and pressed the convention to dissolve those assemblies. In April, 1795, he procured the restoration of general Déprez Crassier, to whose services he bore testimony; and he spoke in favour of a tax in kind. On the 6th of May he was appointed to complete the committee of eleven; on the 21st he caused the decree against the revolters of Prairial to be extended to every illegal assembly, and proposed the arrest of several of his colleagues. In July he was sent into the South, and was recalled thence on the 12th of

October, for not having prevented the massacre of the terrorists. Re-elected into the council of ancients, he, on the 7th of January, 1796, opposed the exclusion of Job-Aymé, and spoke in favour of the relations of emigrants. He was chosen secretary on the 19th of July, voted for the revival of the punishment of bodily confinement, opposed the subjecting the electors to the republican oath, and went out of the council on the 20th of May, 1797. After the 18th of Fructidor, year 5, (4th of September, 1797,) he was sent to the Temple, pursuant to an accusation of having favoured the return of the emigrants. He obtained his liberation on the 25th of February, 1798, by the decision of the criminal tribunal of the Seine. After the revolution of the 8th Brumaire, year 8, (9th of November, 1799,) he was made judge of the court of appeal at Aix, and still exercised the functions of that office in 1806. Durand-Maillane published, in 1761, a Dictionary of Canon Law; in 1769, a History of Canon Law; in 1770, the Liberties of the Gallican Church; in 1791, an Apologetic History of the Ecclesiastical Committee of the Constituent Assembly.

DURANTON, born at Massidon in 1736, was a lawyer at Bordeaux, where he enjoyed some reputation, and at the beginning of the revolution became deputy-syndic from the department of that town. In May, 1792, Louis XVI. raised him to the administration of justice. Prudhomme asserts that it was Vergniaux and Gensonné, who treated with the court at that time to get ministers of their choice accepted. Duranton has been generally described as a heavy, indolent, vain, talkative, timid, and narrow-minded man. On the 2d of May he denounced Marat, as preaching anarchy in his journal, and caused his presses to be seized; but, being persecuted by the Jacobins, he resigned, on the 3d of July, and returned to the bosom of his family, where not even obscurity could save him from the resentment of the terrorists. He was condemned to death on the 29th

of Frimaire, (20th of December, 1793.) as convicted of having shared in the counter-revolutionary principles of Louis XVI. during his administration.

DURAS (the Duke DE) accepted at the beginning of the revolution the command of the national-guard of Bourdeaux, and saved the lives of several persons marked out by the leaders for the popular rage. He likewise did great services to the whole province, by his zeal in maintaining order there; but he was persecuted by the Jacobins, and arrested in September, 1791; he afterwards went to the brothers of Louis XVI.

DURAS (the Marquis DE) son to the duke, and first lord of the bed-chamber, was on the point of being massacred at the very door of the carriage of Louis XVI. who had great difficulty in obtaining his life from the people, to whom the chiefs of the Jacobins had designated him as an aristocrat. He was sent to Leopold to compliment him on his accession to the throne.

DURET (A.) adjutant-general of the revolutionary army, exercised, in 1793, unheard of cruelties in the Beaujaulois, under the direction of Lapallu. He himself boasted of having occasioned the death of more than 400 persons. He was arrested by order of Robespierre, as a Hébertist, sent to the Luxembourg, and afterwards condemned to death as an accomplice of Chaumette, on the 24th of Germinal, year 2, (13th of April, 1794).

DUROC, marshal of the palace, and grand officer of the legion of honour, &c. son of a scrivener of Pont à Mousson. The first levy took him from his studies; and his information, his courage, and his talents, gained him a rapid advancement. First chief aid-de-camp to Bonaparte, and afterwards leader of a brigade, he distinguished himself particularly at the passage of the Lisonzo. He accompanied the general into Egypt, returned with him in 1799, and was sent in the end of November to the court of Berlin, on a mission extraordinary. He met with a

distinguished reception from the king of Prussia, who presented him with two sashes; and whenever he went out, the people assembled on his passage, curious to see a companion of Bonaparte in the Egyptian expedition. On his return to France in the end of December, he was employed in different missions towards the frontiers. In October, 1801, he went to Sweden, where he was admitted to the king's table; then to Petersburgh, where he was not less favourably received by the new emperor Alexander. In 1803 he accompanied the first consul in his excursion to Brussels; in February, 1804, he was president of the elective college of La Meurthe; on the 8th of July, he was appointed grand-marshal of the palace, and decorated with the orders of the black eagle of Prussia, and of St. Hubert of Bavaria. In October, 1805, he left the camp of Boulogne for Berlin, commissioned to maintain a good understanding between the two powers, and after a month's stay in that capital, he quitted it at the time of the emperor Alexander's arrival, and received from the king a valuable snuff-box. He went to the great French army in Germany, and succeeded general Oudinot, who had just been wounded, in the command of the grenadier-division.

DUROSOY (B.) editor of the Paris Gazette, and another paper called Royalism, was condemned to death on the 25th of August, 1792, by the criminal tribunal of Paris, as convicted of counter-revolutionary writings, and executed the same day, by torch-light. He left a sealed letter, in which he said "that a royalist like him was worthy to die for his king and his religion on St. Louis's day." St. Méard relates in his Last Moments, that Durosoy, imprisoned with him on the evening before his death, shewed him a letter, in which a female friend informed him of her sentence, and that he cried out, before he went to sleep, "Unhappy woman! she will suffer more than I shall!" When he was condemned, he shewed the greatest coolness, desired that his death might be

useful to the human race, and that the experiment of the transfusion of blood should be made on him. He hurt his head in leaving the Conciergerie to go to execution, and did not recover his senses till he was in the cart; he mounted the scaffold with a firm and quick step. He was the author of the Battle of Yvri, a lyrical drama, acted in 1789.

DUSSAULX (J.) born at Chartres, on the 28th of December, 1728, was the son of a lawyer; he began his studies at the college of La Flèche, and completed them at that of Louis-le-Grand, where he gained all the prizes. He then obtained a command in the gendarmerie, served in the campaign of Hanover under marshal Richelieu, and gained the esteem of king Stanislaus. Returning to Paris, he brought out a translation of Juvenal; and, 1776, the academy of inscriptions admitted him into the number of its members. In the month of August, 1790, he published a historical summary of the insurrection of the 14th of July, and of the taking of the Bastile. Being appointed supplementary deputy from Paris to the legislative assembly, he was admitted into it, on the 6th of June, 1792, to succeed Boscary, who had resigned; and, a few days afterwards proposed that it should be decreed that the minister Servan, whom the king had dismissed, carried with him the regret of the nation; at the end of the session, he pronounced a vehement discourse against the destruction of the master-pieces of the arts; announced that commissioners were in vain opposing the massacres of September, and was sent to calm the fury of the populace. Becoming a member of the convention, he defended, on the 5th of January, 1793, the decree of the deputy of Haute-Loire, ordering the formation of a departmental guard to protect the convention against the influence of the sections of Paris; and on the 15th he voted for the detention of Louis XVI. and his banishment on a peace. After the 31st of May, Billaud-Varennes demanded, but in vain, that he should be brought to trial. Dussaulx afterwards voted

for the suppression of lotteries; he was arrested on the 3d of October, 1793, as unfavourable to the events of the 31st of May, and returned to the convention with the 73. The next day he declared in the name of his colleagues, that they had all left the remembrance of the past in their prison; on the 6th of April, 1795, he proposed the erection of an altar in expiation of the French blood unjustly shed. He afterwards proposed to grant the honours of the Pantheon to Mably; pronounced a discourse for the anniversary of the 14th of July, and introduced into the hall of the convention, the ci-devant marquis Delasalle, appointed commissioner of the Parisians on that day. Becoming a member of the council of ancients, he was their president in July, 1796: in January, 1797, he supported the proposal of swearing hatred to royalty, adding the words, "in France," to the form of this oath; in April he again spoke against lotteries, and loudly protested against Delmas, who placed him among the number of the destroyers of the throne; he left the council in May, 1798, and died on the 16th of March, 1799, after a long and afflicting illness. His principal works are, Translation of the Satires of Juvenal, the best that we have of this Latin poet; on the Passion of Gaming; Panegyric on the abbé Blanchet; Essay on the Latin Satires; Journey to Barrège and the Hautes-Pyrénnées; My Intercourse with J. J. Rousseau.

DUVAL (C. F. M.) of Ille et Vilaine; a barrister at Guerche, afterwards judge of the tribunal of that district; was appointed deputy from Ille et Vilaine to the legislative assembly, then to the national convention, where he voted for the death of Louis XVI. Attached to the party of the Montagne, he was commissioned by the Jacobin club to edite the journal which bore that name. He warmly attacked Robespierre on the 9th of Thermidor, year 2, (27th of July, 1794,) and was proposed to take his place in the committee of public safety. Under his name appeared the Journal of Free-Men, devoted to

the propagation of the Jacobinical principles; this periodical paper was afterwards surnamed the Journal of Tigers; but at that period he was no longer engaged in it. Duval was president of the Jacobin society in March, 1794; in 1796 he accused Merlin de Thionville of having enriched himself by selling Manheim and Mayence to the enemies of France. On the 20th of May, 1795, he went out of the council, and was appointed to the consulship of Turkey; he refused this place, and was intrusted, till October 1799, with the exchange of the prisoners of war. In 1806 he was office-keeper in the general administration of the united taxes, which was directed by Français of Nantes.

DUVERNE-DE-PRESLE (T. L. M.) an officer in the royal-navy, known by the name of Theodore Dunan, was denounced, by the latter appellation, by Malo, the chief of a squadron, as one of the contrivers of a royalist conspiracy, at the head of which was Lavilleheurnois, and into which he had tried to draw this Malo, as well as Ramel, commander of the grenadiers of the legislative body. Duverne was arrested with Lavilleheurnois at the barracks of the military academy, whither Malo had drawn them under pretence of concerting together. They were summoned by the directory before a council of war, and Duverne there read a long account of his private and political life, and declared that "having been unjustly named in a list of emigrants, he had been obliged to fly from France, and had returned to it only to serve the cause of the Bourbons." He was condemned to death with a commutation of his punishment for ten years' imprisonment, as an agent of the enemies. This sentence displeased the directory, who ordered a new examination to be made of the affair. In the mean time, the 18th of Fructidor, year 5, (4th of September, 1794,) came on; and Duverne, who was going to be transported, purchased his pardon by turning evidence against the persons accused

with him. He is supposed to have served the police since that time.

ELBEE (GIGOT D') generalissimo of the royalists of the Vendée. All parties have alike considered him as the best general that the Vendéans had. M. d'Elbée, of a noble family in Poitou, was born at Dresden in 1752, and passed his early youth in Saxony. He there entered into the service, but not making so rapid way as his talents seemed to promise him, he returned to France, and was made lieutenant in the Dauphin regiment of cavalry. Having been unable to obtain a company, he resigned, and retired to his estate of Beaupreau. He did not take any part in the first measures of the Vendée, which he considered as premature; but, being called by the confidence of the royalists, after they had seized the town of Beaupreau, he then put himself at their head, though according to his projects, and those of La Rouarie, the revolt in Poitou ought not to have broken out till the time when that of Bretagne could be effected; which the death of La Rouarie had just rendered impracticable. He sustained an irreparable loss in the person of his chief, with whom he had organized a plan equally comprehensive and bold. D'Elbée's design was afterwards to carry the war towards the south; but he always was thwarted by his rivals, especially by Charette and Talmont. To a pleasing and striking countenance, D'Elbée joined the character and the talents necessary to the chief of a party; he had the gift of speaking well, he expressed himself with grace and ease; his eloquence was sweet and persuasive, and he knew how to vary its form and its tone according to circumstances. He was a perfect warrior, and had trained the Vendéans to the manner of fighting which was most suitable to the genius and situation of these people, and it was he who was the real cause of the temporary greatness of the royalist party: his lieutenants were beaten whenever they departed from his principles. These praises are bestowed on him even by the cruelest

enemy that the Vendéans had, by Thureau, who sent D'Elbée to execution. It was on the 14th of March, 1793, that D'Elbée joined Cathelineau and Stofflet; he took Vihiers in concert with them, and afterwards persuaded the Vendéans to choose for their chief the peasant Cathelineau, in order to reward him for his services, and perhaps also in order that he might govern under his name; however that may be, the death of Cathelineau soon put him in his place. After the junction of which we have just spoken, he established his head-quarters at Mortagne, having seized the towns of Châtillon, Bressuire, and Tiffaüge; he was already, at this period, at the head of nearly 30,000 men; but it was with difficulty that these troops were got together. When he had joined Bonchamp, they found that they had 21 pieces of cannon. In April he beat the republicans at the wood of Grolleau, near Chollet; in the month of May he defeated Quétineau at Touars, made him prisoner, and killed or took nearly 6000 of his men; in June he made himself master of Fontenai, after a victory gained at La Châtaigneraie sur Chalbos. Some time after he defeated, with Bonchamp's division, generals Santerre and Menou, at Vihiers, and killed or took from them about 10,000 men. Two days after he attacked the republicans in Saumur; the battle lasted 36 hours, and the royalists were completely victorious. After this engagement he took possession of Angers, but soon evacuated it to fall on Nantes. He advanced towards that town by the way of Rennes, with a column of 800 men; being ill seconded by some chiefs, and weakened by the defection of the troops of Anjou, which were not then very warlike, he was obliged to raise the siege, and retired to Mortagne. It was at this period that he was appointed generalissimo; but he was always ill obeyed. In August he failed in his attempt on Luçon. On the 20th of the same month he attacked with 25,000 men, general le Comte, who had just made himself master of Chantonay, at the

head of 12,000 republicans; defeated him after a battle of six hours, took from him 29 pieces of artillery, and all his baggage, and pursued him for some time. The republicans lost in this engagement 6000 men, and their general, who was mortally wounded. In September D'Elbée attacked near Coron the army of general Santerre, whom he completely defeated; the next day he fell on the republican division posted at Beaulieu, under the orders of general Duhoux, and cut it in pieces. These two brilliant victories dissipated the levy en masse of the republicans. At the end of September the Vendéan troops not seeing any more enemies to contend with, refused to remain in the field, and returned to their homes. The republicans, taking advantage of this security, immediately assembled new forces, made themselves masters of Châtillon and Mortagne, and burnt them. They then presented themselves before Chollet, where D'Elbée was; he repulsed them, but they soon attacked him with more men, and a general engagement began. In two hours D'Elbée had the advantage, and made the republicans give ground; but having been wounded himself, as were also Bonchamp and several other leaders, the royalists were vanquished. He was then removed to Charette's division, which occupied Machecoul and Légé. When, at the end of October, Charette had seized Noirmoutiers, D'Elbée retired thither; but his wound became mortal, owing to the little care that he took of it, and to the vexation that he felt at the want of harmony among the different chiefs, which every day occasioned new disasters. After the retaking of Noirmoutiers by general Thureau, he was condemned to death, and immediately executed, at the age of 42. He was so weak that he was obliged to be carried to the place of execution; he was shot in his arm-chair at the foot of the tree of liberty, and his wife met the same fate. The Vendéans composed war-songs in honour of his memory, and even now speak of him not without emotion.

ELISABETH PHILIPPINA MARIA HELENA (Madame) sister to Louis XVI. born at Versailles on the 23d of May, 1764; she was the youngest child of Louis, dauphin of France, and Maria Josephine of Saxony. Brought up by madame de Mackau, under-governess to the royal family of France, who was equally well-informed and virtuous, she was attentive to all her duties, ennobled them by religion, studied history and mathematics to advantage, and displayed by degrees the seeds of the most excellent qualities and the most solid virtues. Her first affliction was her separation from madame Clotilda, her sister, who was married to the prince of Piémont: she was then 11 years old. Projects were soon formed to unite her herself to an infant of Spain, and then to the duke of Aosta, second son to the king of Sardinia; but these schemes not having appeared suitable to political interests, the young princess congratulated herself that no other sentiment but that of friendship would come to occupy her heart. The sweet society of her brothers, that of madame de Mackau and her two daughters, and of the marchionesses de Souzi and de Bombelles; reading, walking, riding on horseback, of which she was very fond, and frequent visits to St. Cyr, and to madame Louisa, her aunt, who had turned carmelite nun, filled up her leisure. "I am very well pleased," said the king to her, "that you should often go and see our aunt, on condition that you will not imitate her in leaving me; for I want you, Elisabeth." Louis XVI. chose to be inoculated: his sister followed his example: Goëty performed the operation at Choisy, and the princess surrounded herself there with 60 poor girls, who, she wished, should share the benefit of inoculation and the care that would be taken of herself. When her household was appointed, 25,000 livres a year were appropriated for her diamonds. Elisabeth obtained permission that this sum should be given for six years together, to a young lady whom she loved, and whose poverty prevented her establishment. At this period

all the members of the royal family had separate country-houses; Elisabeth alone did not ask for one; but coming by chance into a charming house at Montreuil, belonging to madame de Guéménée, the king said to her, "You are in your own house;" and indeed he had just purchased it as a present for her. There madame Elisabeth passed the happiest moments of her life, in rural cares, beneficence, and the delightful sentiments inspired by the contemplation of nature. In order to form a dairy, she sent for four beautiful heifers from Switzerland, and a young woman from the palais to take care of them. The girl was called Mary; she was beautiful, and artless; but, always melancholy, the splendour of her new situation could not make her forget her mountains, and especially Jacques, to whom she had been betrothed. She confided her distress to madame de Thévenet, who immediately composed the words and air of the pretty ballad, "Pauvre Jacques, quand j'étois près de toi," &c. Mary learned it, and sung it at the moment when Elisabeth was passing; astonished by the flexibility of her voice, the princess interested herself in her fate; and learning that the ballad described her real situation, she sent for Jacques, and united him to Mary. The revolution came and changed these peaceful and happy occupations. Elisabeth saw with terror the convocation of the states-general; but, when they had begun their operations, she devoted herself to consoling her brother, and alleviating to him all the distresses with which he was successively loaded. On the 6th of October she went to his chamber, and inspired him with the firmness he displayed, and the next day accompanied him to Paris. She then wrote to one of her friends, "we have been brought back to the Tuileries, where nothing is ready, but we slept from excessive fatigue. It is certain we are prisoners here, my brother does not believe it, but time will teach him that it is so. Our friends think like me, that we are lost. We have no hope left but in God, who does not abandon

those whom he loves. My brother is perfectly resigned to his fate; his piety increases with his misfortunes." When the aunts of Louis XVI. left France, madame Elisabeth was at first to accompany them; but, at the sight of the dangers which surrounded the royal family, she hesitated; and when Marie-Antoinette said to her, "And do you too abandon us?" She vowed to her to share her fate, and she kept her word. In vain were endeavours made to prevail on her to retire to Turin to her sister. "A woman," answered she, "has only cares and consolations to offer; I owe them to those who are in need of them." It was she, indeed, who became the consoler of her friends; it was she whose gentle, but inflexible courage, often supported theirs in the midst of those long trials calculated to overcome the steadiest virtue. The enemies of her family were not disarmed by her virtues, and she was condemned to death on the 10th of May, 1794. The evening before, she was forced from the Temple at seven o'clock in the evening, to be conducted to the Conciergerie, where she was interrogated for form's sake by Deliège, vice-president of the tribunal. The next day she was sent to the scaffold with 24 other victims whom she did not know. She ascended it with calmness and resignation, did not utter a single complaint, and seemed happy to go and rejoin, in another life, those whom she had loved so much in this; she was 30 years of age. There had been an affectation of confounding her in the same accusation with several persons under confinement; but, a stranger to the circumspection which the two beloved victims who had preceded her had thought it proper to observe, during their interrogation, she answered, when she was asked, according to custom, her name and her rank, "I am called Elisabeth of France, sister to the king." A sublime answer, which brings to mind that which she made on the 6th of October, 1789, to the women who informed her that some assassins were preparing to force the doors of her apartment,

thinking to enter the queen's room. "Let them come in," answered she, "and above all, do not undeceive them."

EMMERY (J. L. C.) a lawyer at Metz, deputy from the tiers-état of that town to the states-general of 1789, afterwards counsellor of state, member of the preservative senate, and commander of the legion of honour, &c.; he embraced the revolutionary party, but never shewed himself violent, which often made him suspected by the Jacobins. In 1789 he was member of the committee of general security, and voted that no privileged places should be any longer acknowledged, since there ought not to be privileges against the public safety. On the 12th of January, 1790, he proposed a law for the liberty of the press. After Louis XVI. had taken the civic oath, Emmery caused it to be decreed, that thenceforward no deputy should be admitted till after he had taken it. In July he made a report, in the name of the military committee, on the organization of the army, and shewed on this occasion great knowledge in the financial department; on the 28th of the same month he accused the cardinal de Rohan and the German princes, of exciting troubles in Alsace. It was he who made the report on the troubles of Nancy, and caused the decree to be passed which ordered the prosecution of the authors of them. His conduct, in this conjuncture, was entirely directed by M. de Bouillé, with whom he had been in correspondence for some time by means of Lafayette, who had employed him to make proposals to that general. On the 25th of September he was appointed president of the assembly; and on the 4th of January, 1791, he was president of it again. In March he objected to the destruction of the Hospital of Invalids, assisted in the measures of security taken at the time of the king's flight in June, 1791, and voted for the arrest of that very Bouillé whose patriotism he had but a few months before commended. He shortly after caused various decrees to be passed respecting military discipline,

the tribunals, and the colonies. After the session he became one of the tribunal of cassation, and on the 10th of May, 1792, came to the legislative assembly to give an account of the labours of that tribunal. During the reign of terror he remained in obscurity, but in 1797 he appeared again, and was deputed from the department of the Seine to the council of five hundred, where he professed very moderate principles. On the 30th of June, the same year, after an eloquent speech on the law which impoverished the parents of emigrants for events they had not been able to prevent, he proposed its abrogation. On the 14th of August he again spoke with energy in favour of the fathers and mothers of emigrants, and caused the decree which deprived them of their fortunes to be repealed. On the 19th of July he had been chosen secretary, and in the following month he became one of the committee of inspectors, and continued in that office till the 18th Fructidor, when though the revolution did not attack him personally, yet his election was annulled in the general measure. After the 18th Brumaire he was summoned to the judiciary section of the council of state, whence, in August 1803, he removed to the preservative senate. In April, 1800, he was commissioned to examine the papers seized at the house of Hyde, who was accused of being an agent of England and the Bourbons.

ENGELSTROM (J.) royal secretary of Sweden. The king caused him to be arrested in February, 1789, for the sake of security, at the time of the revolution which was effected in the kingdom; and he was taken into custody again on the 22d of March, 1792, as having been privy to the scheme for assassinating the king, and not having revealed it: the council of the court condemned him to be deprived of his office for a year. His relation, Jacob Engelstrom, a counsellor in chancery in Sweden, was likewise implicated, and in a more serious manner, in the assassination of Gustavus in 1792, and the tribunal of the court condemned him to be degraded,

and to pass his life in a fortress: the regent mitigated the sentence, and he was sent to the fort of Waxholm for three years.

ENGHIEN (L. A. J. DE BOURBON, duke D') born at Chantilly on 2d of August, 1772, son of L. H. J. duke of Bourbon, L. M. T. B. of Orleans. He was still in his earliest youth when the revolution tore him from his country, and deprived him of all his hopes of fortune. He was taken into foreign countries by his father, and went to Germany, Russia, and England. He served in the army which his grandfather commanded on the Rhine; and, naturally intrepid, he frequently exposed himself to the greatest dangers, and received several wounds. At the general peace he still remained in Germany, and seemed to be living there unknown, when, as emigrants were again assembling on the frontiers of the Rhine, it was thought fit to arrest him at Etteinheim, in March, 1804. He was conveyed to Strasbourg with several other emigrants, then immediately removed to Paris, and afterwards to the castle of Vincennes, where a military commission condemned him to death on the 22d of the same month.

ENTRECASTEAUX (D') a French navy captain, in high esteem. In 1791 the king gave him the command of the two frigates la Recherche and l'Espérance, to go and seek M. de la Pérouse, and to attempt a voyage round the world. He sailed from Brest on the 27th of September, and died at sea on the 20th of July, 1793.

EON DE BEAUMONT (C. G. L. A. T. D') known by the name of the Chevalier d'Eon. She was born at Tonnerre sur l'Armençon on the 5th of October, 1728. Her mother resolved to conceal the sex of the infant from her husband, a French officer, who had often expressed ill-humour at having had only daughters; intelligence was sent to him that he had a boy; she was sent to a nurse at a little distance, and afterwards, at six years old, to Paris, to one of her aunts, where she received an education completely mascu-

line. She entered the Mazarin college, distinguished herself there by the wisdom of her conduct and her progress in the belles-lettres and in civil law, and soon after became a barrister. It was under these circumstances that the prince de Conti, the protector of her family, proposed her to Louis XV. for a mission into Russia. She was accepted, arrived at Petersburgh secretly, resumed there the dress of her sex, succeeded in her negotiations, and returned to France to reap the profit of them. She was sent again to that court in a public character, appeared there only as a man, concluded an advantageous treaty, brought it to the king, and was appointed secretary of legation. On returning to her native country she solicited permission to bear arms, and during the campaign of 1761, in which she received a wound in her thigh, was a captain of dragoons and aid-de-camp to marshal Broglio. At Osterwich she, at the head of 50 dragoons, charged a Prussian battalion of 800 men, and forced them to lay down their arms. When peace was made in 1762, she again entered the diplomatic corps, went to England as secretary to the ambassador, and so ingratiated herself with king George, that he made choice of her to carry to Louis XV. the ratification of a treaty. She then obtained the cross of St. Louis, and for a short time succeeded the duke de Nivernois, who had given her proofs of attachment, as ambassador. His successor, the comte de Guerchy, did not pursue the same line of conduct with regard to her; they quarrelled openly, and the affair ended in an open rupture. She published letters which criminated powerful ministers, who resolved to have her seized and shut up in the Bastile. She received secret intelligence of this plot from Louis himself, who durst not openly prevent it; she in consequence kept on her guard, and suffered only from apprehension. At this period she received a pension of 12,000 livres from the king's private purse, and was enjoined to resume the dress of her sex. The Memoirs of Beaumarchais and the

Annals of Linguet shew how she was discovered in London, and the bets laid on the occasion. At the time of the revolution she wanted to figure again in the new drama which was preparing, and addressed to the legislative assembly a petition, in which she complained of being obliged to wear a cap and petticoats, and desired permission to put on her regimentals, to resume her helmet, and to levy a legion in the Roman manner. "I trust," said she, "that I, the sport of nature, of fortune, of war, of men, of women, and of husbands, shall be allowed to go and fight for the nation." On the 11th of June Carnot gave an account of this petition, and desired that she might be restored to her rank and post. Notwithstanding this first burst of patriotism, the rapid and dreadful progress of the revolution soon forced her to go and seek a retreat abroad, where she died.

EPEE (C.M. abbé DE L'). His father, who was the king's architect, bestowed on him a most excellent education, and being appointed canon of Troyes by the bishop of that diocese, he soon became intimate with the famous Soanen, coincided in his religious opinions, shared in the persecution of which he was the object, and was laid under an interdict. Two young girls, deaf and dumb, lived with their mother at Paris; their interesting appearance, the species of intelligence observable in them, and the grief of their mother at seeing them condemned to eternal silence, inspired him with the idea of devoting his leisure to the attempt of making them speak. "In different combinations of signs he found an equivalent for all ideas, and by his means all the words in the French language had corresponding words in that of the dumb; through his means," says his successor Sicard, "there no longer exists a barrier between the deaf and dumb man and him who can speak; the man of nature and the man of society are at last brought together and united." Public gratitude has hallowed the success of this celebrated inventor, for so he may be termed, though before him John Wallis had made some at-

tempt to transmit to the dumb the ideas of others; a Spanish monk, named Ponce, followed the steps of Wallis; the physician Amman succeeded him, and published the methods he employed in a learned dissertation on speech and writing, entitled Surdus loquens: Pereyre afterwards applied himself to the same object at Paris, but the abbé de l'Epée soon outdid his feeble predecessors. Under his care numerous pupils acquired the most useful knowledge, and communicated their acquisitions to each other. Some of them were acquainted with six different languages, others became profound mathematicians, others obtained academical prizes by poetical and literary works. Without other means than a moderate fortune of about 12,000 livres, without a place, without an abbey, without a pension, the modest preceptor alone paid all the expenses of his establishment. He deprived himself of every thing, that his pupils might feel no want; during the severe winter of 1788, he even went without the wood and clothes of which he had need, but forty deaf and dumb persons melting into tears, forced him to exceed his personal expenses by a hundred crowns, which he deeply regretted, and often repeated to his pupils, "I have wronged you of three hundred livres." When the emperor Joseph the Second came to Paris, he admired the institution no less than the simplicity of its founder, and asked permission to place under his direction an intelligent man, who might diffuse through Germany the blessings of his labours, and he sent him a magnificent gold box with his picture. In 1780 the Russian ambassador came to offer him the compliments of his sovereign, and a considerable present. "Tell Catherine," answered the abbé de l'Epée, "that I never receive gold; but that if my labours have any claim to her esteem, all I ask of her is to send me from her vast dominions one born deaf and dumb to educate." His zeal in the affair of a dumb person, whom he believed to be the deserted son of the count de Solar, took him to Toulouse, and nearly proved fatal to

innocence. A definitive sentence of July the 24th, 1792, forbade his pupil Joseph from assuming henceforward the name of Solar, as he was not the offspring of him whom he had called his father. In February, 1790, the abbé de l'Epée died at Paris, justly regretted by his pupils and by all Europe, but his talents and virtues he bequeathed to M. l'abbé Sicard, the present preceptor. The abbé de l'Epée wrote the three following works: Account of the Complaint and Cure of Marianne Pigalle, 1759, in duodecimo; Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb by methodical Signs, 1776, in 12mo; the true Method of instructing the Deaf and Dumb, as confirmed by long Experience, 1784, in 12mo.

ESPAGNAC (M. R. SAHUGUET, abbé D'). It has been said that his grandfather was post-master at Brives la Gaillarde, and that his father having gone into the army, he was placed in the staff of the army of the marechal de Saxe during the campaigns in Flanders, and became a general officer. Powerful protection and some property obtained him the red ribbon and the government of the Hospital of Invalids, where he grew rich. Be that as it may, the abbé d'Espagnac, born at Brives, was from his youth designed for the ecclesiastical life, and he soon obtained a canonry in the metropolitan church of the capital. He at first drew attention by his literary talents, but the love of money soon swallowed up in him every other consideration. He connected himself with M. de Calonne, became his agent, and shone in several lucrative speculations. The court exiled him for his misconduct, and not till 1789 did he venture to reappear. He was one of the original members of the Jacobin club, but he appeared there very seldom. In 1789 he presented to the national assembly a plan of finance, which he was desired to print. In 1791 he opposed the assembly with regard to the exchange of the comté de Sancerre, afterwards became a purveyor to the army of the Alps, and being denounced by Cambon for fraudulent dealings, was ordered to be

arrested. He contrived to clear himself from this first accusation, and speculated in the baggage-waggons of Dumourier's army. At this time he established a meeting in Brussels, and presided there; but being soon again denounced as an accomplice of the general, and a dishonest purveyor, he was arrested in April, 1793. A decree was passed for the inspection of his accounts, and another referred him to the revolutionary tribunal, which condemned him to death on the 5th of April, 1794, and sent him to the scaffold with Chabot, Bazire, and others, as an accomplice in a conspiracy which aimed at destroying the revolutionary government by corruption. He was forty-one years of age.

ESPREMENIL (J. DUVAL D') born at Pondicherry in 1746, at first king's advocate at the Châtelet, afterwards counsellor in the court of justice at Paris, and in 1789 deputy to the states-general from the nobility of the capital. To great talents he united all the virtues of the private man; but a too vivid imagination, a too confiding disposition, sometimes hurried him into excesses and made him the sport of empirics, medical and political, insomuch that he was the dupe of Mesmer, and publicly carried a magnetic conductor. He was endowed with manly eloquence, pure and ready learning, a sonorous and pleasing voice, a prodigious memory, and uncommon acquirements. His talents, which had long been known to his own profession, soon became so to all France, for every one's attention was fixed on the trial of the comte de Lally. M. de Lally-Tolendal, natural son of the general of that name, beheaded under Louis XV. was endeavouring to obtain the repeal of the sentence passed against his father. The court of law at Paris, interested in supporting the sentence, cast their eyes on M. d'Espremenil as an opponent to the young Tolendal. In addition to his acknowledged eloquence, he was nephew to M. de Leyrit, intendant of Pondicherry, whom Lally had been obliged to accuse, in order to vindicate his father's

memory, which naturally afforded him an opportunity of interfering in the cause, which he did with all the energy of his character, and all the force of his eloquence. The interest which young Tolendal inspired; his pleadings, written with grace and feeling, could not defend him against the vehement discourses of his adversary: he was condemned; and this event gave new lustre to the reputation of M. d' Esprémenil, who soon found another opportunity of displaying his talents. M. de Brienne had just come into administration, and wanted to change the form of the government. The parliament resisted, and some young counsellors, sold to the duke of Orleans, endeavoured, by spurring on d'Esprémenil, to urge him beyond the end that he had proposed to himself, and to make him subservient to the projects of their faction; he was even drawn at this period into the meetings which were held at the house of Duport. From his youth he had conceived the project of restoring to France her states-general; he thought that the moment of realizing this idea was come, and he did not delay to proclaim it. At the meeting of the parliament of the 19th of November, 1787, he eloquently opposed the schemes of taxes brought forward by the minister; he even appeared to have so spoken to the heart of the king, that it was for a short time believed that Louis XVI. would yield to this magistrate's pressing request to him to convoke the states-general. Being soon after informed that the laws digested by Brienne were printing at Versailles, he procured for 500 guineas a proof of these edicts, and immediately proposed the decree of the parliament which, in recalling to France the fundamental laws of the state, denounced Lamoignon and Brienne. On the 6th he was carried off from the palace by Vincent d'Agout, banished to the St. Margaret isles; and the same nation which was one day to assassinate him, then proclaimed him the defender of its liberty. Being recalled to Paris, he was appointed, in 1789, deputy to the states-

general, and he then defended monarchy against the innovators with as much zeal as he had shewn in checking the despotism of the ministers. Towards the end of May he made a speech against the union of the orders, in which he compared the conduct of the tiers-état to that of the commons of England under Charles I.; and it was then that, seeing the minority of the noblesse leave the hall, he cried, "We are on the field of battle, the cowards desert, but let us close our ranks, and we are still strong enough." After the union of the orders was effected, d'Esprémenil appeared but rarely in the tribune, because the violence of his disposition seldom permitted him to speak in an assembly where he was sure of being interrupted. On the 22d of September he demanded that a list of the pensions should be printed, with the names, sums, dates, and reasons for giving them; this motion was warmly supported by the right side, who considered this publication as the most bitter censure on the conduct of the courtiers who, loaded with the favours of the court, were become its enemies. On the 26th he reproached Mirabeau, with the most stinging irony, with the blind confidence that he supposed him to place in M. Necker as to financial affairs. In September, 1790, he strenuously opposed the introduction of paper-money, and it was on occasion of this project that he risked the motion, really singular at that period, for re-establishing the monarchical power in its full extent. At the beginning of 1791 he opposed, with his usual vehemence, several decrees proposed for degrading the royal authority, and especially that where the cases were settled in which a prince should forfeit the throne. He signed all the protests made this year by the deputies against the constitutional act. On the 27th of July, 1792, he was attacked on the terrace of the Feuillans by a troop of armed men stationed by the *meneurs;* he was dragged out of the Tuileries to the Palais Royal, where he was beaten and wounded with several blows of a sabre;

a body of guards tore him from the hands of the assassins, naked, covered with blood, and almost dead. When he was recovered, his friends tried to prevail on him to leave France; but he refused, saying that he ought to follow all the vicissitudes of a revolution of which he had been one of the first instigators. He did not escape the massacres of the year 2; he was arrested in September, 1793, by the deputy Louchet; and the revolutionary tribunal condemned him to death as a conspirator, on the 3d of Floréal. He was accompanied to his execution by the cries of rage of the same people who had formerly blessed him as their defender. Then perceiving near him the mayor Pétion, he said to him, "Remember! I too was once the idol of this people." A prediction which was soon accomplished, and in a manner more terrible doubtless than he had foreseen. Lechapelier, when ready to depart for the scaffold with d'Esprémenil, said to him, "Sir, we have a terrible problem given us to resolve in our last moments."—"What problem?"—"To which of us two, when we are in the cart, the hootings will be addressed."—"To both," answered d'Esprémenil. He died at the age of 48.

FABRE D'EGLANTINE (P. F. N.) born at Carcassonne on the 28th of December, 1755. He early quitted his father's house, and became by turns, a painter, a musician, an engraver, a poet, and an actor. He performed on the stages of Versailles, Brussels, and Lyon, but had little success in this profession. More fortunate in the literary career, he quitted the stage as an actor, to appear on it again as a writer: he had, while still young, obtained, at the Floralia, the prize of the eglantine, the name of which he added to his own. Several of his satirical pieces, though indifferent, announced a talent for describing character. His Philintus of Molière amply justified this opinion; it is, beyond all doubt, one of the best pieces of the last century. The Epistolary Intrigue met with some success from the effect

of several animated scenes, as did the Nobleman Convalescent, on account of the circumstances of the revolution. (It was acted in 1791.) His "Preceptors," a posthumous work, of which the whole merit lies in some philosophical maxims, was far from being answerable to his former success. The revolution came, and led him to new occupations, and the insurrection of the 10th of August, 1792, which he had instigated by his writings, was the period when he began to play a part. On that day he was chosen a member of the municipality which appointed itself, and immediately after, obtained the place of secretary to the minister of justice Danton. Being very intimate with him, Camille, Lacroix, and the other chiefs of the Cordeliers, he took part in all the manœuvres of that faction, and especially in the prison-massacres in the beginning of September. On the 30th of August, he had said to Camille Desmoulins in a coffee-house, "We have taken great measures, which will save France." The evening before the massacre he took out of prison his cook, who was confined there for robbery. Prudhomme relates, that going, on the 2d of September, to Danton's house, he there saw Fabre dining gaily with some other guests. Fabre was appointed in the same month deputy to the national convention: he there at first demanded the restoration of Caffarelly-du-Falga, who had been removed as a royalist; he was censured for this opinion. He voted for the death of Louis XVI. On the 26th of March, he entered into the second committee of public safety, and, on the 1st of April, Biroteau accused him of having *demanded a king* in an oblique manner, at a meeting of the committee of general security, where the means of saving the country were to be discussed. After the fall of the Gironde, he still remained for a long time attached to the party of the commune, and participated, it is said, with a great number of other members of the Cordelier club, in the project of raising this commune on the ruins of the conven-

tion. He had even been heard to ask of the Jacobins, "a manifesto furnished with 300,000 signatures, for the formation of a faction of public safety, a holy league of public safety." He procured the adoption of the republican calendar, but did not compose it himself. He was one of the instigators of the decree which ordained that all the English and Hanoverian prisoners should be shot. Towards the end of 1793, Fabre, Chabot, and Bazire, first began to attack the system of terror, at the head of which stood Robespierre, and which was supported by all Hébert's party. Fabre opposed the wearing the red cap, and, in November and December, caused Mazuel and Vincent, chiefs of the Hébertist Cordeliers, to be arrested; in consequence of which, Hébert, to revenge himself, proposed an examination into his conduct by the Jacobins. This examination was made in January 1794; in it Robespierre vaguely accused him of intrigues, and Fabre called upon him to specify his denunciations; but his justification was ill received, and the Cordeliers declared him unworthy of their confidence. On the 13th, upon the report of Amar, a decree of arrest was passed against him, on account of the decree concerning the India Company; and all the Hébertist party, designated by Fabre as ultra-revolutionary, demanded with loud cries his execution, which did not, however, take place till the time of Danton's fall, who finding himself joined with him at the revolutionary tribunal, complained loudly of being associated with robbers. Fabre was led to the scaffold on the 5th of April, 1794, for having made a traffic of his opinions, and having falsified the decree which was spoken of above. Mercier, who was his colleague, speaks of him thus in his new Picture of Paris: "He was a promoter and panegyrist of the revolutionary system, the friend, the companion, the adviser of the proconsuls, who carried throughout France, fire and sword, and devastation and death. I do not know whether his hands were stained by the lavishing

of money not his own, but I know that he was a promoter of assassinations. Poor before the 2d of September, 1792, he had afterwards a hôtel, and carriages, and servants, and women; his friend Lacroix assisted him to procure this retinue." Notwithstanding these assertions, we owe it to truth to say, that the widow of Fabre inherited from him but a moderate fortune, and that his son was obliged to go to foundation schools. In 1802 a collection of Fabre d'Eglantine's works was published in two volumes octavo. It contains, besides the pieces of which we have spoken, a Poem on the Study of Nature; the Collateral Kinsman, and the Presumptuous Man, comedies; and a tragedy entitled Augusta.

FAUCHET (Cl.) a priest, born at Dorne, deputy from Nièvre, on the 22d of September, 1744. He was at first grand-vicar to the archbishop of Bourges, and having acquired a kind of reputation by his talent for the pulpit, he became the king's preacher, and obtained the abbey of Montfort. However, his species of talent, his brilliant and antithetical manner, did not please the monarch, and this, it is said, was the first cause of his patriotism. Others have asserted, that some time before the revolution his head appeared to wander, and that several of his discourses (especially the funeral oration on the archbishop of Bourges) presented striking inconsistencies. At this period he had joined the sect of Illuminati, and figured as one of their chiefs in the meeting known by the name of the Iron Mouth. He intrigued greatly in 1789 in the assemblies of electors and of the sections, signalized himself in the various measures which ushered in the taking of the Bastile, where he appeared at the head of the assailants with his sabre in his hand, and continued to make a figure in the committee of the municipal body. He distinguished himself there by various adulatory motions in favour of the idols of the day, in January, 1790, he, of his own accord, offered to Bailly the title of *chief municipal officer* of the kingdom; and

afterwards demanded for Lafayette the chief command of all the national guards of France. It was also at the beginning of the revolution that he proclaimed from the pulpit Jesus Christ the first of sans-culottes. In May, 1791, he was chosen constitutional bishop of Calvados. Returning to Bayeux, he there, with his usual impetuosity, promulgated exaggerated opinions, and published a pamphlet in which he proposed the agrarian law. The tribune of the district of this town, and afterwards the minister of justice, passed a decree of accusation against him; but in September the electors went and fetched him from his house, carried him in triumph to their assembly, appointed him president of it, and afterwards first deputy to the legislature. His admission there was attended with some difficulty, but his friends carried their point, and he was received at the meeting of the 26th of October. He passed a vehement censure on the unsworn priests, renewed the same invectives, with still more keenness, on the 3d of November, and proposed the sale of all churches not dedicated to worship. On the 13th he accused the administrators and officers of the national guard of Caen of being accomplices in a royalist conspiracy. On the 3d of December he violently denounced the minister of the interior, Delessart; his fury, in pronouncing this speech, went so far, that his partisans themselves were ashamed of it, and he was reproved. In January, 1792, he made a long report on the state of France relative to foreign powers; this piece, which shewed the extent of his ignorance in diplomatic affairs, was seasoned with abuse of ambassadors and foreign powers, which caused it to be received with applause. He demanded that war should be declared against Austria, and that France should not have any allies but free nations. In February he renewed his accusation of Delessart, but the assembly refused to hear him. He then became president of the committee of inspection: on the 17th of April he denounced, in the name of this com-

mittee, the directory of the department of Rhône et Loire. On the 16th of May he declaimed against the famous Austrian committee, and, in July, asserted that a deposit of arms was making at the Tuileries. The evening before he had also denounced Lafayette as wishing to attack the liberty of the people. At the time of the massacres of September, he was a member of a deputation sent to the prisons of the Abbaye; but he and his colleagues remained quiet spectators of the horrors which were committed there. Some one having said to him, "Why do not you put an end to this carnage? a hundred armed men would be sufficient:" he returned this cruel answer: "The people are justly provoked, or they are cruelly deceived." When, on the 14th of September, the assembly took an oath of hatred to royalty, Fauchet made the observation, which seemed then a restriction, that this oath was taken by the deputies as citizens, and not as legislators. Becoming a member of the convention, he was at first sent with Rovère to Sens, whence he returned to take part in the debate concerning Louis XVI.'s trial. He shewed himself here more moderate than his preceding opinions seemed to promise, and declared in the king's defence that he had indeed deserved death, but that nevertheless he ought to be saved, to serve as an example to conspirators and to annihilate every hope; consequently he opposed bringing him to trial: at the time of the appeal, he declared only for his confinement. Being connected with the party of the Gironde, it was not long before he was persecuted by the Montagnards. He was first erased from the list of Jacobins for having procured a passport for the ex-minister Narbonne; and in February Lecointre denounced him as having addressed to the priests of his diocese a charge in which he forbade them to marry. On his side he warmly attacked the party of the Montagne in his Journal of the Iron Mouth, and he often repeated in a sort of fury, "What must one then do to be assassinated by those

people?" The sections of Paris soon demanded his expulsion, and that of the principal Girondins. Barère and Chabot accused him of being a confederate and accomplice with Charlotte Corday; and though this last fact was completely false, though he had the meanness to suspend himself from his functions, on the 31st of May he was arrested, a decree of accusation was passed against him, and he was afterwards condemned to death on the 31st of October, as a Girondin, and as having been connected with Charlotte Corday; he was then 49 years old. It was remarked, that he was the only one, besides Sillery, who had recourse to the rites of the catholic religion. The abbé Fouchet had pronounced a funeral eulogium on Louis Philip of Orleans, and on the abbé de l'Epée: there is also a panegyric on St. Louis by him; a Discourse on rural Morals for the Festival of the Rose; On the National Religion, which he published in 1789; then a civic Eulogium on Franklin; a Discourse on the Connection between Religion and Liberty, and the Journal of the Iron Mouth, which he edited, together with Bonneville.

FAVART (C. S.) a man of letters, born at Paris on the 3d of November, 1710, died in that city on the 18th of May, 1793, at the age of 84. He restored for a short time the gaiety and the grace of the Vaudeville. His operas are full of nature and charming touches, very different from those cold jests and that puzzling jargon so foolishly in fashion in our days. He had married an actress belonging to the comic opera, equally celebrated for her talents, wit, and beauty; she composed several pretty little pieces, and among others, Annette and Lubin. His son also brought out some productions of this nature. Among Favart's little operas there are distinguished: the Village Cock; Cythera besieged; Mahogany; the Wedding Interrupted; Raton and Rosetta; the Gipsy; the Girl Ill-watched; the Festival of the Castle; the Pretended Gardener; the

Village-Astrologer; Isabella and Gertrude; and the Would-be Wit; master-pieces of gaiety and ease. Among Favart's greater pieces, the following have been favourably received, Friendship Tried; Ninette at Court; the Beautiful Arsène, the subject of which is taken from Voltaire's tale of La Bégueule; the Fairy Urgelle; the Rose of Salency; the Reapers, a piece which unites an excellent moral with smiling pictures; the Three Sultanas; and other operas, which charm at once the eye and the taste. The last-mentioned especially displays grace and novelty, with all the charms of poetry, music, and dancing. Favart did not distinguish himself less in comedy, by his Englishman at Bordeaux, a piece full of delicacy and wit. His collection of theatrical pieces forms 10 volumes octavo. We also owe to him two poems, France Delivered, and Alphonso.

FAVRAS (TH. DE MAHY, marquis DE) ancient lieutenant of Monsieur's Swiss guards, condemned by the Châtelet of Paris, on the 18th of February, 1790, as having endeavoured to execute a counter revolutionary project, having intended to attempt the life of Lafayette, Bailly, and Necker, and to carry off the king and the royal family. He was born at Blois; devoted himself from his earliest youth to the service, and went into the musketeers in 1755. In 1761 he obtained a company of dragoons in the regiment of Belsunce; and served with distinction in the campaigns of 1762 and 1763, after which he was appointed adjutant. In 1772 he acquired the office of first lieutenant of Monsieur's Swiss, which conferred the rank of colonel. In 1786 he went to Vienna to get his wife legitimated as only daughter of the prince of Anhalt Schauenburg. In 1787 he commanded a legion in Holland, at the time of the insurrection against the Stadtholder. In 1790 he was accused "of having plotted at Paris against the revolution; of having wanted to introduce armed men into Paris by night, in order to destroy the three principal heads of the administration; of attacking

the king's guard; of taking away the seal of the sate, and even of carrying off the king and his family to Véronne." He was summoned before the Châtelet, and repelled all the accusations brought against him by the three witnesses, Morel, Turcatti, and Marquié, recruiters whom he had known in the army, and who declared that he had communicated to them his plan, which was to have been executed by 12,000 Swiss and 12,000 Germans, who would be assembled at Montargis, in order to march thence to Paris. He replied to these accusations with great presence of mind, but his denials did not prevent the judges from condemning him to be hanged. Augeard, a farmer-general, who was in the prisons of the Abbaye at the same time with him, found means to convey to him letters from his wife; they were completely in one story, and the answers of the husband and wife, when interrogated, presented no contradiction. If the memoirs of Augeard are ever published, this affair will appear in a very different light from that in which it has been attempted to set it, by accusing without cause, persons who were unconcerned in it. During this trial, in which Mirabeau was called as a witness, Favras protested loudly against the injustice of the court, which refused to hear witnesses in his favour. When he had received his sentence, he said, addressing himself to his judges, "I pity you all very much, gentlemen, if the testimony of two men is sufficient to condemn you." The reporter having said to him, "I have no consolation to give you but that which religion offers you. I beg you to profit by it;" he answered nobly "My greatest consolations are those which my innocence gives me." The preparations for his execution did not shake his fortitude, he dictated his will with calmness, and paid great attention to the style of it. When the time of his execution arrived, he desired to make some discoveries; being taken to the town-hall, he spoke vaguely there of his connections with a prince, who had commissioned him to watch the Faubourg St.

Antoine, which was dreaded by the court. These discoveries revealed nothing decisive concerning Monsieur, the king's brother, who was considered by the populace as the soul of the plot. Favras was executed on the 11th of February, 1790. On mounting the scaffold, he again desired to be heard, and, addressing himself to the people, cried: "Citizens, I am about to appear before God; I cannot be suspected of lying in this dreadful moment: well! I swear to you, before heaven, that I am not guilty. Do your office," added he, addressing himself to the executioner. The people shewed the greatest fury against this victim, who was sacrificed to the policy of the time. During the trial, groups of furious persons made the environs of the Châtelet echo with cries of "Favras to the lamp-post." Monsieur was so noted by the populace as the principle person in this affair, that he thought proper to go to the town-hall, and publicly disavow the plots which were ascribed to him. The assembly seemed persuaded of the truth of these denials. Favras has left papers relative to the troubles in Holland; his will, written in the most touching manner; and his correspondence with his wife during his confinement, were published at the time. His wife, who had been sent to prison with him, was released after his death. The Viscount de Mirabeau hastened to give his son a place in his regiment.

FERNIG (Mesdemoiselles) two sisters, daughters of a register-keeper at Mortagne. Dumourier made use of them as of aides-de-camp, in 1792 and 1793, to exalt the courage of his soldiers; they accompanied him every where during these two campaigns, and were always by his side at table, as well as on the field of battle. Beurnonville even wrote to the assembly, that "they could kill men very well." It was decreed that they had deserved well of their country, and their house, which the Austrians had burnt, was rebuilt at the expense of the state. At the time of Dumourier's defection,

Mesdemoiselles Fernig, followed the example of their protector, and quitted France at the same time that he did. One of them having had her horse killed under her, when the volunteers of Versailles fired on Dumourier, she got lightly up behind her sister, and thus they traversed l'Escaut. They lived several years at Altona in extreme indigence.

FERRAND (P. E.) a nobleman, an officer in the regiment of Bassigny, and since the revolution a general of brigade, was born at Castres. In 1792 he was employed under Dumourier, and commanded part of his left wing at Jemmappes; but this general, dissatisfied with his slowness in attacking the enemy, put colonel Thouvenot in his place: he was however wounded in this engagement, and had his horse killed under him. Some time after he was appointed commander of Mons, and, in 1793, defended Valenciennes for 87 days. Shortly after the surrender of this place he was arrested by order of the committee of public safety, and confined in the Abbaye. In September he recovered his liberty, and even obtained the command of the camp of Maubeuge; but he was soon accused of wanting to shake the fidelity of the soldiers to the nation, was again arrested, and remained in confinement till the 9th of Thermidor. After this period he obtained an employment, commanded in ci-devant Belgium under the directory, and, after the 18th of Brumaire (9th of November, 1799,) obtained the prefecture of Meuse-Inférieure, and the title of grand-officer of the legion of honour. In 1804 he retired to la Planchette, near Paris, and died there in the course November 1805, at 70 years of age. Another general Ferraud having been appointed commander of St. Domingo, defended that place with courage against the blacks commanded by Dessalines, whom he obliged to raise the siege, in August 1805, just at the time when he was succoured by the squadron of Admisal Missiessi.

FERRAUD, deputy from the Hautes Pyrénées to

the convention. He voted for the death of Louis XVI. after having given an account on the 18th of November, 1792, of the addresses sent by different popular societies. When the commune of Paris desired the Girondist deputies might be tried, Ferraud proposed declaring that they had not forfeited the confidence of the assembly. These sentiments might have involved him in the ruin of the party he defended, had he not been saved by a mission to the army of the Western Pyrennees, where he received a wound in charging at the head of the columns. On the 9th Thermidor, being returned to the convention, he became a partisan of Barras, and assisted him in turning the armed force against Robespierre and his faction. He was afterwards again sent to the armies of the North, and of the Rhine and Moselle, where he displayed great intrepidity, and constantly appeared at the head of the columns. When the revolt happened on May the 20th, 1795, he shewed more courage than any of the other deputies, in opposing the terrorists at the moment when they forced the entrance of the hall, and he became the victim of his valour, for after having been abused by the crowd, he received a pistol shot in his breast, at the time when he was endeavouring to repulse several men who were making towards the president. His body was immediately seized, and dragged into the adjoining passage, where his head was cut off, immediately fixed on the top of a pike and brought into the hall to the president Boissy d'Anglas, to terrify him, as well as the rest of the representatives. When the populace insulted the convention and threatened the assembly, he had been seen to strike his head and tear his hair. Ferraud was born in the valley of Daure, at the foot of the Pyrennees. This assassination was punished with death, and it has been justly said, that his tragical end caused the downfal of the Montagne. Louvet pronounced his panegyric, and various honours were decreed to his memory; the assembly celebrated a funeral festival in honour of

him, and had a tomb erected to him, on which were inscribed his last words, addressed to his assassins, while shewing them his breast: "More than once have I been struck by the weapons of the enemy, see, my bosom is covered with scars; I abandon my life to you, but respect the sanctuary of the laws."

FESCH (J.) uncle to the emperor Napoleon, a cardinal, archbishop of Lyons, &c. &c. On the 3d of January, 1765, he was born at Ajaccio, on the 15th of August, 1802, was consecrated a bishop by the cardinal legate, and in January, 1805, appointed a cardinal by His Holiness Pope Pius VII. Shortly after he was sent ambassador to Rome, where he arrived on the 1st of July, met with the most flattering reception from the sovereign pontiff, and obtained universal affection by his virtues and beneficence. The electoral college of Lot returned him a candidate for a place in the preservative senate, into which he was admitted on the 1st of February, 1805. He had a short time before been nominated grand almoner of France, and decorated with the red ribband. In July of the same year, the king of Spain sent him the order of the Golden Fleece.

FIEVEE, a man of letters, son to the post-master of Soissons. His mother had eighteen children by two husbands. He came early to Paris, where he was at first a printer; then, in 1792, he brought out the Rigours of the Cloister, a comedy, in two acts. In 1795 he published a pamphlet on the Necessity of a Religion; and afterwards assisted in editing several journals, especially the French Gazette, in which, in Germinal, year 5, (March, 1797,) he warmly took up the defence of Poncelin, who having been dragged to the Luxembourg, had there been very ill treated in the apartments of the director Barras. Fiévée had made himself remarked for his talents in the section of the Théâtre-François, of which he was president, at the time of the dissensions which preceded the 14th of Vendémiaire, year 4, (10th of October, 1795.) He was included in the deportation of the 18th of

Fructidor, year 5, (4th of September, 1797,) as editor of the French Gazette, but he contrived to elude it. In January, 1799, he was arrested, and confined for some months in the Temple. Since his release he has published in the journals several articles containing new and profound ideas, and views favourable to monarchy. The events of the day have always been described in his works with great talent and justness. He made an excursion to London, in 1802, and on his return published Letters on England, and Reflections on the Philosophy of the 18th Century. He afterwards assisted in editing the Mercury; in 1805 he became one of the proprietors of the Journal of the Empire, and was principal editor of that paper. Fiévée contrived to amuse the weariness of his proscription after the 18th of Fructidor, by writing two pretty tales, which have had great success, the Dowry of Suzette and Frederic.

FLESSELLES (DE) counsellor of state, and provost of the Parisian merchants. He is descended from a family in the law, became at first master of requests, and made a figure in the tumults of Brittany, in which he took the duke d'Aiguillon's part against the Chalotais. He was afterwards sent to Lyons as Intendant, where he gained affection by his gentleness, his probity, and his fondness for society. At the beginning of the revolution he was appointed provost of the Parisian merchants, but neither his temper nor his talents fitted him to fill so arduous a station at so trying a moment. On the 14th of July, 1789, the day of the taking of the Bastile, he thought to escape by tergiversation, endeavoured to conciliate both parties, and thereby rendered both suspicious of him. The popular faction already accused him of treason; on the person of M. de Launey, governor of the Bastile, was found a letter from him, in which he exhorted him to defend himself, and assured him of assistance. This was sufficient to determine his ruin, and he was threatened at the town-hall, whence he endeavoured to escape to his own house, promising

to justify himself, but he was seized by the way, and instantly pierced with a thousand wounds. His head was cut off and carried about with M. de Launey's.

FLEURY (M. MAX. HERC. de ROSSET Comte DE) 23 years of age, born at, and residing in Paris, was condemned to death on the 18th of June, 1794, by the revolutionary tribunal. Prudhomme gives the following account of his condemnation: on the 18th of June, 1794, M. de Fleury, who was confined in the Luxembourg, wrote the following note to Dumas, president of the revolutionary tribunal: "Man of blood! slaughterer, cannibal, monster, wretch, thou hast murdered my family, thou wilt send to the scaffold those who this day appear at thy tribunal: thou mayst condemn me to the same fate, for I declare to thee that I participate in their opinions and their sentiments. Fouquier Tinville was with Dumas when he received this letter: "Here," said Dumas, "is a billet-doux, read it." "This gentleman;" said Fouquier, "seems in a great hurry, he must be satisfied." He immediately issued orders to bring him from his prison; about noon he arrived at the tribunal, was tried, condemned in an hour as the accomplice of persons he had never known, and immediately sent to the scaffold, covered with a red shirt, as the murderer of Collot d'Herbois.

FLORIAN (J. P. C. DE) a member of the French academy, was born at the castle of Florian, in Languedoc, 1775, and early gave tokens of an amiable disposition, and of that sensibility which is the sweetest charm of his writings. While yet very young he went to Voltaire, whose family was allied to his, and who received him with marks of the strongest affection. He soon discovered in him the germ of true talent, which he took pleasure in carefully cultivating, and when he saw that his education was completely finished, he wished also to establish his pupil, and procured him the situation of page to the duke de Penthièvre. Florian soon obtained the favour of

his patron, who some years afterwards attached him permanently to his own person. He also gave him a company in his dragoon regiment, of which he afterwards became lieutenant-colonel. He usually spent his periods of attendance at Paris, and consecrated them to literature. To this leisure time we are indebted for Estelle and Galatea, charming pastorals, which breathe so sweet a sensibility. His little dramatic pieces, written with the most winning simplicity, Numa Pompilius, Gonzalve de Cordoue, his Miscellanies, his Tales, and his Fables, have entitled him to a distinguished place among the writers of the 18th century. In the reign of terror his noble birth made it impossible for him to remain at Paris, he therefore retired to one of his protector's villas at Seaux, and flattered himself that he should remain there during the revolution, unknowing and unknown; but the committee of general security caused him to be arrested and conveyed to the prison of La Bourbe, where he remained till the 27th of July, 1794. His health suffered from his long confinement, and in two months he died; still in the prime of life. Among his papers were found an imitation of Don Quixote, and a prose poem, entitled Eliezer and Nephthalia, on which he set a high value; and William Tell, the first book of which he wrote in prison; all these works were published shortly after. Florian's writings are frequently deficient in vigour, but he had the judgment to choose the style best adapted to him, and no rural poet has given more of feeling to his shepherds. Voltaire used to call him Floriannet, to characterize his species of talent.

FONTANES (L. DE NIORT) one of the most distinguished literary characters in France, and one of those who have best retained in the midst of polemics a courteous tone, and those decorums which are rarely to be found in that species of writing. In 1790 he wrote a secular poem for the festival of July the 14th. During the reign of terror he had the courage to present to the convention a petition in behalf of

the wretched inhabitants of Lyons. After the 9th Thermidor he was appointed professor in the central schools of Paris, and a member of the Institute. He afterwards assisted in the editorship of the Key of the Cabinet, and then in that of the Memorial, jointly with Laharpe and the abbé de Vaucelles. In consequence of the principles displayed in the latter, he was included in the proscription of September the 4th, 1797. He then took refuge in England, but after the 18th Brumaire returned to Paris, where he assisted Esménard, Laharpe, and Château-briand, in editing the Mercure. On a public occasion he pronounced Washington's panegyric, which was looked on as a finished specimen of eloquence, and shortly afterwards was recalled to the Institute, where his place had been filled up during his proscription. He was next appointed a member of the legislative body, and became its president for one year, in June 1804, and in 1805 was maintained by the emperor in his station. Previous to the revolution, Fontanes published a poem on the edict in favour of the dissenters, which obtained the prize of the French academy; afterwards the Day of the Dead, a poetical translation of Pope's Essay on Man; some Fragments from Lucretius; and lastly, his pretty poem of the Orchards. In 1803 he delivered Laharpe's funeral panegyric; he had been his friend and worthy rival. The public is also indebted to him for some notes on the works of Rollin, and expects from him an epic poem, entitled: "Greece Saved;" several cantos of it, which he has read in private circles, have inspired the highest idea of this work.

FOUCAULT DE LARDIMADIE (Le Marquis DE) captain of cavalry chasseurs, deputy from the nobility of Périgord to the states-general, in 1789. He shewed himself one of the most vigorous defenders of the throne and the nobility; and though not eloquent, drew attention by an undaunted courage, and a voice which was heard through the cries from the tribunes and the left side. Mirabeau did him the

justice to say, that he dreaded more his plain good sense than the wit and eloquence of many other members on the right side. Enraged at the followers of the court, who, gorged with the king's favours, basely abandoned him in the nocturnal meeting, on the 4th of August, 1789, he proposed that the first sacrifice made should be that of pensions, which all the courtiers drew from the pure substance of the country. On the 7th he voted against the loan required by M. Necker, but offered to engage his constituents to the amount of 600,000 livres, the whole capital of his fortune, and received the applauses of the whole assembly for his generous disinterestedness. On the 10th of October, when Mirabeau urged a new decree for the inviolability of the deputies, M. de Foucault ridiculed the orator while upholding his proposal, saying, "on condition that this measure be not designed to save the deputies from their creditors." In the prosecution commenced by the Châtelet against the ringleaders on the 5th and 6th of October, 1789, he deposed that he had seen the duke of Orléans in disguise, in the midst of the populace, during the morning of the 5th. In January, 1790, he defended the emigrants at the time of the first discussion that arose concerning them, and justified their flight by the dangers which awaited them from the lamp-posts and bayonets. When called as a witness in the affair of Favras, he deposed in his favour. On the 13th of April he opposed the rejection of the motion which tended to prove the catholic the national religion; asserted that the assembly was not free, and found fault with Lafayette, Mirabeau, and Bailly, by turns. On the 23d of the same month he was accused by the committee of research, of having contributed to the escape of M. de Bonne Savardin. He confessed, in the tribune, that he had concealed him for several days in his house, and added, that his conscience assured him that he had therein done nothing but what humanity and justice prescribed. This firmness produced a strong effect, and he was not

prosecuted. On the 19th of June he opposed the suppression of titles of honour; and, on the 18th of September, being threatened in a turbulent meeting to be sent to the Abbaye, he defied the left side, and declared that the right party was ready to resist oppression. On the 4th of January, 1791, he violently inveighed against the refusal of the assembly to hear the reasons on which those ecclesiastics who refused to take the oath grounded their non-conformity: "When the emperors," cried he, "persecuted the martyrs, they at least suffered them to utter the name of their God while sending them to the scaffold." On the 16th of February, when he gave notice of the burning of several castles, he urged the necessity of repressing the tumults by force, not by addresses to the people, since he did not believe, he said, the prophecy uttered in the tribune, "that all France would soon be able to read," which would moreover be a great misfortune. He afterwards opposed the law respecting duels, and several times spoke against the popular assemblies. He was one of those who signed the protests of the 12th and 15th of September. In 1792 he served in the advanced guard of the army of the princes, Louis XVI.'s brothers: in 1793 he joined that of the prince of Condé, and was employed as an officer in the corps of nobility.

FOUCHE (of Nantes) was professor of the congregation of the Oratoire before the revolution; he embraced its principles, and was deputy from the Loire-Inférieure to the national convention. He drew little notice in the tribune before the 9th of Thermidor, year 2, (27th of July, 1794,) and was always on missions to Nantes, Nevers, Moulins, and Lyon. In 1794, at the time of the festival of the Supreme Being, he indulged in some jests, which soon reached Robespierre, the founder of this new religion; and though they had been formerly acquainted at Arras, the dictator resolved to revenge himself; found an opportunity three days after, at the Jacobin club, where Fouché replied to the de-

puties from the society of Nevers, who came to complain of the persecution of the patriots, that the society of Nevers deserved reproach. "If the impure breath of Chaumette," added he, "could not exercise its influence during his abode at Nevers, the shade of that conspirator seems to hover there now." Robespierre inveighed against this speech, and reproached Fouché for attacking Chaumette after his death, and for not having dared to contend with him before. The Jacobins determined to examine into the conduct of the man who had offended Robespierre, and on the 9th of July, Fouché was desired to justify himself. He wrote to the society to beg them to suspend their judgment till the report of the committees should be made. "The individual Fouché," then said Robespierre, "does not interest me at all; it is less for his past crimes that I have denounced him, than because he hides himself to commit others, and because I consider him as chief of the conspiracy which must be frustrated. He afterwards condemned his non-appearance. "He is a vile and despicable impostor," added he, "whose conduct is like that of Brissot and the other wretches." A Lyonese having afterwards related several facts against Fouché, the society unanimously pronounced his exclusion. But the 9th of Thermidor, year 2, (27th of July, 1794,) came and terminated his dangers, and he was supposed to have contributed to the success of that day. On the 29th of January, 1785, Tallien, when he denounced the journal of Babeuf, accused Fouché of assisting in it; Fouché declared that he had prevented Babeuf from publishing a composition against the return of the 73 deputies proscribed in consequence of the events of the 31st of May. He declared himself "satisfied with his whole conduct, and regardless of a handful of factious persons, who after having struggled for guilty indulgences, wanted to sow divisions in the convention, that they might escape with impunity." This sally seemed to draw on him the hatred of Tallien, who,

when the popular tumults took place on the 1st of April, desired that he might be arrested, and accused him of conspiring against the assembly with Thuriot, Cambon, and Lecointre; but a reconciliation was brought about, and Tallien himself undertook his defence. Fouché published a vindication in the Moniteur of April the 12th, in which he set forth his conduct at Lyons and Nevers, and urged in his behalf the reproaches of Robespierre, who had accused him of moderation. On the 12th of June he was denounced by the commune of Garrat, and on the 9th of August a general report of his conduct was presented by Genissieux to the convention: then Legendre and Tallien undertook his defence, and asserted that Fouché was one of the leaders on the 9th Thermidor; he was likewise defended by Merlin, yet his enemies obtained a decree of arrest against him. Being comprehended in the amnesty of the 4th Brumaire, he lived in retirement till 1799, and then succeeded Trouvé, the minister of the directory at Milan, where he immediately annulled the change his predecessor had made in the magistracy, again summoned to office the members who were looked on as patriots, and was soon recalled. He was appointed envoy to the Batavian republic, but he had scarcely appeared at the Hague, when the administration of the police was conferred on him, an office in which he soon shewed himself a foe to anarchy. His report to the directory of the political societies was attacked at the Manège by Felix Lepelletier and Aréna. Fouché addressed another to the two councils, in which he accused the new societies of enmity to the constitution, and urged the necessity of taking steps to repress them; this report excited new commotions, particularly in Brissot, who published a representation against him in the form of a Letter to Baudin des Ardennes. Spite of these attacks the directory kept him in office, and he assisted in leading the way and securing the success of November 9, 1799. During the meetings at St. Cloud, Fouché was active in the

department of the police at Paris, and afterwards directed with discernment the arrest of the demagogues, who were considered dangerous. Distinguished by a winning disposition, an easy manner of expressing himself, and an exalted mind, he is one of the few conventionalists who have remained attached to the imperial government, and it may be confidently affirmed, that to him in great measure is the government indebted for its tranquil and undisturbed establishment. Free from passion, an acute and penetrating observer, profoundly versed in the secret history of men and things during the revolution, he has every quality necessary to form an excellent minister of police, an office which in fact he still holds. Obliged to watch two violent parties, alike foes to the present order of things, the Jacobins and the Royalists, he has been compelled to some degree of severity. He seized and published the correspondence of several English agents, he laboured to thwart the plans of Céracchi, Aréna, Demerville, and Topino, and that of December 24, 1800. In 1802 he, by order of government, abolished the Theophilanthropic societies. On the 15th of September, the same year, he was appointed a member of the conservative senate in consequence of the administration of the police being united to the office of chief judge, which was committed to Reignier, and chosen to be present at the meetings of the Helvetic assembly, holden at Paris. In July, 1804, the police was put on its former footing, and he resumed his place. On the 1st of February, 1805, he was decorated with the red ribbon.

FOULON, a man 70 years of age, was one of the first victims of the revolution. He had been inspector of the French army during the war of 1756, had acquitted himself in this office with great judgment, and had obtained a character for extreme harshness, in consequence of the mode in which he laid invaded countreys under contribution. He was generally supposed to be well skilled in finance, and several

times was thought of for this department of the ministry; but having always declared he would accept it only on condition of a bankruptcy the following day, the court durst not appoint him. The monied men, who dreaded him on account of his principles, had long sought to blacken his reputation by depicting him as a ferocious man, and they redoubled their efforts against him at the time of the revolution. When at this period the king summoned a part of the army to Paris, he for a very short time possessed the portfolio of finance, and immediately his enemies, profiting by the circumstance to ruin him, ascribed to him the most odious expressions, which he was said to have vented against the revolution. Foulon seeing Necker recalled, the army dispersed, and the court without energy, determined to give out that he was dead, in order to evade the rage of his persecutors, but he was soon discovered at Viry, an estate of M. de Sartines, where he had taken refuge. Some miscreants, intoxicated with the blood which had already flowed, and paid by the monied men, who in reward for their crimes and the sums they lavished at the beginning of the revolution, met only indigence, stirred up the people against this old man. On the 22d of July he was conveyed to Paris after unheard of cruelties had been practised on his person. He was given up to the Parisian populace, who had just murdered his son-in-law, M. Berthier, and his death was instantly resolved on, notwithstanding the efforts of Bailly, and the cold eloquence of Lafayette. A thousand horrible refinements rendered it yet more dreadful; he was hanged three times, and twice the cord broke before it strangled him. At last his head was cut off and carried about on the end of a pike with a handful of hay in the mouth. He displayed the greatest calmness in his last moments.

FOUQUET, agent of Carrier, at Nantes, and in conjunction with Lamberti, director of the drowning. He boasted of having drowned more than 900 persons for his own share, which is what Carrier called

the vertical execution of the sentence of transportation.

FOUQUIER TINVILLE (A.Q.) son of a farmer at Héronelle in Artois. He was at first an attorney at the Châtelet, but he dissipated his property, lost his place, and became a bankrupt. He was afterwards employed as a clerk in the police office. In 1793 he was appointed head juryman of the revolutionary tribunal; his sanguinary expressions, and his invectives against the indulgence of his colleagues, drew on him the attention of Robespierre, who judged him worthy to act the part of public accuser to the tribunal, and he fully answered the expectations of such a patron. He caused Marie Antoinette to be condemned, but when accused some time after the fall of the Montagne, he endeavoured to vindicate himself by criminating Robespierre; but the tribunal of Paris condemned him to death on the 6th of May, 1795, for having caused the destruction of an innumerable multitude of French persons of every age and sex, under pretence of conspiracies; for having caused between 60 and 80 individuals to be tried in four hours; for having caused carts, which were ready beforehand, to be loaded with victims, whose very names were not mentioned, and against whom no depositions were made; and for having made up a jury of his own adherents. It would be impossible to detail his atrocities, yet some instances will convey an idea of his character. M. de Gamache was brought into court, but the officer declared that he was not the person accused. "Never mind," said Fouquier, "bring him, nevertheless." A moment after the real Gamache appeared, and both were at once condemned and guillotined. An agent of government one day expressing some apprehensions to Fouquier, he replied, "Patriot or not, if Robespierre chose it, you would come yourself, and I should make you go up my little steps; when Robespierre has pointed out any one to me, there is no help for it." Sixty or eighty unhappy wretches, who had never seen or

known each other, were often confounded in the same accusation, and when Fouquier wished to dispatch them in the mass, he merely said to the jurymen, "I think, citizens, that you are convinced of the guilt of the accused." When this remark was made, the jurymen declared their consciences sufficiently enlightened, and condemned all the accused in the gross, without hearing one of them. He was accustomed to frequent a coffee-house in the palace of Justice, where the judges and jurymen of his tribunal met. There they reckoned the number of heads which had fallen in the course of the decade. "What do you think I have gained to day for the republic?" Some of the guests to pay court to him, would answer, "So many millions," and he immediately added, "In the next decade I shall undress three or four hundred," meaning guillotine. A considerable number of victims were one day met in their way to the tribunal by Fouquier, who had not been present at their trial, he asked the jurymen on what crime they had been pronouncing sentence? "They did not know," they said, "but he might run after the condemned persons and inquire;" upon which they all began to laugh, saying, "It is so much got at least." Even the fate of Robespierre could not slacken his sanguinary zeal. On the 27th of July, 1794, he condemned 42 persons, whom he caused to be executed, and some one having represented to him that the seizure of Robespierre ought to cause some change, he answered: "Never mind, justice must take its course." After the victory of the 9th he had the assurance to go and congratulate the convention on the fall of the tyrants, and he succeeded in obtaining his own continuance in his office, but the public voice exclaimed against him, and he was arrested on the 4th of August, and tried on the 8th of December following. From that time till his execution four months more elapsed, during which various dilatory steps were taken in his favour, till at last the

convention decreed, on the 18th of April, 1795, that the revolutionary tribunal should continue sitting till a definitive sentence had been passed on him: he then defended himself with presence of mind, and attributed all the executions which he had ordered, to the committees and laws which enjoined this mode of conduct. When led to execution he answered the populace, who greeted him with hisses, by the most sinister predictions, and was executed last. Thus speaks Mercier of him: "Fouquier Tinville, formerly an attorney at the Châtelet, excessively artful, quick in attributing guilt, and skilled in controverting facts, shewed immoveable presence of mind on his trial. While standing before the tribunal, from which he had condemned so many victims, he kept constantly writing; but, like Argus, all eyes and ears, he lost not, while he wrote, one single word uttered by the president, by an accused person, by a judge, by a witness, or by a public accuser. He affected to sleep during the public accuser's recapitulation, as if to feign tranquillity, while he had hell in his heart. No eye but must involuntarily fall before his steadfast gaze; when he prepared to speak he frowned, and his brow was furrowed; his voice was loud, rough, and menacing: he carried audacity to the utmost in his denial, and shewed equal address in altering facts and rendering them independent of each other, and especially in judiciously placing his alibis. With a firm voice he denied his signature, and trembled not before the accusing witness. When led to execution, his forehead, hard as marble, defied all the eyes of the multitude; he was even seen to smile and utter threatening words. At the foot of the scaffold he seemed for the first time to feel remorse, and trembled as he ascended it. He had a round head, black straight hair, a narrow and wan forehead, small round eyes, a full face marked with the small-pox, a look sometimes fixed, sometimes oblique, a middling stature, and thick legs. In 1803 the abbé Aubert published

some bad verses in praise of Louis XVI. which Fouquier, who wanted a place, had sent him for insertion in the Petites Affiches in 1783.

FOURCROY (A. F. DE) originally a physician, well skilled in chemistry, and a member of the academy of sciences. Already known for his great learning before the revolution, he embraced the popular cause, and in 1792 was appointed elector of the city of Paris; afterwards provisional deputy to the national convention, which he did not enter till after the death of Louis XVI. when, in September, 1793, he obtained the adoption of a project for the regulation of weights and measures, was chosen secretary on the 20th of October, and, in December following, president of the Jacobins, who blamed him for his silence in the convention; but he excused himself on account of his avocations and his labours, which supported his father and sisters. In September, 1794, he became a member of the committee of public safety, and was again elected to it in February, 1795. In December, the same year, he made a speech on the leather intended for the boots and shoes of the armies, and was specially intrusted with the care of this matter, for which he principally employed the contractor Seguin. He also directed his attention to schools and establishments for education. The re-election of two-thirds of the conventionalists removed him to the council of elders, where, in November, 1795, he refuted several charges laid on him concerning the death of Lavoisier. He was afterwards nominated professor of chemistry and a member of the institute, and on the 26th of May, 1797, left the council. In the year following he was chosen a member of the institute of sciences at Bologna. In December, 1799, general Bonaparte, who was become first consul, made him one of his council of state for the section of the interior. He pronounced the funeral panegyric of Darcet, a member of the institute and a senator; and in April, 1802, presented the plan for organizing public instruction anew. On the

15th of September he succeeded Rœderer, who became one of the conservative senate in the direction of this branch. The labours of Fourcroy have thrown a great lustre over chemistry in France, and it is said that his depth and skill in the science are not at all inferior to the facility and eloquence of his demonstrations. In 1792 he published "Medicine enlightened by Natural Philosophy," 12 vols. in octavo, and in 1800 the most complete and extensive work on this subject extant, entitled, System of Chemical Science, in 10 vols. which contains all he has said in his various editions of the Elements and Principles of Chemistry. He has also translated a Treatise on the Diseases of Mechanics, from the Latin of Ramazzini, and, an Essay on Phlogiston from the English of Kirwan; and has inserted many articles in the Annals of Chemistry. Another Fourcroy, the nephew of the preceding, a merchant at Philadelphia, was employed as secretary to the French legation to the United States in 1804, and afterwards returned to Paris.

FRANCAIS (DE NANTES) born at Valence in Dauphiné. He was a municipal officer at Nantes when, in September 1791, he was deputed from Lower Loire to the legislative assembly, where he drew attention by an ardent temper, and where, on the 26th of April, 1792, he made a speech on the methods of appeasing the tumults excited by fanaticism. On the 4th of May he again spoke against the ministers of public worship. On the 6th of June he presented the son of Dr. Priestley, and in the course of the same month was appointed president of the assembly: on the 4th of August he caused a decree to be passed for sharing the property of commons. During the storms of terror he remained forgotten; but in 1798 he re-appeared, and was deputed from Isère to the council of five hundred, of which he was chosen secretary on the 20th of February, 1799. On the 28th of May he ascended the tribune, to denounce the projects of the royalists of the south of France, and proposed that the widows and children of the

patriots massacred by them, should be treated as those of the defenders of the country. On the 6th of June he caused a proclamation to be issued, concerning the circumstances in which the republic then stood. On the 12th he enumerated the advantages which society owes to the discovery of printing. "When the ways," said he, "are infested by robbers, and the robbers are not repressed, it is necessary to light lamps. Free journals are the lamps of social order. I know that many will cast false and deceitful lights, but then others will disperse the illusions of the former." Thus did Français prepare for the attacks against the directory on the 19th of June. In the same meeting he caused a decree to be passed for the outlawry of any one who should infringe on the safety or liberty of the legislative body. Being one of the eleven commissioners, he, three days afterwards, described the state of the republic under the directory, which had just been overthrown, and announced that he and his colleagues who might excite alarm were going to resign their office. After having proposed some partial measures, he obtained the adoption of a proclamation upheld by Lucien Bonaparte, and did not appear again till after the revolution of the 18th Brumaire. At first he was appointed prefect of Lower Charente, afterwards was elected to the council of state, and intrusted with the general direction of the grants, an employment which, in 1806, he still held. In 1803 he defended the establishment of special tribunals before the legislative assembly.

FRANCOIS DE NEUFCHATEAU (N.) born at Vrécourt in Lorraine in 1750, annual president of the conservative senate, grand officer of the legion of honour, member of the national institute, &c. &c. His father, who was a schoolmaster and exciseman of the village, seeing that he shewed a taste for literature, sought patrons for him. The count de Morvilliers, lord of Vrécourt, recommended him to M. d'Alsace, who bore the grand cross of the order of Malta, and

he paid his expenses at the college of Neufchâteau, and afterwards made him a barrister at Nancy. The young man then wrote a History of the Common Law of Lorraine, which gained him some degree of reputation; but his prevailing taste inclined him to poetry, and at twenty-three years of age he had already published a collection of poems. Voltaire, who was in the habit of addressing complimentary epistles to those poets who exhibited talents, called François his successor. He devoted himself much more to letters than to the law, and the grand prior having taken him with him to Lyons, and afterwards to Marseilles, he was made a member of those two academies, as well as of those of Dijon and Nancy. He afterwards went to Paris, and was received in the courts as an advocate, but his name was soon erased from the list for having married the niece of the celebrated actor Préville. He then bought the post of lieutenant-general in the presidential court of Mirecourt. An ingenious poem which he wrote for the queen's regiment on the birth of the dauphin, gained him protectors, and in 1783 he was nominated attorney-general to the chief council at the Cape of St. Domingo. After having held this office some time, he sold it, sunk the money, and thus gaining an annuity, settled in the metropolis, where he sought the favour of the house of Orleans. He was intimate with madame de Genlis, then preceptress of the duke's children, and cultivated literature with success, notwithstanding an accident, the most distressing to an author, which befel him on his passage from St. Domingo: he was shipwrecked, and lost all his manuscripts, in particular a poetical translation of Orlando Furioso. In 1789 he joined the revolutionary party, and was arrested at Toulon by the king's order, for having occasioned an illegal assembly. By order of M. de Bouillé he was almost instantaneously released, and in 1790 was appointed justice of peace in the canton of Vichery, afterwards a member of the department of Vosges, and was, in September

1791, deputed to the legislature. On the 3d of October, 1791, he was chosen president, and on the 16th of November following he made a speech against those priests who disturbed the public tranquillity, and deprived of their pensions such as should not take the civic oath. On the 7th of December he voted for the abolition of midnight masses, and in March, 1792, was again appointed president, when he spoke in favour of the amnesty proposed to be granted to those who had been concerned in the revolution of Avignon, and in July declared in favour of Lafayette. He also voted for selling the national property in small lots, in order, as he said, thus to attach the poor to the revolution. On the 26th of August, 1792, he prevailed on all the members of the assembly, some of whom had asked for passports, in order to leave Paris on the approach of the Prussian army, to take an oath that they would remain at their posts till the national convention should be installed. This proposal, which was then thought bold, met immediately with great applause, and was decreed. On the 20th of September he obtained another decree, importing that all such members of the legislature as should not belong to the convention, should guard it during its first meeting. Not having been re-elected himself, he was among those legislator-guards, and addressed to the new assembly a speech in which he asserted his patriotism. On the 6th of October, 1792, the convention appointed him minister of justice, but he declined the office on account of his health. In August, 1793, he brought out at the National Theatre a piece called Pamela, or Virtue rewarded; the committee of public safety desired him to make some alterations in it, he did so, and yet the piece not being sufficiently civic, he was imprisoned on the 4th of September, and did not recover his liberty till the 27th of July, 1794. In June, 1794, while he was in prison, he composed a prayer to the Supreme Being, at the time of the festival ordained by Robespierre. On his liberation, he was appointed

one of the judges of the tribunal of cassation, and at the end of 1795 the directory sent him as commissioner to the department of the Vosges, where he behaved with great resolution. On the 16th of July, 1797, he was appointed minister of the interior in the room of Bénézech, took possession of his place on the 1st of August, and after the 4th of September, 1797, succeeded Carnot in the directory. He was also at this period chosen a member of the institute. On the 9th of May, 1798, it fell to him by lot to leave the directory, and on the 17th of June he resumed the administration of the interior, which he kept only till the 22d of June in the following year. Before he resumed the office he went to Seltz, where he had several trifling-conferences with M. de Cobentzel, on the events which had driven the French ambassador Bernadotte from Vienna, and on his return he accepted the portfolio. To him the nation is indebted for a public account of the products of French industry, which has been continued for several years since his administration during the five intercalary days. His second ministry was marked by a prodigious number of circular letters and very ample instructions; that of March the 15th, 1799, relative to elections, directed against anarchy and royalism, was denounced in the council of five hundred by Quirot as adverse to the sovereignty of the people, and in the council of the elders by Marbot, who on this occasion accused François de Neufchâteau of having as a poet sung Marat, Châlier, and Robespierre, while as a minister he pointed out the republicans as marks for the poniards of royalism. Garat defended him from these charges, without however justifying the circular letter. He was afterwards accused by Garau, Génessieux, and Briot, of using the revenues of his administration in the performance of anti-republican dramas, as, for instance, the opera of Adrian. In 1798 he also directed, as minister, the festival on the reception of the monuments of the arts taken in Italy, and it was performed with great

solemnity. After the downfal of Merlin he was succeeded by Quinette, and after the 18th Brumaire, was summoned to take a seat in the conservative senate, of which he was appointed secretary on the 25th of March, 1801, and in 1804 and 5, annual president, in which capacity he has made several long speeches. He was also presented to the senatorship of Dijon, and decorated with the title of grand officer of the legion of honour. Among the numerous works which he has published must be distinguished the poem of the Vosges, published in 1795, in which are beauties of the highest order, together with some faults: Pamela, a comedy, or rather a drama of great interest; a discourse on the manner of reading poetry; an imitation of Muret's stanzas, which cannot be put too early into the hands of children; and several fugitive pieces, the versification of which is natural and easy. Lalande having included him in his dictionary of Atheists, published in 1805, doubtless in consequence of the opinion of Carnot, who, in his Memoirs on the 18th of Fructidor, accuses him of making a public profession of atheism, he protested warmly against this assertion, in the Moniteur of the 24th of November. He published at the same time a History of the Occupation of Bavaria by the Austians, in 1778 and 1779.

FRERON (L. S.) son of the journalist Fréron, the antagonist of Voltaire, and of the philosophic sect, with whom he himself contended after the death of his father. Brought up at the college Louis-le-grand with Robespierre, he became in the revolution his friend, his emulator, and at last his denunciator. He was god-son to Stanislaus, King of Poland, and was protected by madame Adelaide, aunt to Louis XVI. After the death of his father, he worked at the Literary Year, (the property of which had been continued to him) with several men of letters, and especially with Geoffroy. In 1789, he began to edite the Orator of the People, and became the coadjutor of Marat. Mercier says, in his New Paris,

that "Fréron, as well as Marat, by his periodical incendiary papers, excited contentions between the citizens and the king's new guard; a dexterous method, by which they occasioned the disbanding of these guards, and delivered up the king without defence, to the insults of the populace." In 1791, Fréron ventured to demand the death of Louis XVI. and he afterwards made a figure in the municipality, which completed the overthrow of the monarchy on the 10th of August, 1792. The department of Paris appointed him in September deputy to the convention, where he voted for the death of Louis XVI. observing, "that he had proposed his execution two years before, and that he had gone to attack him, even in his palace." It was during his missions to the departments, that Fréron signalized himself in the most revolutionary manner. Being sent with Barras into the South, he displayed all the activity of his coadjutor, and shewed besides an inexhaustible fund of cruelty, in his correspondence and in his private conduct. On their arrival at Marseilles, in the beginning of October, 1793, they organized there a committee, which occasioned all the calamities of the town, erected scaffolds, destroyed workshops, and ruined commerce; they published there a proclamation, announcing that *terror was the order of the day*, and that to save Marseilles, *and to raze Toulon were the aims of their labours*. The latter town soon became the theatre of new atrocities; and whilst Barras mingled courage at least with his fury, Fréron seemed to reserve to himself more particularly *butcheries and demolitions*. "Things go well here;" he wrote in January to Moses Bayle; "we have required 12,000 masons to raze the town; every day since our arrival we have caused 200 heads to fall, and there are already 800 Toulonese shot. All the great measures have been missed at Marseilles; if they had only shot 800 conspirators, as has been done here, and had appointed a committee to condemn the rest, we should not be in the condition that we

now are in." It was at first intended to put to death all who had accepted any office, or borne arms in the town during the siege. Fréron consequently signified to them that they must all go, *under pain of death*, to the Champ-de-Mars. The Toulonese, thinking to obtain pardon by their submission, obeyed; and 8000 persons were assembled at the appointed place. All the representatives (Barras, Salicetti, Ricord, Robespierre the younger, &c.) were embarrassed at the sight of this multitude; Fréron himself, surrounded by a formidable train of artillery, saw these numerous victims with terror; at last, by the advice of Barras, a jury was appointed, commissioned to select the most guilty immediately, and a great number were instantly shot. The shooting with muskets being insufficient, they had afterwards recourse to the *mitraillade*, and it was in another execution of this nature that Fréron, in order to dispatch the victims who had not perished by the first discharge, cried out, "Let those who are still living rise *the republic pardons them.*" Some unhappy creatures trusting to this promise, he caused them to be instantly fired upon. In the midst of his massacres, Fréron wrote, on the 26th of December, 1793; "Shooting is the order of the day here. There is a mortality among the friends of Louis XVII. and, but for the fear of destroying innocent victims, such as the confined patriots, all would have been put to the sword; as, but for the fear of burning the arsenal and the magazines, *the town would have been given up to the flames;* but it will not the less disappear from the soil of liberty, to-morrow and the following days we proceed to razing—shooting, till there are no more traitors." Fréron, on quitting this unhappy town, went with his coadjutors, to finish the depopulation of Marseilles, which they declared a commune *without a name*, and where they destroyed more than 400 individuals, by means of a criminal tribunal, and afterwards of a military committee. This is the homage which Fréron did, in one of his letters, to the

members of this committee: "Our revolutionary tribunal goes on in a formidable manner; the merchants dance the *carmagnole;* it is on them principally that it fixes." At the same time they caused the finest edifices of this city to be destroyed. Returning at last from his proconsulship, Fréron was at first proclaimed at the Jacobin club, the deliverer of the South; and after the fall of Hébert, he imputed to the Hébertists the misfortune of these places. He soon, however, became an object of suspicion to Robespierre, who procured his expulsion from the society of Jacobins; being then marked out as a victim, he joined his efforts to those of the other terrorists who saw themselves equally threatened, attacked Robespierre, and contributed greatly to his ruin. He was one of the coadjutors who were given to Barras on the 28th of July, 1794, to have the vanquished executed, and to keep their partisans within bounds. Ever possessed with a rage for demolition, he proposed on that day to demolish the building of the commune of Paris. After this period he shewed himself the enemy of the terrorists, and pursued them with a fury worthy of a former companion. On the 1st of August he attacked Fouquier Tinville, who had been retained in the new organization of the tribunal. "All Paris," said he, "calls for his punishment; I demand a decree of accusation against him, and let him go and expiate in hell the blood that he has shed." The next day, in a speech frequently interrupted by applauses, he retraced the various crises of the revolution, and especially of the tyranny of Robespierre. He did not dissemble that the legislators ought to blush and groan at having suffered so many crimes, which would not have been committed if the press had remained free, and he proposed to declare any person a conspirator who should seek to stop and restrain it. Being accused in the Jacobin club, of having attacked Robespierre only in order to succeed him, he endeavoured to justify himself; but his expulsion was pronounced. On the 23d, having

denounced Moses Bayle and Granet, as promoters of the counter-revolution of the South, and accusers of Marat, he was attacked himself by Ruamps, as a dilapidator. Two papers were produced by Escudier and Granet; but Treilhard, on the 4th of October procured the acquittal of Fréron and Barras of the charge of dilapidation. He was attacked on the 30th at the Jacobin club, for his conduct in the South, and a member asked why he had permitted the army of Carteaux to be paid in assignats, while that of his brother-in-law Lapoype was paid in coin. The next day, Dulaure reproached him in the convention, with wanting to destroy the Jacobins, after having been one of their chiefs, and of making himself a party among the young men whose exemption from service he procured. Being attacked again concerning his journal, the Orator of the People, he pronounced at the convention, on the 1st of March, a long speech, in which he recriminated on those of his colleagues who had denounced him, and expressed his wish to terminate the revolution, but desiring first the punishment of the traitors who were accused (the ancient members of the committee of public safety,) regarded aristocracy as a phantom, pleaded for peace, said that "the convention, while it punished crime, ought to pardon error," and ended with a scheme for a decree to revise the revolutionary laws, liberate the suspected persons, and appoint a committee to prepare the organic laws of the constitution of 1793. Warm applauses were lavished on this speech, for the printing of which the convention gave orders. On the 23d Moses Bayle reminded him that the members of the ancient committee of public safety, accused by him, had opposed his accusation. On the 27th Barère justified the eulogium that he had passed on Robespierre, on the 7th of Thermidor, by different fragments of the opinions of Fréron. On the first of April, Fréron designated Choudieu and Leonard Bourdon as the principal members of a committee of insurrection at Paris, and procured a

decree for removing the deputies, arrested on that day, to the château of Ham, and for arresting Leonard Bourdon. On the 6th he proposed that death should no longer be inflicted for revolutionary crimes, except for crimes of emigration, promotion of the royal cause, and military treason; and that transportation should be substituted for it. On the 9th of May he declared against the plan of the committee of eleven, relative to the organization of the government, and, in consequence of his observation on the 1st of Prairial, the president of the convention gave orders for preventing the deputies named in the various accusations from leaving the hall. Being commissioned to reduce the insurgents of the Faubourg St. Antoine, he gave an account of this expedition on the 23d of May. On the 29th he supported the proposals of Lesage, for not suffering any but military crimes to be judged by the military tribunal, for sending Romme, Goujon, and the persons accused with them, to the criminal tribunal of the Seine, and for having a report made on the deputies, who, in their missions, had shed innocent blood, and wasted the money of the state. On the 5th of September he brought forward the situation of the South of France, where he represented the emigrants as returned, the purchasers of national domains distressed, and royalism and fanaticism triumphing; and he proposed that the fugitives of Toulon should not be comprehended in the decree relative to the proscribed persons of the 31st of May. Being sent on the 13th of Vendémiaire, (5th of October, 1795,) to the Faubourg St. Antoine, to arm the inhabitants in favour of the convention, he announced that they had sworn to exterminate the enemies of liberty. He was accused in the correspondence of Lemaître, and Baudin was astonished that the letters which might compromise him, and the other deputies of the Thermidorian party, were not read at the convention. On the 23d of October he was accused by Thibaudeau, of having organized the royalist *re-action*, and of want-

ing, like Tallien, to bring back a new tyranny of another species, to revenge himself for not having had the first of the national confidence in the elections. Fréron was then on a mission to the Bouches-du Rhône, where he displayed an absurd pomp in the midst of a terrifying armed force, by whom he was surrounded wherever he appeared, to secure himself from the public vengeance. On his return he was obliged to be attended to Lyon by 200 cavalry. On the 10th of November, Siméon attacked him in the council of 500 for his proceedings at Marseilles. The minister of justice made a report to the directory concerning his conduct, which was approved; nevertheless, Jourdan of the Bouches du Rhône accused him again of having brought terrorism into office. Other denunciations determined the council to appoint a committee for their examination: on his return, he replied to these various charges with contempt and arrogance, and published a historical account of the *re-action* and the massacres of the South. He had been elected by Guyanne, deputy from that colony to the council of 500; but this election was not admitted. In 1799 he was appointed commissioner from the directory to St. Domingo; he did not go, but undertook the direction of the houses of reception, and, at the time of the expedition to St. Domingo in 1802, was appointed prefect of the South, and went with general Leclerc; after the prefect Benezech's death, he at first succeeded him, but soon shared his fate; he sunk under the influence of the climate, after an illness of six days. Besides his journals and pamphlets published in the course of the revolution, Fréron dispersed some fugitive poems in different collections. His journal, the Orator of the People, was, at the time, ascribed in great part to Dussault, a young writer, of talents very superior to Fréron's.

FRETEAU DE ST. JUST (Em. M. M. P.) a counsellor of the grand-court in the parliament of Paris, deputy from the noblesse of the bailiwick of Melun to the states-general of 1789. He was bro-

ther-in-law to Dupaty, and it was he who, having given to that magistrate the papers of a criminal cause of which he was reporter, gave occasion for the pleadings by which Dupaty gained a kind of reputation. Fréteau, devoted to the faction of Orleans, mingled, in 1788, in the disputes of the parliament with the court, and endeavoured to exasperate and bewilder those of his fraternity who opposed the innovations attempted by the ministry. He was arrested, in consequence of these events, in the course of May, and released after the dismission of M. M. de Lamoignon and de Brienne. He was afterwards appointed deputy to the states-general, and passed, with the minority of his order, to the hall of the tiers-état; but, despised by Mirabeau, who covered him with ridicule, calling him *goody Fréteau*, and then repulsed by the remainder of the faction of Orleans, he tried to play the conciliator between the different parties, flattered them all in their turn, and became at last the object of general contempt. In the midst of his variations, he twice filled the president's chair, in 1789. On the 8th of October, in the same year, he proposed giving to Louis XVI. the title of king of the French, afterwards supported the demand of the Red-book, and also voted for the communication of the register of donations from the royal treasury. On the 2d of January, 1790, he denounced the *secret bastiles*, demanded the abolition of religious orders, and the sale of the property of the clergy, and then voted that the right of making peace and war should belong to the nation; adhered to the abolition of the order of noblesse in the meeting of the 19th of June, and inveighed violently, on the 7th of September, against the enemies of the constitution; but what completed his ruin, was a report which he made on the 11th of June, 1791, on the state of France and of the neighbouring powers. In it he exaggerated, with extreme pusillanimity, the distressing situation of the kingdom, the hostile views

of great powers, and especially the forces of the prince of Condé, assembled at Worms. It was in consequence of this report, which displeased all parties, and drew upon him many sarcasms, that the decree was passed which ordered the prince of Condé to return to France within 25 days, under pain of forfeiting his rights to the crown, of being declared a rebel, and pursued as such. On the 28th of June he caused the decree to be passed which forbade leaving the kingdom. On the 31st of July he presented a new report on the warlike preparations of Germany, complained of the ministers, and demanded that they should appear at the bar. After the session, Fréteau was appointed judge of the tribunal of the second division of Paris. He had never kept up with the Jacobins, though he had sometimes flattered them, and Robespierre ended by sending him to the scaffold. He was condemned to death on the 26th of Prairial, year 2, (14th of June, 1794,) by the revolutionary tribunal of Paris, as a counter-revolutionist. He was 49 years of age. He had at first, by a prior judgment, been condemned to confinement, as a suspected person. His sister, madame Chambon d'Harbouville, in the rank of noblesse, born at Paris, was also condemned to death on the 21st of Messidor, year 2, (9th of June, 1794,) by the same revolutionary tribunal, as accomplice in a conspiracy of the prisons of the Luxembourg, where she was confined. His son, after having been aid-de-camp to general Cambis, left the military life, for which he had no predilection, and entered into the law; he was appointed, in 1805, substitute of the imperial commissioner at the court of first judgment of Paris.

FROTTE (L. DE) a gentleman of Normandy, one of the generals of the Chouans royalists. Towards the end of 1794 he began to make a figure among them, and, in 1795, commanded in Lower Normandy. He was one of the chiefs who acceded last to the pacification concluded with Hoche, and who, in

1799, took up arms again first. He then delivered his mother and a great number of confined persons who had just been imprisoned in pursuance of the law of hostages. He soon found himself at the head of a considerable force, and his command extended over almost all Normandy. When Brune marched against the Chouans, Frotté long rejected the pacification offered by the consuls, till seeing all the other leaders determined to accede to it, he resolved to write to general Hédouville, and informed general Guidal on the 28th of January, 1800, that he agreed to the conditions accepted by the other Chouans: but a letter, in which he informed one of his friends, that it was unavoidable to submit to every thing save being disarmed; and another in which one of his officers mentioned the castle to which he had retired, having fallen into the hands of the republicans before he had received an answer from the commander-in-chief, he was seized, with six other leaders, at the precise time when he was going to Alençon to settle the terms of his capitulation, and a few days after was shot at Verneuil. The officer who had caused his destruction, blew out his brains in despair, at the instant when he was aware of the consequences of his imprudence. Frotté died with the greatest resolution, and the French papers gave the following account of his death: "On the 18th of February Frotté was brought before a military council established at Verneuil; he appeared before his judges with the boldness that ever characterized him; in the midst of the examination he called for wine, and at his request his fellow-culprits drank "Success to the king." On the 19th, about five o'clock in the evening, Frotté and his staff were conducted on foot to the place where they were to be shot. A grenadier having made Frotté take notice that he did not keep the step, he replied, "you are right, I was not thinking of it," and he fell into the step. Not one of them would consent to have his eyes bound, and all awaited their fate standing.[9] Frotté

was between 28 and 30 years of age: a republican adjutant declared that he had a remarkable person and a very easy air. His brother, who was head of a legion in the last war with the Chouans, was arrested after the pacification of 1800, and conveyed to the fort of Joux, whence he escaped in 1805.

GALVANI (L.) a celebrated physician, and the inventor of galvanism, was born at Bologna, and began to acquire medical renown by a learned thesis on the nature and formation of bones. He was shortly afterwards appointed professor of anatomy in the famous institute of Bologna, and published several works which carried his reputation to the highest point. He has discovered several phenomena connected with animal organization, the principle of which resembles electricity, and which have formed a new branch of medical science, to which the learned, in gratitude to the author, have given the name of galvanism. His system has occasioned skilful and profound dissertations on the nature of man. He was an excellent practical physician, expert in the art of midwifery, easy but not eloquent in his manner of speaking, gentle, modest, moderate in debate, and beloved for the simplicity of his manners. Constitutionally melancholy, the death of his wife left him inconsolable, and he soon followed her, after having raised to her memory a monument of his tenderness. He died on the 5th of December, 1798, aged 61.

GARAT the younger (D. J.) a man of letters, a member of the institute, and professor of history in the Lyceum of Paris. The tiers-état of Labour deputed him to the states-general, and though he seldom made his appearance in the tribune of the constituent assembly, he made known his opinions by the accounts of the meetings which he published in the Journal de Paris. He opposed the grant to the king of an absolute veto, and in 1791 undertook the defence of the minister Fleurieu, who was denounced by his clerk Bonjour. On the 3d of October, 1792,

he was appointed minister of justice, and commissioned to inform Louis XVI. of his condemnation. Bertrand de Moleville accused him of having removed some papers which exculpated the king, and though he loudly protested against the charge, his antagonist persists in it in the History of the Revolution. On the 18th of March, 1793, Garat became minister of the interior, and on the 27th of May made a speech to the assembly to dissipate all alarm with regard to the riots and the armed force; he justified Pache and Hébert, and protested that the deputies were in no danger. "I am persuaded," he added, "that the members of the committee of twelve, who were opposed to the Jacobins, have heated their imaginations, they think that they ought to display great courage, that they ought to die to save the republic. I believe them to be virtuous men, but virtue itself has its errors." A decree ordered this speech to be printed, and on the 31st of May the insurrection of the commune broke out. At the meeting of the Jacobin society on the 16th of July, Danton congratulated Garat on the services he had rendered on the 31st of May, and reproached him for not writing enough for a cause which he had so materially benefited. He, as minister, greatly contributed to the acceptance of the constitution of 1793. On the 2d of August Collot d'Herbois denounced him for having addressed indiscreet questions to the communes; he was in consequence put under arrest, and summoned to the bar, where he appeared. Danton accused him of weakness, but defended his intentions, and Sevestre having called to mind that he had served the republic well on the 31st of May, the decree of arrest was repealed. On the 15th he left the ministry, and declared that he was going to edit a republican paper, that he might still be useful to the state. In the beginning of October he was arrested, but was, a few days afterwards, set at liberty again, and on the 27th of July, 1794, was appointed one of the commissioners of

public instruction, and professor in the normal school. In March, 1795, Dumont de Calvados having proposed an inquiry into his behaviour on the 31st of May, he was defended by Lavau and Bréard: he then thought it right to defend himself, and published his Particulars of the Revolution, containing a view of his political conduct, and was superseded by Ginguené as commissioner of public instruction. Henry Lariviere accused him in the tribune of the convention respecting the transactions of September: he complained heavily of these assertions, and observed that he had not been appointed minister till the 9th of October, and that he had described the 2d and 3d of September as the era of the most monstrous crimes. "If," added he, "republicans were not, at this moment, (August, 1797,) abandoned by the laws of the republic, I might have summoned you before the tribunals, but such appeals have never been my practice: I am little desirous of the most allowable vengeance, and were I very eager to obtain it, I should not yet go and ask it of judges and juries." In April, 1797, when he was appointed elector of Seine and Oise, he was insulted in the electoral assembly by several of his colleagues as a terrorist. At this period he wrote a long letter in the Key of the Cabinet against Laharpe, insisting that the term *citizen* was preferable to Sir, or Monsieur, then coming again into general use. On the 4th of September, 1797, he was returned in the list of candidates to replace Barthélemy and Carnot, and was afterwards appointed a member of the central jury of the Seine. In February, 1798, he was sent to Naples as ambassador, and in the speeches he made to the king and queen, he chose to disregard the diplomatic forms, and entered into philosophical discussions which were not approved by any party. These improprieties were injurious to his mission, and his entreaties in favour of the Neapolitan and Sicilian patriots under confinement were without effect. He soon took leave of the court, and joined

the council of ancients, to whom he was appointed secretary on the 19th of August. On the 21st of January, 1799, he was raised to the presidentship, and pronounced a discourse for the anniversary of Louis XVI.'s execution. On the 8th of February, on occasion of the declaration of war on the king of Naples, he enumerated the crimes and faithlessness of that sovereign. At the period of the elections, he undertook the defence of Francis de Neufchâteau, then minister of the interior, who was vehemently attacked on account of a circular letter, in which he seemed to dictate the plan to be followed by the elective assemblies. In May following he devoted the authors of the massacre of Rastadt to the vengeance of all nations, and was commissioned to pronounce the funeral oration on the ministers who had been the victims of it. On the approach of the crisis of the 30th of Prairial, (19th of June, 1799,) he set himself up against the dilapidators of the public money and their partisans, and seemed to allude to Rewbell, who sat by his side; Rewbell boldly repelled his attacks, and demanded that they should be made openly. He afterwards supported the resolution concerning hostages, and defended Sieyes, who was attacked in the Journal of Freemen. He shewed himself a partisan of the revolution of the 18th of Brumaire, year 8, (9th of November, 1799,) and it was he who, in the legislative committee of ancients, of which he was a member, made the speech which preceded the acceptation of the consular constitution; he was appointed a member of the conservative senate, and afterwards made commander of the legion of honour. In September, 1800, he pronounced, in the *place des Victoires*, an eulogium on generals Kléber and Desaix. Garat, possessed of talents, found the secret of getting himself spoken of as a writer void of sense; endued with domestic virtues, he was supposed a wicked being. The writers of the different parties have bitterly reproached him with his political variations. In October, 1806, he

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was a member of the committee intrusted to make a report on the union of Genoa; and in January, 1806, he pronounced in the senate one of the most eloquent speeches that have been made on the victories of the emperor Napoleon. In 1778 Garat published an eulogium on Michel de l'Hôpital; in 1779 one on Suger; in 1781 one on the duke de Montansier; and in 1784 one on Fontenelle; the three last gained the prize at the French academy. In 1790, 1791, and 1792, he brought out several works on the revolution; he laboured, for several years, at the literary part of the Mercury of France; he edited the debates of the constituent assembly in the Journal of France, and assisted in the Key to the Cabinet of Sovereigns in 1796 and 1797.

GARNIER DE SAINTES (J.) a lawyer, deputy from the Charente Inférieure to the national convention. On the 22d of October, 1792, he proposed the infliction of death on all emigrants without distinction of age or sex; he voted for the death of Louis XVI. At the time of Dumourier's defection, he proposed to the convention to assume all the powers, and intrust them to a committee of twelve members, since he had till that time seen nothing but treacherous ministers. He then proposed to declare Pitt an enemy to the human race, and to exhort all republicans to rid the earth of him. When sent to the department of Manche, he issued a decree that "every citizen who should go from one department into another, without having given good reasons for this absence, should incur the provisional penalty of sequestration," and that "his furniture and goods should be sold for the advantage of the nation." This decree was confirmed by one from the convention. After the passage of the Loire by the Vedéans, he went to Mans and la Flèche, where he employed vigorous measures against the revolters. It was thence that he expressed his pleasure at the fall of Danton, and wrote that that deputy had accomplices at Mans, and that the conspiracy which

he was overturning there had connexions with that of Paris. He observed the same conduct in the department of Charente-Inférieure, where he remained but a short time, and in that of Gironde, where he was charged with the inspection of the military committee, which sent so many victims to the scaffold; but he played, if we may use the expression, the part of a spectator only at Bordeaux, during three months that he remained there; thanks to Tallien and Ysabeau, who had organized this committee, and especially to Julien the younger. Two months after the 9th of Thermidor, year 2, (27th of July, 1794,) he complained to the convention that the friends of liberty were ill-used at Paris, under the name of Jacobins, and two days after he spoke at the Jacobin club, on the dangers which the patriots incurred, and against the moderatists who preached up a *destructive pity*. On the 14th of October he was appointed president of this society; on the 30th he supported, in the convention, the demand for the repeal of the decree which declared Bordeaux in a state of rebellion. On the 7th of December he voted for repealing the law which removed the ci-devant noblesse from Paris, and caused a decree to be passed in favour of the widows and children of the condemned. The day after the troubles of Prairial, (21st of May,) he declared against the terrorists, and urged the striking a decisive blow against those who were gone to raise the Faubourgs. "If the cannon must roar to day," said he, "let it roar against the assassins." A fortnight after the 13th of Vendémiaire, year 4, (5th of October, 1795,) he proposed that the government committees should be charged with presenting energetic measures against the sectionaries. On his re-election to the council of 500, he proposed, on the 18th of Fructidor, year 5, (4th of September, 1797,) the deportation of the unpopular journalists, and mentioned several; supported the project of an annual festival in commemoration of the 18th of Fructidor, and then that of the de-

portation of the relations of emigrants, and of the exclusion of the nobles from office. In January, 1798, he proposed an address to the French on the invasion of England, and recommended measures for subjecting the newly-enriched persons to a heavy tax. On the 21st of March he was appointed secretary; in May he went out of the council, and was appointed to fill the place of vice-consul in the United States; in 1806 he was president of the criminal tribunal of Saintes, and member of the legion of honour.

GARRAN DE COULON (J. P.) made himself known in the very beginning of the revolution by his patriotic writings, was member of the committee of research of the commune in 1789, and made vain efforts to save François the baker from the fury of the people. He presented a report against the court, and brought heavy accusations against M. M. de Barentin, Broglie, Puy-Ségur, Bézenval, and others. On the 20th of May, 1791, he proposed to the municipal council of Paris to celebrate the revolution which had just been effected in Poland, and to write a letter of congratulation to the municipality of Warsaw. Being appointed deputy from Paris to the legislature, he defended the election of the abbé Fauchet, supported the proposals of suppressing the titles of *sire* and *majesty* in speaking to the king; of taking from him the gilded chair which was appointed for him in the hall, and of permitting each member to stand or sit, according to his inclination, when this prince should appear at the meeting; he shewed himself strongly attached to the party of the Friends of the Negroes, and was also one of the advocates for the soldiers of Château-vieux, who were condemned to the gallies for insurrection. Being appointed, during the course of this session, chief-justice of the national high court of Orleans, he used the greatest efforts to save the persons in confinement from the dagger of the assassins who had arrived from Paris just after Bourdon, and afterwards

to prevent their removal to Versailles, where they were massacred. He was even heard to exclaim at the town-hall, on the departure of these victims, "Ah! that Bourdon is a great monster!" When appointed deputy from Loiret to the convention, he opposed, on Louis XVI.'s trial, the accumulation of powers which the senate permitted itself; refused to pronounce, as judge, on this prince's fate, and voted, as a legislator, for his confinement. On the 21st of March, 1793, he was appointed secretary; on the 20th of September he caused it to be decreed, that the cap of liberty should be substituted for the fleurs-de-lis marked on the mile-stones, which are by the road sides in France. On the 21st of April, 1795, he shewed that bringing the revolutionary committee of Nantes to trial would be contrary to the principles of the institution of juries; and, after the insurrections of Prairial, (20th of May,) he opposed, as immoral, Clauzel's proposal to summon before the military committee, those who should harbour the representatives condemned to transportation; he defended Drouet, whom it was proposed to exclude from the legislative body; "Remember," said he, "that he is the man who stopt in his flight a perfidious king, who was betraying his oaths and the whole nation." When, on the 11th of Vendémiaire, Lanjuinais cried out that he discerned a counter-revolution in the re-arming of the terrorists for the defence of the constitution, "Do not you see, Lanjuinais," said Garran-Coulon to him, "that it is a 31st of May inverse which is preparing?" Being re-elected to the council of 500, he proposed, on the 1st of September, 1796, to authorize domiciliary visits, in order to seek for the individuals who had escaped from the camp of Grenelle. In June, 1797, he defended Sonthonax, insisted on speaking in favour of the government-agents in the colonies, and justified their administration. On the 21st of July, 1797, he voted in favour of the popular societies, and declared that he was a member of that of Paris.

In May, 1798; he was appointed, after his leaving the council, to succeed Génissieux in the functions of commissioner of the directory to the court of cassation. The revolution of the 18th of Brumaire, year 8, (9th of November, 1799,) raised him to the place of member of the conservative senate. In May, 1804, he was made senator of Riom, and decorated with the title of commander of the legion of honour. He is a member of the institute, and has published political inquiries into the ancient and modern state of Poland, and reports made to the committee of research of the commune on the conspiracy of the months of May, June, and July, 1789; and on the insurrection of the negroes of St. Domingo. The Universal Repertory of Jurisprudence is indebted to him for many good articles.

GENLIS (BRULART DE SILLERY, countess DE) governess to the children of the duke of Orleans; sister to the marquis Ducrest, his chancellor; wife to the count de Sillery, who was like her attached to the household of that prince: she was author of a great number of works, which, ten years ago, exceeded 25 volumes; now they would amount to 40. Among them may be distinguished Adela and Theodore; the Tales of the Castle; a collection of instructive Dramas; Madame de Clermont; the Moral Herbal; the Traveller's Manual; the Knights of the Swan; Rash Vows; the Little Emigrants; the Little la Bruyère; a New Method of Instruction; and Prayers for Children. Madame de Genlis, who was remarked from her entrance into the world for agreeable accomplishments, a cultivated mind, and a charming person, married young, and was early enabled to mix the colours of which she has since composed her pictures. Formed to observe society, the absurdities of which she seizes to admiration, all the shades of which she distinguishes with accuracy, and the perfidies of which she divines with skill, it would doubtless have been desirable that she should not have been called by the nature of her

connexions to play a part in the revolution. She left France in 1792, and remained in Germany till the accession of Bonaparte. Her novels contain, besides pictures which have the air of striking likenesses, that profound knowledge of the iniquity of the world, which no person can describe so faithfully who has not long had its models before his eyes, and preserved its cruel remembrances in his heart. Madame de Genlis published, in 1803, the Recollections of Felicia, that is to say, her own recollections; in 1804, the Duchess de la Vallière, a novel, in which, in order to interest the reader, she had only to follow history, so that all the parts in which she has deviated from it are the least pleasing. Whole pages are copied from the memoirs of Maintenon; she has done nothing but extend some chapters of that work. In 1806 she brought out Alphonsine, or Maternal Love; this novel, which has been warmly extolled by some journalists, has however met with less success than the others. Madame de Genlis, though long connected with the philosophical and revolutionary party, has always appeared attached to religious ideas, and has composed several works in that spirit, especially Religion considered as the only Basis of Happiness and of true Philosophy, published in 1787; the Annals of Virtue; and Christian Hours. She has also inserted in the Mercury of 1804 and 1805 some articles in the same spirit. The government granted her, in 1805, a pension of 6000 livres.

GENSONNE (ARMAND) a lawyer, judge in the court of cassation, born at Bordeaux on the 10th of August, 1758, was deputy from the department of Gironde to the legislative body, and afterwards to the convention. He had enjoyed a certain consideration at Bordeaux till the beginning of the revolution, to which he warmly attached himself. Connected with Guadet, Rolland, and Brissot, he obtained considerable influence in the legislative assembly, especially by means of the committees, in which he governed not so much by his talents as by a severity and stubborn-

ness which made him feared by his colleagues. Like the greatest part of the Girondins, he shewed himself much more violent in the legislative assembly than in the convention. It was he who presented and caused to be accepted, on the 31st of December, 1791, a decree of accusation against the princes, brothers to the king, the prince of Condé, M. M. de Calonne, Laqueuille, and de Mirabeau; and who, on the 9th of February, 1792, obtained a decree for sequestering the property of emigrants. He was at first sent into the Vendée, where troubles were beginning to arise; gave, on his return, an account of the situation of that part of the country, and caused punishments to be decreed to the priests who were stirring up revolt there. He distinguished himself among the denunciators of the Austrian committee, and presented various details on this subject, after which he proposed the accusation of M. Montmorin, and an examination into the conduct of the minister Bertrand de Moleville; he is also reckoned among those who proposed the declaration of war on Austria. On the 16th of August he obtained a decree, that the commissioners from the assembly should have the right of depriving and even imprisoning the generals and all the public functionaries; he afterwards became a member of the constitutent committee. Being re-elected to the convention, he made a speech there on the necessity of referring the trial of the king to the primary assemblies; nevertheless, he voted some time after for this prince's death. At the beginning of 1793 he warmly opposed the party of the Montagne; he had even the courage to demand the punishment of the Septembriseurs; and he procured a decree which prohibited domiciliary visits for some time. On the 7th of March he was raised to the presidentship; on the 26th he was appointed member of the committee of general defence and of public safety; and, the same day, he procured a decree that the inhabitants of the Gironde, by their patriotic zeal, had deserved well of their country. At this period, the sections

of Paris involved him in their accusations of the Gironde party; Robespierre accused him of being an accomplice with Dumourier, and Drouet attacked him concerning his correspondence with that general. In the tumultuous meeting of the 19th of April he demanded the convocation of the primary assemblies. On the 7th of May he objected to the excess of the powers of the representatives on missions; and having said that it was attempted to deprive the people of their rights to invest some individuals with them, he was treated by Marat as a conspirator. Being compromised in the declarations of general Miasinski, a committee was appointed to examine into his conduct. On the 28th of May he was accused by Bourdon de l'Oise, of having, about the end of July, employed Boze and Thiery to negotiate with Louis XVI. At last, involved, on the 31st, in the fall of his faction, he was arrested on the 2d of June, and condemned to death on the 31st of October following; he was 35 years old. In 1796 the convention granted relief to his widow, after having several times bestowed regrets on his memory. The Jacobins accused Gensonné and his faction of holding intelligence with the king; the royalists reproached this party with having most efficaciously contributed to the overthrow of the monarchy. Towards the end of 1792, M. de Narbonne cited Gensonné as one of the deputies who had participated in distributions of money made by the court. At the beginning of 1793, Gensonné owned himself the author of the Letter to the King, denounced by Gasparin, which was to have been presented to Louis XVI. in 1792, by the intervention of Boze and Thiery.

GOBEL (J. B.) bishop of Lydda *(in partibus)* suffragan of the bishop of Bâle, deputy from the clergy of Huningue and Béfort to the states-general, embraced the popular party, and became odious and often ridiculous during the revolution, without being able to play an important part. Though born with some abilities, his age and his weak character fitted

him more for being the tool and afterwards the plaything of conspirators, than for becoming their chief, or even their colleague. On the 2d of January, 1791, he took his oath of fidelity to the new civil constitution of the clergy. On the 13th of March following he was appointed constitutional bishop of Paris; and, on the 6th of April, he published a Pastoral Letter, to prove that popular elections were a recurrence to the times of the primitive church; at the same time he was the consecrator of the new bishops. Being admitted into the Jacobin club, he always distinguished himself by his violent motions, and was one of the first to assume the dress of a sans-cullotte; he did not even fear, at the age of 70, to declare, at the bar of the convention, that "he had been for 60 years of his life a hypocrite, and that the religion which he had professed from his youth, was founded on falsehood and error only." On this occasion he received the president's embrace, was one of the first who sacrificed to the Goddess of Reason, and lent his church for this absurd festival. Prudhomme pretends to explain what induced Gobel to this step: "Terrified," he says, "by a night-scene, which David, Clootz, and Péraud, ex-member for the department, and a professed atheist, had played in his apartment, he went to the assembly at the head of his *staff*, that is to say, of his grand vicars, to abjure the catholic worship. Gobel was certainly nothing less than a free-thinker; he had till that time carried on only an underhand intrigue, analogous to the apron which he wore." This farce soon became the cause of, or the pretext for his ruin. After the 10th of August, 1792, he had been appointed commissioner from the executive power to the republic of Rauracie (the country of Porentruy,) to promote its union with France; the inhabitants afterwards accused him of having pillaged the castle, which he did not deny, declaring that "he and his nephew having devoted all their fortunes to secure the revolution of this country; they had considered the spoils of this castle as just indem-

nity." He repeated the same declaration before the revolutionary tribunal, whither he was sent after having been denounced by the Jacobins of Porentruy. He was arrested as an accomplice of Chaumette, Hébert, Clootz, and the faction of Atheists; and the revolutionary tribunal condemned him to death as a conspirator, on the 24th of Germinal, year 2, (13th of April, 1794). He was born at Hanne, a department of the Upper Rhine. During his confinement he devoted himself again to his former religious exercises, and appeared before the other prisoners, not without a contrite and embarrassed air. His eyes were cast down as he went to the scaffold; his countenance was dejected, and he rapidly recited the prayers of the dying.

GORSAS (A. J.) born at Limoges, in 1751, was confined in the Bicêtre, in 1788, for having corrupted some little boys at a school, of which he was the master, at Versailles. On leaving his prison, he embraced the new ideas, and, in 1789, edited a journal, entitled the Courier of the Departments; he was one of the first promoters of the revolution, as well by his writings as by speeches which he made to mobs in the capital. He contributed to the events of the 20th of June and 10th of August, 1792; and was appointed, in September, deputy of Seine and Oise, to the convention, where he voted for the confinement of Louis XVI. and his banishment, when peace should be concluded. He had been for some time attached to the faction of Orleans; and afterwards connected himself with the minister Roland and the Girondins, and devoted his gross pen to them; at the period of the 10th of August he had connected himself with Louvet and Brissot, to attack Marat, the commune of Paris, and the Montagne. On the 10th of January, 1793, he was chosen secretary. On the 8th of March following, a mob of armed men went to his house to break his presses: it was on this occasion that the assembly decreed that its members who were engaged in editing journals, should be

obliged to choose between the functions of a deputy, or the station of a journalist; but this decree was soon repealed. A decree of arrest was passed against Gorsas, on the 2d of June, 1793; he escaped to Caen, where Buzot, Wimpfen, &c. were assembling a departmental army, and the convention outlawed him on the 28th of July. After the dissolution of this army he returned to Paris, and had the imprudence to go at mid-day to the Palais-Royal, where his mistress, Bridget Mathei, kept a bookseller's shop. He was immediately arrested and condemned to death by the criminal tribunal, on the 7th of October. After having heard his sentence he addressed the people, declared his innocence, recommended his wife and children to the bye-standers, and assured them his memory would be avenged. Since that time the convention has bestowed some relief on his widow. Gorsas is the author of an amusing satirical work, entitled, The Carrier Ass, or Crites carried about by his ass.

GRANGENEUVE (J. A.) a lawyer and substitute for the attorney of the commune of Bourdeaux, deputy from the Gironde to the legislature. At the beginning of the session he proposed rigorous measures against emigration, and procured the suppression of the title of majesty, which was given to the king. This decree was however repealed the next day, because it excited fermentation in parties, who all saw in it with differing sentiments of joy or discontent, a signal for contempt of the new constitution. On the 1st of January, 1792, he assisted in the accusation of the emigrant princes, and on the 1st of February following, denounced M. Bertrand minister of the marine, in a virulent speech. On the 21st of March he demanded that the provision to be granted to the wives or children of emigrants should be fixed at a maximum of 800 livres, whatever might otherwise be the rights which they could prove. On the 31st of the same month he seconded Dubois-

Crancé's denunciation of the war-minister Narbonne. In the course of May he pleaded for an act of oblivion in favour of Jourdan Cut-throat, and the accomplices of his crimes at Avignon. On the 14th of July he insulted, in a committee, another deputy, named Jouneau, who demanded satisfaction of him; this he refused, and continued his insults and threats; but Jouneau, provoked beyond bearing, kicked and beat him with a stick so much that he was obliged to keep his bed for some time. Commissioners having been appointed by the legislature to inquire into this event, Jouneau pretended that he had given only a stroke with a switch; but St. Huruge, whom the beaten man produced as a witness, affirmed that he had seen him receive 100 kicks, and 200 strokes with a cane. The accused was sent to the Abbaye for several days, and Grangeneuve, like a true lawyer, brought an action against him. He was one of those who, in concert with the ci-devant cupuchin, Chabot, agreed, in July, to cause themselves to be mangled by men whom they had in pay, in order to exasperate the people against the court: but at the time of execution he was afraid of being mangled too well, and gave it up. Madame Roland, a friend of Grangeneuve, mentions this anecdote in her memoirs. On the 3d of August he demanded that the assembly should immediately begin the debate on the king's forfeiture of his dignity; but notwithstanding his demand, it was deferred till the 9th. Becoming a member of the convention, he figured less there than in the legislature, and followed the steps of the Gironde, which became more moderate as the Montagne acquired more power; at the time of Louis XVI.'s trial, he voted only for the confinement of that prince, refusing to unite in his own person the sovereign functions of accuser, witness, and judge. Involved in the proscription of the 31st of May, 1793, he escaped from Paris, was outlawed on the 28th of July, and afterwards arrested at Bordeaux, where the

military committee condemned him to death on the 1st of Nivose, year 2, (21st of December, 1793). He was 43 years old, and born at Bordeaux.

GREGOIRE (H.) was born near Lunéville, in 1750, became rector of Embermesnil, and afterwards deputy from the clergy of the bailiwick of Nancy to the states-general. He was one of the first of his order who went to the hall of the tiers-état, where he was greatly applauded. On the 8th of July, 1789, he opposed the approach of the troops whom the king was bringing towards Paris, and said that "if the French consented to become slaves again, they would be the vilest of nations." On the 13th he spoke on the dismission of M. Necker, and against the court; on the 14th, the day of the taking of the Bastile, he denounced the ministers who had brought troops towards the capital. On the 3d of August he called upon the humanity of the assembly in favour of the persecuted Jews then in Alsace. On the 4th he maintained that, to the declaration of the rights of man which was placed at the head of the constitution, should also be added that of his duties; and, on the 18th, he pressed his colleagues to consecrate the constitutional act by affixing to it the name of the Deity, from whom man holds his duties and his rights. On the 5th of October he described the king as surrounded by the enemies of the people, denounced M. de Bouillé, and the intemperate revel of the body-guards, who were massacred the following night, and asked the ministers to explain how, after an abundant harvest, it happened that Paris experienced that famine which had incited it to insurrection. The ministers were less able to answer this question than the duke of Orleans; but these sly insinuations were intended to exasperate the populace against the court. On the 8th, when the assembly was about to be transferred to Paris, Grégoire expressed fears for the safety of the clergy in the midst of a nation in arms, and detailed the services which several deputies of that order had done to the coun-

try. On the 23d he confessed that the clergy were only the depositaries of their property, but pretended that it ought to return to the donors, and not to the nation. He was the first ecclesiastic who took the constitutional oath, and was elected bishop of Blois. On the 18th of January, 1791, he was appointed president of the assembly adopted by the society of the Friends of the Negroes. He defended the mulatto Ogé; solicited, on the 11th of May, the rights of efficient citizens for the men of colour, and shewed himself on every occasion an advocate for their claims. When the flight of Louis XVI. had given rise to the question of inviolability, Grégoire declared loudly against the monarch, and proposed that he should be judged by a convention. In September, 1792, he was appointed deputy from Loir et Cher to the convention; on the 20th he proposed the abolition of royalty, and caused it to be decreed in the same session: he declared that "kings are in moral order what monsters are in physical order; and that their history is that of the martyrology of nations." On the 15th of November, he made a speech against Louis XVI. and demanded that he should be immediately brought to trial. Being appointed at this period president of the convention, he there caused the union of Savoy with France to be pronounced, and was sent with Jagot, Hérault, and Simon, to organize that country under the name of department of Mont Blanc. It was during his absence that Louis XVI.'s trial took place; he did not vote, but he wrote with his colleagues to announce to the assembly that, "convinced of the uninterrupted treasons of this perjured king, he demanded that he should be condemned by the convention, without appeal to the people." In August, 1793, he called upon Barère to retract his panegyric on Louis XII. and engaged to prove that this pretended father of the people had been their scourge; he afterwards caused all the academies to be suppressed. On the 7th of November, when Gobel, the constitutional bishop of Paris, came

to the bar to abjure the catholic religion and the episcopal functions, Grégoire withstood the example, and even ventured to blame his conduct. Bourdon de l'Oise then reproached him with wanting to give a christian character to the revolution. In 1794 he laboured very hard in the committee of public instruction, and made several reports on the irreparable injury which terrorism had done to the arts and to letters. On the 4th of March, 1794, he read in the tribune an original letter, which was written, he said, on the 10th of October, 1569, by Charles IX. king of France, to the duke of Alençon, his brother, to recommend to him Charles de Louviers, lord of Montrevel, to whom he granted the collar of his order, as a reward for the assassination of the constable de Mony. Grégoire proposed the insertion of this paper in the bulletin, and the depositing it in the national archives, in order that its publicity might increase the people's horror of kings. On the 1st of April he presented to the convention, historic inquiries concerning the trees of liberty; after this time he often spoke in favour of liberty of worship. At the time of the insurrection of the 1st Prairial, (20th of May, 1795,) he proposed rigorous measures against the revolters, and said, that "in revolutions to strike quick and strike hard, were great means of safety." In September, 1795, he went into the council of 500; on the 18th Fructidor, year 5, (4th of September, 1797,) he endeavoured, without success, to procure the repeal of the sentence of transportation pronounced against Siméon. In November, 1797, he held a national council at Paris; in December he denounced several administrations, which promoted the transfer of religious ceremonies to the 10th day. On this occasion Baraillon reproached him for occupying himself more with his episcopal functions than with his duties as a legislator. After the 18th of Brumaire, (November, 1799,) he entered into the new legislative body. In February, 180), he was appointed president of it, and on the 25th of December,

1801, he was elected a member of the preservative senate, on the repeated presentation of the legislative body: he is commander of the legion of honour. Before the revolution, Grégoire was a member of the academy of Metz; he afterwards became a member of the national Institute, and of the agricultural society of Paris. To him is owing the creation of the office of longitudes, and of the repository of arts and trades; upon his reports it was that the convention formed these two establishments. He has sometimes deserved well of the sciences by his reports on Vandalism, and by the energetic manner in which he pleaded the cause of the learned, of men of letters, and of artists, under the revolutionary régime; he obtained for them a hundred thousand crowns as encouragements and rewards. Grégoire has published several works, of which the principal are an Eulogium on Poetry, which gained the prize at the academy of Nancy, in 1773; an Essay on the Physical, Moral, and Political Regeneration of the Jews, which gained the prize at the academy of Metz, in 1778; (this work has been translated into English;) Pamphlet in Favour of Persons of Colour, in 1789; Letter to the Grand Inquisitor of Spain, in which he attacks the Inquisition, and shews how contrary it is to the principles of the Gospel. This work has been translated into Spanish and English. The Ruins of Port-Royal, in 1801; and the Apology of Las Casas. These two works have just been translated into English. In 1794 he was one of the founders of the political work, entitled the Annals of Religion. He has published several pamphlets relative to the revolution, to his episcopal functions, to the re-establishment of the worship, to the validity of the functions of priests who took the oath, &c. In 1803 he travelled into England, and afterwards into Germany.

GROUVELLE (P.) a man of letters and a comic Poet before the revolution, was the pupil and copyist of Champfort, and became secretary to the prince of Condé. He declared in favour of the revolution,

made a figure in the society called that of 1789, edited the Village Paper under Cérutti, and on the 10th of August, 1792, was appointed secretary of the provisory executive council. He was sent to Denmark as the French minister in June, 1793, was recalled in March, 1794, and returned in February, 1796. He was again at Copenhagen in 1799, when the change took place in the French government, and he made it known to the court. At the end of the year he was again recalled by Bonaparte, and superseded by Bourgoing. On the 28th of May, 1800, he became one of the legislative body, and is a member of the French institute. He has written, "No Duels or no Constitution; Address from the Inhabitants of what was a Bailiwick to their Deputy, respecting his duel, and the prejudice of the point of honour, 1790. He published some poems in the Almanac of the Muses, and a new edition of Madame de Sévigné, with historical commentaries; and two other works are attributed to him, one, The Delicate Trial, a poetical comedy in five acts, 1785, the other a Historical Account of the Condemnation of the Templars, published in 1805, occasioned by Raynouard's tragedy. Madame Roland thus characterizes him: "the pupil of Cérutti, from whom he learnt nothing but the composition of little phrases, in which all his philosophy consists, he is narrow-minded, cold, and vain: he was the last editor of the Village Paper, which became weak like him."

GUADET (M. E.) a lawyer, president of the criminal tribunal of the Gironde, was deputed by that department to the legislature, and made himself of great importance in the tribune. Full of animation and talent, his age alone had prevented his being elected deputy from the tiers-état at Bourdeaux. The Gironde party always looked on him as one of their leaders, and he followed and frequently prompted the opinions which circumstances caused his faction successively to adopt. In December, 1791, he defended the soldiers of Châteauvieux, who was condemned to

the gallies in consequence of the insurrection at Nancy. On the 14th of January, 1792, after giving an account of the situation of France, he made a motion that, whoever should propose to endanger the constitution, to treat with the counter-revolutionists, or to grant to the princes who were in Alsace other indemnities than those already decreed in the constitutional act, should be declared a traitor to his country. This proposal was acceded to with enthusiasm, and on the 22d of the same month Guadet was chosen president. On the 9th of February he voted for sequestrating the property of emigrants, and defended popular societies against the attacks of Vaublanc. On the 14th of April he made a long speech to vindicate the revolutionary excesses at Avignon, and to prove that the conflagrations and murders committed there were only the errors of good citizens. On the 20th of the same month he strongly urged the declaration of war against the emperor, and pressed for the passing of the decree before the assembly should break up. On the 3d of May he obtained an act of accusation against Marat, then editor of the People's Friend, which never desisted from exciting the populace to pillage and assassination, and against Royou, who was, he said, paid by the same hands. On the 13th, 24th, and 25th, he proposed and obtained a decree for transporting the nonjuring priests. On the 19th and 20th of May he spoke with great vehemence and address against the Austrian committee, and against the justice of peace Larivière, who was implicated in that business. On the 26th and 29th of the same month he urged the propriety of disbanding the king's constitutional guard, which was, he asserted, imbrued with a spirit contrary to the revolution, and ready to favour the monarch's escape On the 18th of June he violently declaimed against Lafayette, whom he compared to Cromwell; and on the 20th he inveighed against Rœderer, whom he accused of not having taken any measures to prevent the people from hastening to the royal abode. On

the 28th he again censured Lafayette, who had come to Paris to call for justice on the crimes committed against the king's person on the 20th. On the 2d of July he denounced Monciel the minister of the interior, on the 13th strenuously defended the mayor Pétion, and on the 20th again spoke with new rancour against Lafayette. On the 23d he undertook the defence of Manuel who was implicated with Pétion in the transactions of the 20th of June, and on the 26th read to the assembly the copy of an address to the king, an address which was nothing but a string of accusations levelled against the sovereign, and who warned him for the last time, that he ought now to unite himself to the nation in defence of the constitution. On the eve of the 10th of August he opposed the departure of the federates, and on the 10th, being president of the assembly, he obtained the adoption of a decree for nominating other ministers, and an order for convoking, prior to the 26th, the primary assemblies which were to nominate the members of the convention, that they might be at Paris on the 20th of September, at the same meeting he also as president signed the proclamation which gave the people an account of the motives which had led to the suspension of the royal authority. On the 30th he obtained a decree, importing that, to punish the inhabitants of Longwy for having surrendered their town without waiting for the assault, their houses should be razed, themselves deprived for ten years of the rights of citizenship, and their magistrates delivered over to the criminal tribunal. On the 4th of September he made known the petition of the committee-extraordinary against kings and royalty. At his suggestion it was decreed, on the 9th of October, that all the emigrants taken in arms should be put to death within 24 hours. On the 18th of the same month he was appointed president of the convention, and on the 2d of December was accused by Châles as being implicated in the papers found at the Tuileries. He justified himself by means of that ascend-

ant which he derived from his talents and from some remains of power; but from this time began a daily contest between the Girondins and the Terrorists, which, notwithstanding the courage of Guadet, and the eloquence of several of his colleagues united with his own, terminated only in the total overthrow of his party. In vain he strove, on the 9th of December, to obtain a decree granting to the primary assemblies the right of recalling such deputies as should forfeit their confidence. When Louis XVI. was tried he voted for his death, and for delaying the execution, but his influence every day declined, and on the 11th of March, 1793, Duhem styled him a conspirator in the midst of the convention from whom he could obtain no redress. The day following the Poissonnière section called for his head, and yet on the 26th he entered the first committee of public safety and general defence. On the 10th of April Robespierre thinking himself above limitation, denounced him no less than his party, but Guadet replied with great superiority of logic and talent, and repulsed the accusation of being Dumourier's accomplice, by charging Robespierre and Danton with maintaining a secret intelligence with the Orleans' faction. On the 18th, after a long speech against the despotism of the commune, he succeeded in obtaining a declaration, that the accusations brought by its members against his party were calumnious. On the 14th of May he gained another victory over the Montagnards, who had denounced the city of Bordeaux, and obtained a decree that it had deserved well of the country. On receiving information of the preparations that were making to secure the triumph of the Jacobins, he, on the 18th, made a new effort, spoke with energy against the disturbers, and suggested measures tending to throw the power into the hands of the additional deputies, in case the majority of the convention should be destroyed. Barère replied to him, and the 31st of May and the 1st and 2d of June, decided his fate. Nevertheless he made a bold struggle on the

31st of May, and attacking the disturbers who had sounded the tocsin and fired the alarm guns, he attributed these excesses to a few miscreants, declared that the sections of Paris were guiltless of them, and amidst the cries of the Montagne urged the prosecution of the rebel committee. An order was issued for his apprehension, and a few days afterwards he was outlawed, but he escaped from Paris and went to Evreux, disguised as a journeyman upholsterer; thence he fled with Salles and Barbaroux to Caen, where, with Wimpfen and his companions in misfortune, he concerted measures of defence, but being deceived in his expectation he reached Quimper in the midst of the most imminent danger, concealed himself there for a few days, and afterwards embarked for the Gironde, where terror had already such influence that nobody ventured to harbour him. Tormented by thirst and hunger, he wandered in the fields, concealing himself by day in caves, till at last a woman had the courage to receive him and his companions into her house, but the family of this protectress soon drove them thence. He, however, reached his father's house at Libourne, but was discovered, together with Salles, and executed at Bourdeaux on the 20th of July, 1794: he was 35 years of age, and was born at St. Emilion. When Guadet was led to execution he wanted to harangue the people, but the roll of the drums drowned his voice, and nothing could be heard save these last words energetically uttered: "People! behold the sole resource of tyrants; they drown the voices of free men that they may commit their crimes." His father, who was 70 years of age; his aunt, who was 65; his brother, J. B. Guadet St. Brice, adjutant-general in the army of the Moselle, a brave soldier hardly 30 years of age, perished a month afterwards by the sentence of the military committee at Bourdeaux. After the 27th of July, 1794, Lecointre de Versailles accused Guadet of having signed an act for the restoration of royalty, but Louvet challenged him to produce his proofs. His property was restored

to his family, and in 1796 the government afforded some relief to his widow.

GUFFROY (A. B. J.) an advocate, and deputy from the Pas de Calais to the convention, where he voted for the death of Louis XVI. after having published a pamphlet, in which he pretended to prove that the happiness of the people depended on the execution of the king. At this time he edited the Rougiff, (the anagram of his name,) an incendiary journal, which the committee of public safety, says Prudhomme, made use of, together with those of Marat, Hébert, and Audoin, to bring about a universal poisoning of public opinion. In it he thus celebrated the victory of May the 31st: "At last the people triumph, and the aristocrats hasten, like St. Dennis, to carry their heads to *Mrs. Guillotine.*" On the 14th of September, 1793, he became one of the committee of general safety. At the meeting of the Jacobins on the 1st of March, 1794, Châles denounced his journal of Rougiff or the Watchful Freeman, as infected with aristocratic poison, and calculated to disorganize the army of the North, where it circulated. Another member also accused him of being connected with the marquis de Travanet, and of protecting the locksmith of Louis XVI. Guffroi would have spoken, but Maure having asked permission to read the last number of his journal, it excited violent murmurs. Guffroi was expelled the society, and it was determined that his publications should be denounced to the convention, and that the committee of general safety should be called on to take the necessary measures of severity against him. On the downfal of Robespierre, whose enemy he had become since his ejectment, Guffroy joined the Thermidorian party. On the 5th of August, 1794, he denounced Joseph Lebon, with whom he had been very intimate, and got himself appointed commissioner for the examination of the papers found in Robespierre's possession, that he might remove the accusations they contained against him for cheating. On the 5th of

January, 1795, he was appointed one of the committee of general safety. On the 4th of February he caused a decree of approbation to be passed respecting the conduct of Cadroy and Mariette, towards the terrorists of Marseilles, and gave an account of the situation of the city. On the 27th of March he accused Duhem of corresponding with those terrorists who were imprisoned in the house of confinement at Bourbe, "the plan of which correspondence," said he, "is to annul national representation." In consequence of his report, it was decreed on the 29th, that the three accused persons, Billaud, Collot, and Barère, should be heard every day till the convention should declare itself sufficiently enlightened. Joseph Lebon, whom he had denounced, accused him in the meeting on the 2d of July, and read several passages from Guffroy's journal, in which among other things he said, "Let us pull down the nobles, and if among them there are any good, so much the worse for them; let the guillotine be permanently established throughout the republic; five millions of inhabitants will be enough for France." The apprehension of Guffroy was debated on; the papers which related to him were sent to the committees, but contempt saved him from the consequences of this affair. Lebon required from him the papers necessary for his justification, but he denied having them in his hands. On the 9th of June, 1797, he was accused by Couchery in the council of 500, of bringing false charges against Rougeville, whose debtor he was, and whom he had caused to be arrested by the committee of public safety, after having occasioned the death of the father, whose agent he was. Guffroy was as warm in the re-action as he had been violent in the reign of terror. In the place of his journal the Rougiff, which could no longer appear, he substituted violent pamphlets against those whom he had lately called his friends, which drew on him corporal chastisement from Duquesnoy and le Sage Sénault. The Thermidorians, ashamed of such an ally,

ceased to make use of his pen; and, beaten by some without being paid by others, he obscurely went through the remainder of the session, was not re-elected to the council, and went back to vegetate in his own country, where he was looked on by all parties with an evil eye, and experienced mortifications which compelled him to return and settle at Paris. He was appointed chief assistant in the administration of justice, and died in 1800, about 56 years of age.

GUILLOTIN, a physician at Paris, born at Saintes on the 29th of March, 1738, deputy from the tiers-état of Paris to the states-general, lived almost unknown before the revolution, and what caused him to be chosen a deputy, was, that he had been fixed on to prepare a writing called the Petition of the Six Corporations, which became interesting on account of the effect it produced on the public mind, and the suit commenced by the court of law at Paris against the author, who, after having been summoned to the bar, was carried back in triumph by the people. When appointed a member of the national assembly, Guillotin attracted attention chiefly by a great gentleness of disposition. On the 1st of December, 1789, he made a speech on the penal code, in which a tone of the greatest humanity obtained, and which terminated by a proposal for substituting, as less cruel than the cord, that fatal machine which received his name, and which in the end sacrificed so many victims. In 1790 he again took a part in the discussions on the penal code. Some persons, carried away by the horror this machine has since excited, have considered as a monster one of the gentlest, and, at the same time, most obscure men of the revolution. Nobody has deplored more bitterly than he the fatal use that has been made of his invention. Those who are acquainted with Guillotin describe him as a clever, cool, reserved man, of unblemished integrity, who in some sort retired from the revolution when he

perceived the course to which it was directed. He is at the present day one of the best physicians in Paris, and is commissioned by government to direct the discovery of the cow-pox.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, king of Sweden, born the 1st of November, 1778, succeeded his father Gustavus III. on the 29th of March, 1792, under the regency of the duke of Sudermania his uncle, who took no part in the war then kindled in all parts of Europe, and even in the most violent storms of the revolution maintained unbroken the connexion between Sweden and France, and suffered Poland to be invaded and shared by his neighbours without taking any part in the affair. The young king, when he had reached his majority, at first adhered to the same pacific principles. In 1797 he married a princess of Baden, and went with her, in 1803, to the court of his father-in-law, at Carlsruhe, where he remained till the month of March, 1804, at which period he abruptly quitted this residence, and appeared to change his system with respect to France. The Swedish ambassador left Paris, and, in a short time, different notes from the official journals left no farther doubt of the misunderstanding between the two states. The emperor of Germany having declared himself hereditary emperor of Austria, after the elevation of the emperor Napoleon to the throne of France, Gustavus Adolphus protested at the diet of Ratisbon against the new dignity of Francis II. Soon after, too, he had a still warmer dispute with the king of Prussia, to whom he returned the decorations of his orders, as soon as he heard that Frederic William had sent them to the emperor of the French. The Swedish ambassador was then obliged to leave Berlin. This misunderstanding appeared to have been a little made up at the period of the resumption of hostilities between France and Austria, at the end of 1805. Gustavus Adolphus, after having concluded a treaty of subsidies with England, sent an army to Hanover, whither he went himself, and where he was

appointed to the command of the combined Austrian and Russian forces, when the battle of Austerlitz overthrew the project of this third coalition. After the treaty of peace of Presburg, the King of Sweden sent word to the diet of Ratisbon, that "he had judged it proper, under such circumstances, not to take any share in its deliberations;" which, having been previously communicated by M. Bild, his minister, to the elector, who was high-chancellor, the latter declared that it could not be communicated to the diet, because the Swedish letter contained assertions which would offend some members of the Germanic body.

GUYTON-MORVEAUX (L. B.) ci-devant attorney-general in the parliament of Dijon, deputy-syndic of the Côte d'Or, born at Dijon on the 4th of January, 1737, was chosen deputy from this department to the legislature. He was chosen secretary on the 3d of October, 1791, and became president on the 4th of March, 1792; in this session he employed himself with financial affairs, and presented some views on this subject. On the 20th of June he was appointed one of the commissioners who went to the king, and did not leave him till all was quiet in the castle. On the 22d of June he caused it to be decreed, in the name of the committee of twelve, that all the ministers should be called to account for all the measures which the king ought to have taken under their responsibility for the safety of the empire. When Lafayette denounced the Jacobins at the bar of the assembly, Guyton attacked the president Girardin, and accused him of partiality to this general. After the 10th of August he was commissioned to go and examine the banks of Lecouteulx-Lanoray and Amelot: on the 23d he caused a decree to be passed for securing the property of emigrants. Being appointed deputy from the Côte d'Or, to the convention, he voted for the death of Louis XVI. after having strongly opposed the referring this prince's trial to the primary assemblies. On the 7th

of March he was made secretary, and, on the 26th one of the members of the new committee of public safety and of general defence. He was elected to it again on the 7th of April; and, after the 31st of May, he was sent to the army of the Moselle, and commissioned to direct the aërial observations there; at the battle of Fleurus, he was seen mounted in a balloon, in the rear of the army. After the 9th of Thermidor, year 2, (27th of July, 1794,) he was again chosen into the committee of public safety. On the 24th of March, 1795, at the period of the debate concerning the members of the ancient committee, he accused Sieyes of having made an insidious report, whence it appeared to follow that the constitution of 1793 had been the result of the oppression of the convention; and a few days after he proposed the cessation of the proceedings against these same deputies. In this session he made several reports on various inventions, sciences, and arts, and entered into the council of 500, where he employed himself with finance and interior navigation, presented several reports on these subjects, and, in March, 1797, he went out of the council. In 1800 he was appointed comptroller of the coin, director of the polytechnic school, and lastly, in 1804, officer of the legion of honour; he is besides a member of the institute, and of various learned societies of Europe. His essays on natural philosophy, chemistry, and natural history; his elements of theoretical and practical chemistry; his Chemical Dictionary; his Pleadings; his Panegyrics; his Discourses on Jurisprudence; his Fugitive Poems; announce a prodigious variety of talent and knowledge, and shew him by turns, the learned naturalist, and the well-informed civilian. We also owe to him the important discovery of a method of purifying the air, by reducing muriatic acid to vapour. He has since perfected these processes, and has written a treatise on them, which he presented to the tribunate in December 1802.

HANRIOT (F.) a servant, then clerk of the bar-

riers before the revolution, and afterwards chief commander of the Parisian national guard. Constantly devoted to Robespierre, he served him with fury on all occasions, and began to signalize himself particularly on the 2d of September, 1792, by himself directing the assassins in the Carmelite prisons. Some time after he contributed to getting funeral honours granted to the Pole, Lazowski, principal destroyer of the prisoners of Orleans. He had himself such a taste for massacres, that he endeavoured to have the 94 Nantese slaughtered, whom Carrier had sent to Paris; but being unable to succeed, though he had purposely spread a report that *they were Charette's staff*, he cried out, "That Carrier is a fool; I would have had them all shot." These sentiments had gained him some preponderance among the Jacobins, and new services soon raised him to the head of the national guard. On the 31st of May, 1793, he appeared at the convention with a deputation from the armed force, in order to prepare the public mind for the troubles which were about to overtake the Girondins. He was then appointed provisional commander in chief, and, strong in the support of the Montagne, whose instructions he had received, and assisted by Marat, he tyrannized over the convention in the most indecent and atrocious manner. After having fired the alarm guns, and surrounded the hall of meeting with troops, he made this answer to the president, who had advanced at the head of all the members to learn the cause of such measures; "The people have not risen to listen to speeches; they must have victims;" and, an instant after, he cried out, when ordered to leave a free passage to the representatives of the nation: "No, not one shall go out; soldiers, to your arms! cannoniers, to your pieces!" Then, drawing his sabre, surrounded by his staff, and supported by a hedge of bayonets, he drove back the representatives, who, carried away by Marat, at length passed a decree of accusation against the victims who were named to them. After

this triumph, he resigned the command, and resumed his rank of chief of a battalion in the section of Sans Culottes. On the 13th of June the right side demanded in vain his act of accusation; and at the end of the same month he attained to the permanent command of the Parisian national guard. On Hanriot's admission into the Jacobin club, he was exposed there to various denunciations, which he overcame, thanks to the support of Robespierre and Danton. It was to Robespierre that he was most particularly devoted; he served him against Hébert and that very Danton; and shewed the same zeal in his favour on the 9th of Thermidor, year 2, (27th of July, 1794); on that occasion he used all his efforts to prevail with the troops, and to turn them against the convention. He was arrested at first by five gendarmes, who conducted him bound to the committee of general safety, and Coffinhal delivered him; in appearing to embrace him, he cut the cords which fastened his hands behind his back. Hanriot being freed, sprung on a horse, met with a company of cannoniers, who obeyed him, and turned their pieces against the convention; but, not daring to attack it with so small a body, he conducted them to the town-hall, where he was soon surrounded by a considerable armed force. During this time, the convention was outlawing the conspirators, and the majority of the sections were assembling against the town-hall; Hanriot then entirely lost his self-possession: on the other hand, Robespierre being absolutely determined not to attack him, his partisans began to desert him. Then Coffinhal, enraged, threw the imbecile and cowardly Hanriot into the common sewer, where he was arrested. He was afterwards carried before the revolutionary tribunal, condemned to death, and executed on the 10th with the monster to whom he had sworn blind obedience, in order to escape the act of accusation which sent Vincent and Rorsin to the scaffold, and on which his name had for a short time been inscribed. Hanriot

plunged almost every day into intemperance and drunkenness: he was born at Nanterre, and was 33 years old. Prudhomme's portrait of him deserves to be given. "Hanriot," says he, "began life as servant to an attorney, named Formey, who is said to have dismissed him for theft. He became clerk of the barriers, and was again driven thence for theft. He was received by the police under the number of its spies; this business he exercised under the disguise of a druggist, and he was sent for theft to the Bicêtre, which he quitted only to be in a short time flogged and branded, till at last, passing over the piled corpses of September, where he drank of Madame de Lamballe's blood, he made himself a way to the generalship of the 2d of June, and to the scaffold of the 10th of Thermidor."

HARDENBERG (the Baron D') born at Hanover, war minister and cabinet counsellor to the King of Prussia. On the 26th of January, 1792, he took possession, in the name of his Prussian majesty, of the Margraviates of Anspach and Bayreuth, received the oath of the inhabitants of the country as minister, was afterwards appointed governor of it, and had the direction of the Prussian regency of Franconia. It was he who, in 1795, succeeded M. de Goltz in the negotiations then entered upon at Bâle, between Prussia and the French republic, and who signed the peace in that town on the 5th of April. He was decorated with the order of the black eagle in the course of June. The baron of Hardenberg has continued to enjoy the greatest consideration in the cabinet of Berlin, and was appointed, in 1803, minister for foreign affairs after M. Haugwitz's resignation. In September, 1805, during the stay of the Russian envoy extraordinary, M. Wintzingerode, at Berlin, he addressed a diplomatic letter to M. de Laforest, the French minister, which announced an incipient misunderstanding between the two powers. It was even said some time after in the Parisian papers, that, devoted to England and Russia, he had signed a

treaty of alliance with the latter power, at the time of the Emperor Alexander's stay at Berlin. Though this convention, which remained secret, had no effect, in consequence of the battle of Austerlitz, M. de Hardenberg did not appear to have given the less reason, by his conduct, for the dissatisfaction of the French.

HARDY (A. F.) a physician, deputy from the Seine-Inferieure to the national convention, where he voted for the confinement of Louis XVI. and his banishment on the conclusion of peace. Attached to the party of the Gironde, he was outlawed on the 28th of July, 1793, in consequence of the events of the 31st of May, and the 1st and 2d of June; and, having eluded the execution of the sentence, the decree was repealed after the fall of the Montagne, and he returned, in 1795, into the convention. When the transportation of the three members of the ancient committee of public safety was discussed, he wanted to have it declared that they had deserved death. He afterwards denounced Charlier, Maure, and Robert Lindet, though he publicly acknowledged that all his family, when outlawed, had been saved by the latter, whom he could not however forgive for having passed an eulogium on the 31st of May, which had decreed his proscription. When the famine of 1795 began to prevail, he proposed that all the next harvest should be declared the property of the nation, and that the punishment of death should be decreed against whoever should refuse a certain measure of corn for a given quantity of assignats; he insisted strongly on this project. At the time of the discussion of the constitutional articles for the colonies, he proposed another division of the territory of St. Domingo, adding, that "the name of the *greatest villain that ever existed,* (St. Dominick) ought not to be left to this island." At the meeting of the 30th of August, he proposed that measures should be taken against stock-jobbing, and cried out, "We must not only prevent stock-jobbing, but we must

make the stock-jobbers refund." He then proposed some means for getting hold of them: on the 1st of September he entered into the committee of general security. On the approach of the 13th of Vendémiaire, year 4, (5th of October, 1795,) he declared loudly against the sections of Paris, procured the suspension of their permanence, then caused the committee of general security to be authorized to decree sentences of arrest against the chiefs of the insurrection, and attacked Aubry, Lomont, and Miranda. Being re-elected to the council of 500, he vehemently attacked the Clichy party, and was one of the most devoted champions of the directory. He caused a decree to be passed, obliging every individual to take the oath of hatred to royalty. When a debate took place on a project against the refractory priests, he opposed every amnesty in their favour, declaring that he would rather grant it to the army of Condé. On the 21st of November, 1796, he was appointed secretary. In a discussion on the press, he declared that the combined powers not being able to overcome France by forces, had resolved to bring about the counter-revolution by means of public opinion. On the 17th of February, 1797, he spoke on the situation of the republic, and announced the arrest of a magistrate of Eure because he was a republican. "All these manœuvres," said he, "coincide with the instructions given by Louis XVIII. This, then, is the affiliation which the pretender praises, saying that he is very well pleased with a certain society," (that of Clichy). At these words the deputies to whom he alluded, protested loudly against this assertion: but Hardy, without being disconcerted, added, "If the members who compose it recognize themselves in Capet's picture, that is not my fault; and can we help feeling some alarm when we observe the series of actions, of speeches, and of plans, in favour of the emigrants, their relations, and their accomplices the unsworn priests; when we remark the general depravation of the public mind?" &c.

Hardy terminated this sally by proposing measures against priests and emigrants. When Duprat denounced to the 500, Bailleul's pamphlet against the majority of councils, Hardy defended the work of his colleague, again declared, that a faction existed which aimed at the destruction of the republic, accused some members of being the chiefs of it, and was again received with murmurs. On the 18th of Fructidor, year 5, (3d of September, 1797,) he caused Tarbé de l' Yonne to be erased from the transportation list. In November following he denounced the staff of the national guard of Rouen, his native place, as sold to Louis XVIII. whom he called *the man of Blankembourg*. On the 21st of December he was appointed secretary, and president on the 19th of February following. At this period he declared in favour of the dividing system, protected by the directory; was appointed member of the committee charged to examine into their message relative to elections, and caused that of the Institute of Paris to be confirmed. His functions expired in May, 1798, but he was immediately re-elected, and then demanded the prorogation of the law restrictive of the press. Towards the end of the year, he presented a report, followed by a project concerning the medical schools; and, in July, 1799, he proposed that the council should celebrate, at least among themselves, the period of the 9th Thermidor, year 2 (27th of July, 1794,) the commemoration of which was beginning to fall into disrepute. He shewed himself favourable to the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, year 8, (9th of November, 1799,) and entered into the new legislative body, which he quitted in 1803. He at present exercises the profession of a physician.

HEBERT (J. R.) born at Alençon, naturally of an active disposition, and an ardent imagination, but without abilities, and especially without information: he lived at Paris, before the revolution, by intrigue and imposture. Being employed at the theatre of the Variétés as receiver of the checks, he was dismissed

for dishonesty, and retired to the house of a physician, whom he robbed. In 1789 he embraced with ardour the popular party, which offered him a resource at a time when he no longer knew how to exist. He soon made himself known by a journal entitled Father Duchène, which had the greatest success among the people on account of the violence of the principles which the author displayed in it, and especially the true tone of the populace in which he expressed them; in it the flattest and most disgusting abuse of the court and the monarchy was always seasoned with oaths or coarse terms, which enchanted and elevated the multitude. On the 10th of August, 1792, he became one of the members of that municipality which created and appointed itself to organize the insurrection of that day, and he afterwards, in September, contributed to the prison massacre, especially to the assassination of madame de Lamballe. His *eloquence* and *republicanism* soon caused him to be appointed deputy to the agent of the commune; and it was then that, connecting himself with Chaumette and Pache, he assisted them to the utmost of his ability in the execution of the scheme formed by the leaders of that commune, for raising their power on the wrecks of the system of national representation. Intoxicated with its success, this faction soon knew no bounds; it was constantly threatening the convention, making the capital tremble, organizing the festivals of reason, preaching atheism (what can be so ridiculous, says Prudhomme, as to see men so ignorant as Chaumette, and especially Hébert, at the head of a faction of atheists?) repulsing with contempt the Orleanists who had long had it in pay, and at last venturing to separate from the Cordeliers, of whom it had till then formed a part. The Girondins at this period were still struggling against the Montagne, and had sufficient credit to procure, on the 24th of May, 1793, the arrest of Hébert, who, without the consent of the Dantonist Cordeliers, but involuntarily urged on by Robespierre, and thinking to

serve only the commune, was demanding the proscription of the chiefs of the Gironde. The general council immediately declared itself permanent, till Hébert should be restored to it; Marat defended him in the convention; on the 25th, deputies from all the sections spoke forcibly in his favour at the bar; and on the 27th, after a tumultuous session, he recovered his liberty. The spirit of revenge prevented him from remaining idle on the 31st of May, and the 1st and 2d of June. On the 31st of May he appeared at the town-hall, where he refused a crown which was offered to him, and caused a proclamation to be issued, disavowing the project attributed to the authorities of Paris, of wanting to usurp dictatorial power; afterwards, on occasion of a violent proposal made by a member, he caused whoever should propose to shed blood, to be declared a bad citizen. Hébert then reached the short term of his greatest popularity. He promoted, by turns, with base fury, the execution of Brissot, Chabot, Fabre, and Camille Desmoulins. He ruled in the Cordelier club with Ronsin, where, on the 4th of March, 1794, he violently accused the Dantonists and the Moderatists; caused the Statue of Liberty and the Rights of Man to be veiled, and loudly preached insurrection; but this new triumph of the commune became the cause of its ruin. The two rivals, Danton and Robespierre, began equally to dread it, and to perceive that, under pretence of alternately serving one party of the convention against another, it tended to undermine the whole; they then joined, in spite of their hatred, and most of the Hébertists were arrested and condemned to death on the 24th of March, 1794. Hébert, who was condemned as "being concerned in a conspiracy which aimed at the massacre of the convention, and the restoration of a tyrant, under the name of a grand judge," died with the greatest marks of weakness, and fainted several times before he came to the scaffold. It is worthy of remark, that he occupied the same dungeon in the Conciergerie which was afterwards appropriated

to Danton, Chaumette, and finally to Robespierre. "The factious wretch," says Prudhomme, "humiliated by the articles of accusation brought against him, consisting chiefly of thefts of shirts and other effects, several times swooned away in his prison." On all sides he heard, "Father Duchêne is very uneasy, and will be very angry when Sampson makes him tipsy." At the foot even of the scaffold he heard these phrases called from his journal. A young man, whose family he had destroyed, cried out to him, "To-day is the great anger of Father Duchêne. We must see how angry he is with those false patriots who are going to play at hot-cockles, look through the little window, and sneeze in the bag." We might compose a volume of the crimes that Hébert committed, but we shall content ourselves with mentioning the atrocious and extravagant imputation which he permitted himself to cast on the queen, and which appeared to Robespierre so absurd, that when he heard it he cried out, "Madman! was it not enough for him to have asserted that she was a Messalina, without also making an Agrippina of her?" Instead of relating this fact, we shall, in preference, copy Prudhomme: "Can there," says he, "be a more infernal invention than Hébert's, in accusing the queen of having lain with the Dauphin? He made use of this sublime idea, of which he boasted, to prejudice the women against Antoinette, and to prevent her execution from exciting pity." He said to us ourselves: "I wished to add, that the queen had several times been seen with her son—— But we will not go on." Thus we see what success this sublime idea, which was repugnant to all the auditors at the time of Marie Antoinette's interrogation, obtained even among the Montagnards. Hébert had married a nun, who was guillotined with Chaumette and the rest of the faction of the commune.

HEDOUVILLE (J.) formerly page to the queen, then lieutenant in the regiment of Languedoc dragoons, served in 1793 with tolerable success in the

army of the North; particularly distinguished himself, in September, against the Dutch at Vervick, Commines, and Menin, and was, shortly after, deprived of his command with Houchard and Lendrin, for not having executed the plan of attack decided on at Cambray between the generals and the representatives of the people; he was summoned before the revolutionary tribunal, and acquitted there in January, 1794. Becoming head of the staff in the army of the sea-coasts, he contributed, under Hoche, to the pacification of the Vendée, and especially of the countries occupied by the Chouans; and, in March, 1797, succeeded that general in the chief command of all the army of the West. Some time after, he was employed as general of a division in the 1st and 16th military division, formed of the departments of Nord, Pas de Calais, &c. In 1798 the directory sent him to St. Domingo, but he could not acquire sufficient influence there to balance that of Toussaint. After his return, Hédouville was sent, in 1799, against the Chouans, when they again took up arms; he negotiated a long time with them, even concluded an armistice, which did not produce any result, and then, as well as in all his preceding conduct, shewed great moderation; he afterwards assisted, as head of the staff, in the measures which Brune, commander in chief of the revolted departments, took for restoring tranquillity there, and for prevailing on the inhabitants to lay down their arms. On the 20th of January he received a crown in the theatre of Angers, as a mark of the public gratitude for his zeal in restoring peace to those unhappy provinces. Towards the end of 1801 he was appointed French ambassador to Petersburgh, whence he returned in July, 1804. Shortly afterwards he was raised to the office of chamberlain in ordinary to the emperor, made a senator, and grand officer of the legion of honour on the 1st of February, 1805. In the month of June in the same year he was commissioned to be present at the taking possession of Piombino, as ambassador extraordinary from his impe-

rial and royal majesty. He then accompanied the empress Josephine to Strasburgh and to Munich.

HENRI-LARIVIERE (P. F. J.) a lawyer at Falaise, was, in 1791, deputed from Calvados to the legislative assembly. On the 12th of March, 1792, he ascended the tribune to congratulate France on its providential delivery from two great enemies, the minister Delessart and the emperor Leopold; he afterwards called for such an account of the political situation of the kingdom as might enable the assembly to determine on the expediency of declaring war. On the 24th of May, at the time of the debates respecting the measures to be taken against the non-juring priests, he spoke, on the authority of Rousseau, for the toleration of all religious sects, and for emancipating the priests from the obligation of taking the oaths. On the 15th of August he communicated to the assembly the note containing the plan formed by the ministers Lameth and Barnave, found among the king's papers, the aim of which was to arrest the progress of the revolution, and to bring it back to the point whence it proceeded, which produced the decree of accusation against these two ex-constituents. At the same time he objected to Jean Debry's proposal of forming a body of 1200 tyrannicides. On the 4th of September he declared in favour of the project for administering an oath of hatred to royalty. On being re-elected to the convention, he proposed in December, when the debates on Louis XVI.'s trial took place, to extend the proscription to all those who threatened liberty, thereby meaning the duke of Orleans. Henri Larivière voted for exiling Louis till there should be a peace. Shortly afterwards, when the contest arose in the midst of the convention between the Montagne and the Gironde, he took a decided part in favour of the latter. He was one of the twelve commissioners who were appointed to put a stop to the conspiracies of the municipality of Paris, and who gave up the cause to it, by resigning in the midst of the denunciations directed against it. At

this period Larivière was the peculiar object of persecution to the party of the Montagne, and on the 2d of June an order was issued for his arrest, but he saved himself by flight, retired with several of his colleagues to Calvados, and was outlawed with them. Having contrived to remain in obscurity during the reign of terror, after the 27th of July, 1794, he presented an appeal against his proscription, and desired to be re-instated in the assembly, which was not granted him till the seventy-three were restored on the 8th of March, 1795. In the debates respecting the former members of the committee of public safety, he spoke against Robert Lindet and Carnot, and when the revolt took place on the 20th and following days of June, he zealously laboured to repulse the efforts of the terrorists, yet was he one of those who shortly after, with most vigour, opposed the motion for bringing the representatives who were apprehended on account of this business, before a military tribunal. He was then chosen secretary, and became one of the committee of public safety. On the 4th of August following he voted against the printing of a long speech made by Dubois Crancé against reaction, which, in his opinion, conveyed only the regret of the speaker that the reign of terror was no more. Two days afterwards he proposed to have the agents in the horrors of that period tried by the tribunals, and even, after many debates, obtained the adoption of one of the projects he had presented relative to this affair: he next opposed the apprehension of refractory priests, left the committee of public safety on the 5th of October, 1795, and was then accused of having contributed to the oppression of the republicans. He was implicated in Lemaître's conspiracy, and being supported by all the insurgent sectionaries, the accusations directed against him occasioned violent debates in the convention, which, however, ended in nothing for that time, and Henri Larivière, notwithstanding this momentary cloud, triumphantly joined the council of 500, where he redoubled his energy against

Jacobinism. He became a staunch partisan of the faction hostile to the directory, and made some speeches respecting finance and colonial policy. When the minister Cochon denounced the conspiracy of Babeuf, Larivière cried out: "Here is Tallien's reaction:" he afterwards inveighed violently against the Babouvistes, and reproached several of his colleagues with their blindness and obstinacy in thinking that the royalists were the only enemies of the republic, which had, in fact, none so dangerous as these ferocious Jacobins who had desolated France. At the time when Lavilleheurnois' conspiracy was discovered, he spoke in his favour, and strove to diminish the importance which the republican party wished to ascribe to it. Shortly afterwards, when again attacking the measures of the directory, he asserted, that the former minister of justice, called Garat Septembre, was going to be appointed to a considerable employment. In the height of the contest between the directory and the two consuls, in 1797, he eagerly seconded Pichegru's projects for emancipating the legislative body from the controul of the directory. On all these accounts he was included among those persons transported on the 4th of September, and was not recalled by the consuls in December, 1799. His attachment to the cause of the Bourbons made him go to England and join the declared partisans of the family. If Mehée be to be credited, Henri Larivière was one of those who composed the council of the comte d'Artois when Pichegru and Georges arrived at Paris.

HERAULT DE SECHELLES (M. J.) born at Paris in 1760. He began his career at the bar by holding the office of king's advocate at the Châtelet. In the house of Madame de Polignac, where he visited, he met the queen, who, delighted with his conversation, promised to befriend him, and, indeed, Herault, by her recommendation, obtained the first place of advocate-general, which was at the disposal of the court of law. Having eagerly embraced revo-

lutionary notions, he was appointed commissioner of government to the tribunal of cassation, and afterwards deputed from Paris to the original legislature, and to the national convention by the department of Seine and Oise. At the celebrated juncture of July the 14th, he took up arms, and had two men killed beside him on that day. He was chosen secretary of the legislative assembly on the 18th of October, 1791; on the 2d of December brought forward his opinions concerning the responsibility of ministers, and soon after revived the subject. He also declaimed more than once against the emperor, and voted for a declaration of war. On the 11th of July, 1792, he joined in declaring the country in danger, on the 17th of August, in prosecuting the royalists, as instigators of the events on the 10th and on the 19th, in securing their destruction by obtaining an abridgment of form by the creation of the extraordinary tribunal, called that of August the 10th. On the second of September he presided in the assembly, and on becoming a member of the convention, joined the revolutionary part of its members with still more warmth. About this period he was appointed to direct some secret negociations for peace with foreign powers, which ended in nothing. He had before been dispatched to Alsace to calm the sensation which had been excited there by the oath required of the priests: he had even been exposed to great perils at Colmar, where the people strove to murder him; however, in November, 1792, he went to Mont Blanc as commissioner, after having presided in the convention in the beginning of that month. In January, 1793, when Louis XVI.'s trial took place he was still absent, and consequently did not vote on this important question, but in conjunction with Jagot and Simon, wrote a letter to the convention, declaring that the king, whom they called perjured, had deserved death. The period of the contest which took place between the Montagne and Gironde, was that in which he made the greatest figure in the convention, and if Prudhomme be wor-

thy of credit, he contributed much more by his perfidy and duplicity, than by his eloquence and energy, to set aside the twelve commissioners, and afterwards to obtain a decree for arresting the Girondins, although opposed by the majority. Prudhomme adds: "It well became him impudently to violate all law, who, two days previous to the 31st of May, had violated all reason by exclaiming, that "the powers of the people and reason were the same." Mercier, who was attached, it is true, to the Girondin party, accuses him likewise of having been "the author of that ridiculous code of anarchy, the constitution of 1793." After the 31st of May he was, in fact, appointed a member of the committee of public safety, to shew what were the constitutional grounds, a subject on which he afterwards made several speeches. He presided in the convention on the 10th of August, when the revisal was completed: it is said, that Robespierre, who aspired to be president at this important era, when the acceptation of the constitutional act was to be made public, could not pardon his having obtained this mark of superior popularity, and the jealousy thus excited led its object to the scaffold. After the expiration of his presidentship, while yet a member of the committee of public safety, he wrote, in the name of that body, to Carrier, who was then at Nantes: "when a representative strikes, he ought to strike violent blows, and leave all the responsibility to the executors. He should never involve himself in difficulties by issuing written orders." He was twice dispatched to Mont Blanc and the Upper Rhine, where he arrived in November. He there established the system of terror, which, he observed, could alone consolidate the republic; and he created a revolutionary tribunal "to bring those countries to reason." On the 16th of December the attacks made on him by the Montagne began. Bourdon de l'Oise denounced him as an ex-noble, and accused him of maintaining a suspicious correspondence with Dubuisson, Proly, &c. &c. He was, however, defended

by Bentabolle and Couthon, and on his return appeared in the tribune, where he cleared himself from the preceding charges, and added: "if to have been thrown by the accident of birth into a cast which Lepelletier and I have never desisted from opposing and despising, be a crime which it still remains for me to expiate; if I owe still more sacrifices to liberty, I entreat the convention to accept my resignation of my place as a member of the committee of public safety." The assembly refused to accept his resignation, and ordered that his speech should be printed; but Robespierre ceased not to labour for his destruction, and the contest between him and Danton gave him an opportunity of involving Herault in the proscription. He was, in consequence, denounced on the 17th of March, 1794, and a warrant was immediately issued to apprehend him, for having concealed an emigrant and connected himself with the Dantonist faction. When the president of the revolutionary tribunal questioned him concerning his name and condition previous to the revolution, he replied: "I am called Marie Jean, names not very eminent even among the saints; as for my station, I sat in this very hall, where I merited the enmity of the parliamentarians." When he heard that he was excluded from the debates, he said coolly: "This mode of proceeding does not astonish me; it is worthy of those who thirst for our blood." And when his sentence of death, pronounced on the 5th of April, 1794, was imparted to him, he answered: "I expected it." He approached Camillus Desmoulins, who was giving way to the most violent paroxysms of rage, and said: "My friend, let us prove we know how to die." He afterwards gave himself up for some time to gloomy reflections, walked for above two hours with the other captives, while awaiting the moment of execution, and took leave of them with great tranquillity. When led to the scaffold, he recognized from the cart an old friend, whom he saluted with an expressive motion of the head. Herault enjoyed a very considerable fortune; his figure

was elegant, his countenance pleasing, and his dress studied, which, during the reign of Sans Culottism drew on him many sarcasms from his colleagues. In the midst of the blood and tears which drenched France in 1793, Herault de Sechelles still found leisure for gallantry and poetry, which made no slight impression on the young and beautiful wife of Camillus Desmoulins. He has published Reflections on Declamation, and on Thomas; a Journey to Montbart, an estate belonging to Buffon, between whom and Rousseau he drew an ingenious parallel; occasional Poems dispersed in collections, and an animated little production, have been brought forward since his death, under the title of Conversation and Notes found in the Portfolio of a Man of the World, who has associated with many of the celebrated Men of the Age. In 1802 another posthumous work of his was discovered, entitled The Theory of Ambition.

HERVILLY (the Count DE) colonel of the regiment of Rohan, afterwards major-general in the French service. In 1791 he was appointed commander of Louis XVI.'s constitutional foot-guards, and after the disbanding of his regiment he remained with the king; whom he, at the head of two companies of gentlemen, who had hastily gathered together in the palace, endeavoured, on the 10th of August, 1792, to defend, and whom he at last accompanied to the legislative assembly. This last proof of devoted attachment saved his life, and he thus escaped the massacres of that day. He then went to England, and in August, 1794, raised there a regiment, composed in great measure of fugitives from Toulon. M. d' Hervilly being wounded in the second action which took place after the landing, was immediately conveyed to Portsmouth, where he died shortly after of his wounds.

HESSE CASSEL (G. Landgrave DE) a field-marshal in the Prussian service; was born on the 3d of June, 1743, and married a Danish princess, by whom he has two children; he began to govern the county

of Hanau on the 13th of October, 1764, and the whole of Hesse on the 31st of October, 1785. He joined the coalition against France, and in 1792 Custines published a proclamation against him because he had refused to withdraw his troops that were serving against France; and the Paris Journals declared that he had set a price on the heads of the French generals. In 1793 he concluded a subsidiary treaty with England, and sold to that nation 8000 Hessians. At the same time he himself commanded such of his troops as had joined the Prussian army against France. In 1794 he, the Margrave of Baden, and other catholic princes of Germany, planned a crusade for the defence of religion and the Germanic constitution. Nevertheless, the year following he refused to pay the Roman tribute, and in September concluded a treaty of peace with France, which was ratified by the convention. He did not, however, till 1796, send to France a minister plenipotentiary, who was received by the directory. On the 27th of April, 1803, he was appointed an elector by the treaty of indemnities. Mr. Taylor, the English minister at his court, having been apparently employed in intriguing against the French, was obliged to leave Hesse Cassel in 1804, in consequence of the requisition of France: in 1805 he however returned, which seemed to give some offence to the French government. When hostilities broke out afresh between France and Austria, the French army, which was returning from Hanover, passed through Hesse, and marshal Bernadotte was received at Cassel by the elector, who, nevertheless, shortly after made some warlike preparations, and was fixed on to command the Prussian force in Westphalia. At the same time he went to Berlin, where he was at the time of the emperor Alexander's arrival. He had long conferences with the king of Prussia at Potsdam; and, in January, 1806, being returned to his own dominions, he fixed at Cassel the head-quarters of a combined neutral army, the command of which he retained.

HOCHE (L.) a general in the service of the French republic. Born in the lowest class of society and supported solely by an aunt of his, a fruitwoman, who from time to time gave him a part of her profits to buy books, which he devoured from his earliest youth; he owed to himself alone what he afterwards became, and, thus considered, he was one of the most astonishing men who acted a part in the French revolution. When he had reached the age of 17 he inlisted in the French guards, and from that time forward used to carry water, to mount guard, and devote himself to every species of toil during the day, in order to be enabled, from the fruits of his labour, to form for himself a little library, in which he passed a part of his night. In 1784, though still very young, he was made a sergeant, and in 1789, having embraced the revolutionary party with that enthusiasm which marked his character, he became one of the national guard, and successively attained the highest military honours. He united to that ambition which unceasingly preyed on him, a vanity and stubbornness of temper which frequently made him enemies. In 1792, after having passed through all the inferior ranks, he was employed as adjutant-general, and shewed great bravery, activity, and skill. In the same year he was made brigadier-general, and took Furneson on the 22d of December the same year, but he was less fortunate with respect to Nieuport. In his letters to the committee of public safety he had requested a command in chief, and in November he obtained that of the army of Moselle; but he was constantly unsuccessful in the country of Deux Ponts, against the duke of Brunswick, who defeated him several times, particularly in the bloody engagements of Kaiserslautern, where he lost many troops, during three days, when he was attacking the Prussians in an excellent entrenched post; if he displayed on this occasion great intrepidity and activity, he shewed little talent, and above all, appeared unacquainted with that system of bringing things

together, so essential to the management of a great army. He had afterwards more success against Wurmser, and in conjunction with Pichegru, relieved Landau, and afterwards Guemersheim, Spires, and Worms, from blockade, and succeeded in driving the Austrian army from Alsace. His dispatches at that time to the committees are extremely curious, from the manner in which he seeks to depreciate his rivals, and from the soldierlike tone which prevails throughout. His stubbornness, his sincerity, his aversion to all the arts of flattery, at last displeased St. Just, the most despotic of the deputies who were then on missions, and by order of the committees his employment was taken from him, and he was afterwards imprisoned. He again devoted himself during the period of his confinement to study, worked with renewed ardour, and during this short period made an astonishing progress; since that period the style of his letters have been more correct, and infinitely more moderate. The events resulting from July the 27th, 1794, set him at liberty, and he shortly after obtained the command of the army against the Vendée, and in this war he may be truly said to have displayed considerable talents. He looked on it in its true light, as a mere war of opinion, which persecution had only served to render more terrible, and he saw that it must be concluded rather by address than by force. Bending then to circumstances, his austere and even somewhat fanatic character, by skilful and moderate proclamations he worked on the royalist armies; by restoring discipline among the troops, he eased the apprehensions of the inhabitants, and by flattering and courting the priests, he sought to bring back the Vendéans, or at least to inspire them with mistrust of the men who had most contributed to keep up their enthusiasm; and finally, when he had weakened, and above all, disunited the royalists, he skilfully employed against them the moveable columns, which literally running over the whole of la Vendée, and carrying with them neither baggage

nor artillery, succeeded the more easily in conquering the rebels, as they borrowed their own mode of making war to subdue them. Those who have supposed that Hoche behaved with moderation during this war only because he had abjured the principles of the Jacobins, are greatly deceived; this moderation, which moreover was not very great, was the offspring of circumstances; he has several times proved that imprisonment did not change him. He long retained the command of the Western army, and was near being killed on the 17th of October, 1796, by a pistol which was fired at him in the theatre at Rennes. On the 15th of December following, he sailed from Brest at the head of a fleet having troops destined to land in Ireland; the winds dispersed all his ships, he was himself separated from the greater part of the squadron, and did not return till he had lost several vessels. He threw the blame of this unsuccessful enterprise on the seamen, who in their turn averred that he had ruined all their measures by choosing to settle matters himself, which it was impossible he should understand. After this unfortunate expedition, he went to take the command of the army of Sambre and Meuse, and victoriously opened the campaign of 1797 on the Lower Rhine, where he successively defeated general Werneck in the battles of Neuwied, of Ukerath, of Altenkirken, and of Diedorff, and still farther drove the enemy back to Klin Nister, seized Wetzlaer at a time when Werneck thought him still at a considerable distance, and executed one of the most splendid operations of the war, but an armistice being then concluded between the archduke Charles and Bonaparte, he was not permitted to carry his successes any farther. In the course of July he declined the place of war minister, and at the time of the contest which took place just then between the consuls and the executive power, Barras proposed to him to direct the insurrection he was meditating. He at first accepted the office, immediately dispatched some troops

to Paris, which occasioned violent denunciations against him from the threatened party; among others Willot proposed that he should be brought to judgment: the directory, either alarmed at the vigour shewn on this occasion by the deputies, and thinking the moment of attack missed, or rather struck with just alarm at the readiness of Hoche, and the use he would make of the power which was going to be intrusted to him, made the troops retire, pretending they were designed for the Brest expedition. Hoche enraged at the pusillanimity of the directory, and relying on his reputation, published several letters in which he pressed for a trial. Others assert that this minister-general, on going to Paris, was terrified at the public spirit which prevailed in the capital, and abandoned his enterprise, but this explanation is very improbable. However it may be, he then assumed the command of the army of Rhine and Moselle, and shortly after, on the 15th of September, he died. His death was commonly attributed to poison, others have asserted that he fell a victim to his indiscreet fondness for women; he was young and handsome; all seemed to favour this inclination, but it is difficult to believe that he so abandoned himself to it as wholly to ruin his health, which was naturally robust, and till then had been invariable; it is too well known, that though he loved women he was never governed by them. Feeling himself consumed by a fire which could not be extinguished, Hoche told his friends that he believed himself wrapped in the shirt of Nessus. The faculty of Paris declined deciding what was the cause of his death. By order of the directory magnificent obsequies were celebrated in honour of him; and this, of all the ceremonies performed after the manner of the ancients, was the most successful in imitating the Greek and Roman festivals.

HOUCHARD (J. N.) born at Forbach. He entered the service very young, was at first a common horse soldier, then a lieutenant in the Bourbon regiment of dragoons, obtained rapid promotion at the

time of the troubles, and in 1792 was made colonel of a regiment of cavalry chasseurs. Being then employed in this capacity in the army of Custines, he displayed great intrepidity before Spires in September; afterwards near Giesen, where he defeated a body of Hessians, and on several occasions against the Prussians, which in the beginning of May, 1793, obtained for him the chief command of the army of the Rhine in the place of Custines, but at the end of the month he gave it up to take that of the army of the Moselle, and in the beginning of August he passed to that of the North, which under pretence of treason had just been taken from the same Custines. Houchard then became one of his accusers, and charged him as the efficient cause of the ruin of the Mayence army. He had himself restored a great degree of activity in the armies of the Rhine and Moselle, and he was on the point of delivering the town when it capitulated; but not having been able to penetrate in time, he thought proper to pay his court to the leaders, at the expense of a victim already devoted; and it was in fact this conduct which procured for him the command of the army of the North. Without possessing very great military talents, he united great activity to great boldness, and resuming offensive measures in Flanders against the allies, he defeated them at Dunkirk on the 6th and 7th of September, occasioned them a considerable loss in men and artillery, the day following again defeated the English at Hondscoot, and made himself master of Furnes, of Menin, and several other places, nevertheless he was reproached with having acted with effeminacy. Hoche in particular, who aimed at the command, followed the system of defamation, of which Dumourier had first made a successful use to supplant the commanders in chief; and Houchard was arrested on the 24th of the same month at Lille, conveyed to Paris, and brought before the revolutionary tribunal, where he was accused of neglect, in not having relieved Mayence, of having sounded a retreat at the moment when he might have

taken possession of Santroc and Kaise, in spite of the representations of the commissioners of the convention, of having refused to execute the plan of attack on Menin, and of having altered that which had been sent by the committee of public safety, when the siege of Dunkirk was to be raised, by which the advantage of the battle of Hondscoot was lost, as all the army of the duke of York, according to the judges of the tribunal, ought to have fallen under the power of the republicans; of having at Turcoing sounded a retreat at the moment of triumph; finally, of having spoken against the state, failed in attention to the advice of the representatives, and written to the hostile generals in a base and servile manner. He severally answered all these charges, and after the public accuser had spoken, he gave a rapid sketch of his conduct; at the conclusion he said, "I may have committed faults, what general has not? But I have never been a traitor; the jurymen will judge me in their souls and consciences; as for me, I can say mine is pure and tranquil." This did not save him from death, to which he was condemned, and which he courageously met on the 17th of November, 1793, after a vain attempt to destroy himself.

HUE, valet de chambre to Louis XVI. and mentioned, together with Messrs. de Chamilly and Clery, in the king's last will. He long shared his captivity, was afterwards himself imprisoned, and at last accompanied Madame Royale when she left France in 1795. Tallien says he saved him from the massacres of September.

HUGUES (VICTOR) governor of French Guiana. Necessity drove him to the colonies, where he was a working man, and where, by the activity and talent he displayed on several occasions, he laid the foundation of his good fortune. A wider field was soon opened to him by the revolution, the principles of which he embraced. Being commissioned to execute at Guadaloupe the decree for setting the negroes at liberty and driving out the English, he undertook

the performance of these orders in 1794, and obliged general Graham to capitulate for the entire evacuation of the isle, which took place in 1795. He then converted it into an armed magazine, whence he infested the seas with corsairs, which ruined the commerce of the enemy. In 1798 and 99, he was recalled to France, and wounded by a pistol, in a duel, fought in consequence of a political dispute: and towards the end of the year was appointed by the directory, commissary to Guiana. After the revolution of November 9, 1799, he was confirmed in his office by the consuls, and holds it to this day, though he has acquired a considerable fortune.

HUMBERT, a French general. In 1794, when he served in the army of the West, he went alone to an interview requested by the chiefs of the Chouans, to bring on a negotiation. He afterwards visited their several districts, gave an account of the infractions committed on the peace by Cormatin, and assisted in his apprehension as a royalist chief. In 1798 he was charged with the command of the troops destined to invade Ireland. He landed at Killala, joined the rebels, beat the English at first, but being greatly inferior in point of numbers, he was surrounded and obliged to yield. When carried to England, his graceful person was much admired, but he was soon exchanged. In 1799 he obtained employment in the army of the Danube, and received a wound. He afterwards joined the expedition to St. Domingo in 1802; drove the blacks from Port au Prince, of which he made himself master, and in 1803 returned to France, where he is now (1806) living unemployed.

IMBERT COLOMES, first alderman of Lyons, filled the post of provost of the merchants in that town at the period of the revolution; he behaved with firmness, and succeeded in maintaining peace during the first troubles; but having shewn little favour to the democratic party, he was denounced, and obliged to quit Lyons to escape the fury of the mob. During

the reign of terror he took refuge in Switzerland, and from that time forward concurred in all the attempts of the royalist party. On returning to France, after July the 27th, 1794, he was, in March 1797, deputed from Lyons to the council of 500, he was there erased from the list of emigrants, and on the 22d of June began his military career, by denouncing the violation of the secrecy of letters. On the 19th of July he defended the city of Lyons from the accusations of the directory, and during the contest then begun between the consular and executive powers, he ever shewed himself hostile to the directorial party, was sentenced to transportation in consequence of the events of September the 4th, 1797, and again placed on the list of emigrants. He then retired to Germany, and was one of those proscribed persons whom the consuls did not recal in 1799. The correspondence which he had kept up with Louis XVIII. and the prince of Condé, was published in France after the 18th Fructidor. In 1800 he was arrested at Bareuth with several other French emigrants, by order of the King of Prussia, on the requisition of the French government, as one of the principal agents of the royalist party which took its name from Augsbourg, and whose operations were submitted to the particular direction of Louis XVI's eldest brother. His papers were seized and the originals delivered to general Beurnonville, then ambassador at Berlin, who transmitted them to the minister for foreign affairs. The following year the French government ordered the publication of the papers taken from Imbert Colomés and the other royalist agents of Augsbourg, under the title of Papers seized at Bareuth; after a few months of captivity he was set at liberty by order of Prussia.

ISNARD (M.) a wholesale perfumer at Draguignan, was deputed from Var to the legislature, and afterwards to the convention. His father, who was rich, had neglected nothing for his education; during the two sessions he shewed talents and courage. On the 29th of November, 1791, he made a violent speech

against the emigrants, called on all the French to oppose them, blamed the conduct of the ministers, and declared to them, that to them responsibility was death. At the end of December he supported the proposal of trying the king's brothers. In 1792 he voted against the minister Delessart, on the 15th of May he brought forward a new statement of the political situation of France, accused the court of misleading the king, and denounced a plan of counter-revolution organized by the Austrian committee. Shortly after he rose to declaim against the king's constitutional guard, insisting that this guard ought to be annihilated, in order afterwards to annihilate royalty: such were the views of the Girondins, to whose party Isnard belonged. On the 20th of June he was sent to restrain the multitude who were invading the palace of the Tuileries, and he made a favourable report of the conduct of the populace. On the 13th of July he rose to defend Petion and Manuel, who were prosecuted for the events of the late revolt from Louis XVI. On the 3d of August he reproached the king with shewing fidelity to the constitution in his words alone, and opposed the printing of his message relative to the Duke of Brunswick's manifesto. On the 9th a very vehement declamation against the court may be termed a preparation for the events of the 10th, on which day he solicited and obtained the restoration of those ministers whom the king had just dismissed. At this period he was dispatched to the army of the North, to render the new revolution acceptable to it. When a member of the convention, he was again sent on a mission. In January, 1793, he voted for the king's death, reminding the hearers "that in the legislative assembly he had said, were the lightnings of heaven in his hands, he would blast with them all those who should attack the sovereignty of the people," adding, that faithful to his principles, he gave his voice for death, and proposed that the two emigrant brothers of Louis should be tried by a criminal tribunal. When in the

tumultuous meeting on the 5th of March, he saw that the Montagne refused to hear Barbaroux, he violently inveighed against the want of liberty in the convention, which he termed a mere machine for passing decrees, in the hands of a faction: then apostrophizing the tribunes, he declared to the people, that its liberty was placed between anarchy and despotism, that one of these rocks it has shattered, but that it was itself near being shattered on the other. On the 5th of April he obtained the adoption of the decree, in consequence of which the committee of public safety was organized, which became a sort of instrument of destruction to all those who assisted in its formation. The dissension between the Gironde and the Montagne was at this period already publicly declared; but it was in the following month, and under the presidentship of Isnard himself, that the two parties came to the greatest extremities. The momentary and useless triumph obtained by the Girondins when they had Marat apprehended, occasioned several tumultuous meetings, especially those of May the 25th, 26th, and 27th: during the first, Isnard answering as president that deputation from the commune which requested the liberation of Marat, declared, that "if Paris attacked the national convention, the place where it had stood should shortly be sought on the banks on the Seine;" and in the last, "the hall of meeting less resembled the sanctuary of the laws than the arena of gladiators." The partisans of Marat insulted the president, styling him a detestable tyrant: Bourdon de l'Oise went so far as to threaten him with assassination, and he was in the end forced to leave the chair. On the 30th the commune of Paris denounced him individually, and called for vengeance for the injurious things which, as they asserted, he had said of them. On the 31st of May he declared, that he resigned his functions from his love of peace, and thus escaped being comprehended in the accusation aimed against his colleagues on the 2d of June; but being persecuted by the commune of Paris, on account of

his imprudent threat, he was arrested without a decree by Benaudin, a juryman of the revolutionary tribunal. He afterwards escaped, but was outlawed in October as a Girondin and one of the leaders of the federalists. But he succeeded in evading all search, by concealing himself with a friend; he was even supposed to be dead, and after the fall of the Montagnards he resumed his seat in the convention. Being then sent to the department of the Bouches du Rhône, he there declaimed vehemently against the terrorists, who had persecuted him; and they have since accused him of having encouraged the bloody reprisals made on them at this period by the inhabitants of the South, and among the rest the massacre of the prisoners at Fort St. Jean at Marseilles. As a proof, they bring forward the following words which he addressed to the murderous troop, and which exhibits, indeed, the favourite images of his eloquence; "if you meet any terrorists strike them: if you have not arms you have sticks: if you have not sticks, dig up your parents, and with their bones knock down the terrorists." In 1796 Isnard became a member of the council of 500, but in 1797 he left it, and was afterwards employed in the tribunals in the department of Var. In 1801 he published a work on the Immortality of the Soul. In 1806 he was judge in the court of first trials at Paris.

IVERNOIS (Sir F. D') a citizen of Geneva, now Sir Francis d'Ivernois. From nature he received some degree of talent and literary ambition, and taking a share in all the troubles of that city, he was exiled in 1782 as one of the chiefs of the democratic party, and when the revolution of January, 1789, had restored to that faction its ascendancy, he was recalled to his native country. He made a figure in the conferences with general Montesquiou, which took place in the end of 1792, which were to preserve Geneva from the invasion of the French; and he banished himself as soon as Jacobinism had prevailed there. After having accompanied the son of Lord Eardley

in several continental tours, he settled in England, again devoted himself to letters, and successively published several works which display profound skill as to the financial affairs, and great mistakes as to the strength, the resources, and the politics of France. In 1796 he published a Picture of the Losses which the War had brought on France, which work was reprinted at Paris. Though M. d'Ivernois has, like others, been frequently deceived in his conjectures, yet his predictions, if not true, at least flattering to the British government, have gained him another country, and the honour of knighthood. In 1800 M. d'Ivernois published a pamphlet, entitled: On the Causes of Bonaparte's Elevation, and those which will lead to his Destruction; a work in which, as in his other political pamphlets, every thing is referred to finance, and in which the former part of the title is, as may be supposed, much better made out than the second: this production was refuted by Barère. In 1803 this author published a new work, bearing the title of The Five Promises, in which he again discusses the consular government, politically and financially considered. The affairs of Switzerland are treated of without any mercy for France. He is also the author of the following works: Historical Picture of the latter Revolutions of Geneva; Revolution of France and Geneva; History of France during the year 1796; Reflections on War, in reply to The Reflections on Peace, addressed to Mr. Pitt and to the French, 1795. Glance on Assignats, &c. &c.

JARRY (DE) formerly a major-general in the French service, in 1792 commanded a division of the army of the North; being obliged to evacuate Courtray on the 29th of June, he caused the men to set fire to the suburbs, the country houses, and the neighbouring dwellings, which drew on him at the time severe reproaches, but which was imperiously enjoined, as is now said, by the danger which he and a part of his army incurred in crossing a suburb of the city, when a pistol was fired at him from a

window. He shewed himself afterwards by no means favourable to the republican party, and he went abroad in consequence of the events of the 10th of August, which overturned monarchy. Having afterwards joined the Chouans, he became one of their leaders, made his peace at the same time as Cormatin, was arrested with him, and like him was condemned to transportation.

JAUCOURT (F. Le Comte DE), colonel of the Condé dragoon regiment, was, in 1790, appointed president of the department of Seine and Marne, and, on the 4th of July, 1791, addressed to the president of the national assembly a letter, in which he entreated him to receive his oath, as a civil and military adherent, to remain for ever attached to the constitution. In September, being appointed one of the legislative assembly, he became a chief in the society of Templars; made a figure in the military committee, successively opposed the passing of laws in the assembly, against emigration, the admitting to the bar the soldiers of Chateauvieux, who had been sent to the gallies in consequence of the revolt at Nancy, and the formation of a camp of 24,000 men near the metropolis. At the conclusion of 1791 he proposed, that an address from Loir and Cher, against the emigrants and the refractory priests, should be printed, and, in 1792, he was one of the seven members who voted against declaring war against Austria: in the course of July, 1792, he tendered his resignation, after having, on the first of the month, formally obtained the abolition of clubs. He was one of those members of the legislative assembly who opposed the plans of the factious fomenters of the tumults on the 10th of August, and after that day was over, by order of the municipality of Paris, he was sent to the Abbaye on account of his sentiments. He vainly demanded from the legislative assembly his liberation; however, through the correspondences he had found means to enter into, and some pecuniary sacrifices, he escaped the massacres of September, under the protection of

Panis, who rescued him from prison on the very eve of those bloody executions. Since the revolution of November the 9th, 1799, he has been a member of the tribunate, has voted according to the pleasure of the consular government, has defended the compact to the legislative body, was appointed president in October, 1802; elected candidate to the senate in September, 1803, by the electoral college of Nievre, and called to take his seat there on the 30th of October following. In 1804 he was appointed first chamberlain of prince Joseph's household, and was decorated with the title of commander of the legion of honour.

JAVOQUES (C.) the younger, deputy from Rhône et Loire to the convention, where he voted for the death of Louis XVI. made an inconsiderable figure in the tribune, but obtained notoriety by the mission on which he was dispatched to Lyons. He was appointed commissioner to the army which, in 1793, besieged that city, and signalized his entrance by the restoration of the Jacobin society, in the midst of which he afterwards pronounced panegyrics on Riard and Châlier, and declaimed against landholders. The royalists have accused him of openly inculcating murder, pillage, and the division of property, and of having carried exaggeration so far as to assert, that in a republic it is virtue to denounce one's own father. The worthy colleague of Collot, he took a part in all the revolutionary measures which desolated, and in part destroyed the city of Lyons. "Javoques," says Prudhomme, "already famous for his cruelties and rapine at Lyons, traversed the departments of Ain and Loire at the head of a revolutionary army: he began by establishing at Feurs a tribunal composed of ignorant and profligate men: "My friend," said he to one of them, "the Sans Culottes must profit by this opportunity to do their own business; so send all the rich men to the guillotine and you will become rich yourself." With such tools he quickly organized death and pillage in all the towns which he visited; his practice was to rob the citizens and send daily a great number to the scaffold.

The wives of the captives came to solicit the liberty of their husbands: they shall be set free, he said, when they have paid. These women made the greatest sacrifices to make up the sums required, and then Javoques promised, that, on the day following they should be set at liberty, and when it came he sent them to the revolutionary tribunal. One of those unhappy women, thus deceived, having fainted, Javoques laughing, cried out: "these creatures play the fool; I will send for a guillotine, that will revive them." He is also accused of having been guilty of the same cruelties, and above all, the same exactions at Bourg; of having levied considerable sums in money and plate on the town for his own advantage; of having abandoned himself to the utmost excesses of low debauchery; of having declaimed in the society against landholders, and asserted, that the republic could be secured only on their corpses, and on that of the last of good people. It is said, that, at St. Etienne he sacrificed to his incontinence the daughter of a municipal officer, whom he had just destroyed; that this atrocity even occasioned an insurrection, of which he would have been the victim had he not immediately fled. At Mâcon he intoxicated himself, in orgies, drinking from the consecrated cups stolen out of the churches. In short, his conduct was so flagrant that, in February, 1794, Couthon accused Javoques of exercising his mission with the cruelty of a Nero. However, he justified himself to his accuser, and they embraced in the midst of the applauding convention. The downfal of the Montagne not having cooled his revolutionary zeal, an order was issued for his arrest on the 1st of June, 1795, as one of the authors of the Jacobinical conspiracy against the convention, which had broken out on the 20th, 22d, and 23d of May, 1795, and cost the life of the deputy Ferraud. He was afterwards pardoned, but in September, 1796, again made himself conspicuous in the insurrection of the camp at Grenelle, and was condemned to death and shot on the 9th of October. He

was 39 years of age, and was born at Bellegarde in the department of the Loire.

JEAN-BON SAINT ANDRE, a protestant minister, deputy from Lot to the convention, declared against an appeal to the people in Louis XVI.'s trial, declared that the 10th of August had condemned him, and voted for his death. He was one of the members of the committee of public safety during the dominion of the Montagne. On the 8th of February, 1793, he proposed, that the veil of amnesty should be thrown over the crimes of the 2d of September; "because," said he, "a great revolution cannot be effected without events of every nature." On the 8th of March he attacked the writings of Gorsas and Brissot, caused general Biron to be deprived of his command, and undertook the defence of Rossignol. On the 11th of July, being chosen president, he brought Robespierre into the committee of public safety in the room of Gasparin: on the 1st of August he received his first mission, and was sent to the armies of the North, of the Ardennes, of the Moselle, and of the Rhine. On the 5th of September he contributed to the repeal of the decree which ordained, that domiciliary visits should take place in the night. While in the committee of public safety, he had taken possession of the marine, and brought forward several statements on this subject. He was afterwards again dispatched to Bretagne, and, on his arrival at Brest, the prisons were filled, the popular societies, and the public authorities put into the hands of the Jacobins, and all the galley-slaves admitted to depose against the soldiers and the citizens; a revolutionary tribunal was created, and two permanent guillotines erected in the market-place. Jean-Bon amidst these scenes of slaughter, converted two churches into temples of reason, and, in the speech he made on this subject, attacked the Catholic religion, nay, the existence and morality of the founders of the Christian faith. He afterwards embarked on board the fleet which left Brest in May, 1794, and was present at the fight of the 1st of June,

when this fleet was beaten by admiral Howe, and lost seven vessels. Being slightly wounded in the arm in the beginning of the action, he left the vessel, the Montagne, which fought in the first line, to withdraw to a frigate, where he remained in the hold of the ship to have his wound drest. This fight, however, though disadvantageous, served to protect the entrance of the convoy of corn which was expected from America, and the safety of which was then of very pressing exigency. Jean-Bon St. André made it known to the convention, by a statement, and represented it as a victory for the French navy; the ship Le Vengeur, which had struck, was stated by him as having preferred sinking with all the crew. After the 9th Thermidor he went to Toulon and Marseilles, where he shewed himself less favourable to the Terrorists, and in future occupied himself in the convention with matters of finance only. At last, on the 28th of May, 1795, he was put under arrest as a member of the committee of public safety during the reign of terror, and particularly on account of the abuse of power, of which he had been guilty during his missions. Some time after he was pardoned, and the directory subsequently employed him at Smyrna in quality of consul-general. He was confined at the time of the expedition to Egypt, and restored to liberty on the peace with Turkey. The consuls employed him for the organization of the four new departments on the left bank of the Rhine, and he is now prefect of that of Mont Tonnerre.

JEAN FRANCOIS, a negro of St. Domingo, and one of the chiefs of revolted blacks of that island, in 1791 took the title of generallissimo of those bands of slaves who, in that wretched colony, burnt and destroyed property, massacred the whites, and committed atrocities, the bare thought of which is revolting to nature, on women of all ages. Jean François diverted himself by executing upwards of eighty white men with his own hands. An interview having taken place with the commissioners of peace, Roume and

Mirbecks, Jean François proposed to lay down his arms, and restore all the prisoners he had taken; but the intrigues of Baçon de la Chevallerie prevented the conclusion of this treaty. Jean François joined the Spanish party, to which he remained constantly faithful notwithstanding the brilliant offers made him by the French commissioners in order to bring him under the banners of the republic. After the treaty of Bâle he embarked on board the Spanish admiral ship, went to Cadiz, was received with the military honours due to his rank as general, and appointed commander of the fortress of Oran in Africa, where he now is, and where he enjoys, in a very honourable manner, the great riches he brought with him.

JORDAN (C.) deputy from the Rhine to the council of 500 in March 1797. Young as he was, he had great fire and energy, and on the 4th of July he delivered a speech, glowing with enthusiasm, in defence of Lyons, which had been denounced as a nursery of counter revolutionists, a receptacle for assassins and banditti. On the 17th he brought forward his famous statement respecting modes of worship, and desired complete toleration for all, as well as the use of bells in the country. This part of his speech gave occasion to many caricatures, which appeared at the time. On the 18th he spoke with the same force against the approach of the troops which the directory was causing to march towards Paris, inveighed against the Jacobins, the Anarchists, and above all against the faction of Orleans, which he accused of being the secret spring that made all the others move. In consequence of these principles the victorious members of the directory sentenced him to transportation on the 5th of September, but he contrived to escape, and, on the 7th, he brought forward a protest addressed to his constituents against the abuse of authority, of which the executive power had been guilty. He was one of the proscribed persons whom the consuls did not recal at the end of 1799, but he obtained this favour in February, 1800, and

was at first put under a guard at Grenoble. In 1803 he published a pamphlet against the consulate for life, in which he was reproached with having displayed republican notions rather than those he had till that time professed. He now lives in retirement at Lyons, where he seems to have wholly withdrawn from public affairs.

JOUBERT (B. C.) born at Pont de Vaux in Bresse on the 14th of April, 1769, was at first bred to the bar, which he quitted in 1789 to enter on a military career. He began by being a grenadier, rose from rank to rank till he attained that of general in chief, and owed each promotion to a proof of talent or an act of bravery. He was employed under Bonaparte in the conquest of Italy, and at Millesimo, rushing 7th into the entrenchments of the enemy, he secured the victory. At Ceva by main force he carried the town and the entrenched camp which defended it. At Montebaldo he repulsed the enemy with considerable loss; and at Rivoli decided the victory by a skilful and daring manœuvre. Joubert displayed the greatest genius in his campaign in the Tyrol, which Carnot in his memoirs calls a campaign for giants. He and his army were in the heart of this mountainous and difficult country, separated from the rest of the army, and surrounded by a warlike people, yet he forced all the passes, and contrived to join the army, which supposed him lost. On his arrival at the head-quarters he went to Bonaparte's abode, but was denied admittance by the sentinel, who had orders not to suffer any one to enter; Joubert however forced his way, and Bonaparte, who came from his closet at the cries of the sentinel, clasped Joubert in his arms, and said to the astonished soldier: "He who forced his way through the Tyrol, may well force through an order." The conqueror of Italy honoured Joubert with his esteem and friendship, and when departing on the expedition to Egypt, he said to his military friends, who expressed some apprehensions as to the possible consequences of his absence, "I leave

you Joubert." In Holland, whither he was sent in very difficult circumstances, he behaved with great prudence and circumspection. He was appointed commander in chief of the army of Italy, when he refused to assist in the overthrow of the Cisalpine republic, but made himself master of Turin. The most flagrant abuses prevailed in Italy and in his army, which he wished to reform, but he who had overcome Austria could not overcome depredators. He complained to the directory, but failing to obtain satisfaction he gave in his resignation and withdrew to his own home. After the 19th of June, 1799, he was again appointed commander in chief of the army of Italy, to oppose the progress of the Russians commanded by Suworow, and tore himself from the arms of his bride, the daughter-in-law of the ambassador Sémonville; but he was killed at the opening of the campaign, at the beginning of the battle of Novi, on the 16th of August, 1799. Moreau, who arrived to take his place, and who had consented to assist him with his councils on that occasion, immediately assumed the command to direct the retreat. The legislative body voted a sum of 20,000 francs for a monument which has been raised to him at Bourg in the department of Ain, where he was born.

JOURDAN (A. J.) a native of the Bouchés du Rhône, whence he was deputed to the council of 500 in September, 1795, spoke several times in favour of the proscribed, and the parents of emigrants. On the 4th of February, 1796, he excited numerous murmurs in the council, by proposing to empower the judges of the high court to pronounce on the emigrant question as on a civil cause. On the 20th of March he spoke on the tumults in his department, denounced Freron for his conduct as a commissioner at Marseilles, and accused him of having filled the places of authority with agents of terror. On the 27th of August he required that the amnesty for crimes against the republic should extend to the inhabitants of Lyons and Toulon: on the 7th of De-

cember he warmly defended the principle of the liberty of the press, which the partisans of the directory wished to fetter; he maintained that this liberty was a right of the people, and a duty of the magistracy. On the 19th of June, 1797, he was chosen secretary; then he supported the proposal of Camillus Jourdan, respecting the regulation of worship: he afterwards made a report in favour of the emigrants of the Corps de Choiseul, who had been thrown by shipwreck on the coasts of Calais, and whom he proposed conveying to a neutral country. He shewed great courage on the 4th of September, 1797, escaped transportation, to which he was condemned, and in December 1799 was pardoned by the consuls: he was at first put under a guard at Orleans, and in February 1800 was restored to all his rights as a citizen. In 1803 he was chosen a candidate for a seat in the conservative senate, by the electoral college of his department.

JOURDAN, a marshal of the empire, &c. &c. son of a surgeon at Limoges, inlisted in 1778, was disbanded in 1784, and exercised the profession of a merchant at the period of the revolution; he then became a leader of the national guard, and in 1791 was appointed commander of the second battalion of Upper Vienne, which he marched to the army of the North. On the 27th of May, 1793, he was raised to the rank of brigadier-general, and on the 30th of July following to that of general of division. He was present at several engagements, was wounded at the battle of Hondscoot, and afterwards took Hetzel, Bamberg, and Rixpoïde. He superseded that year both Lamarche and Houchard, in the command of the armies of the Ardennes and the North. On the 17th of October he gained the victory of Wattignies, which was obstinately contested in a battle of 48 hours, and forced the prince of Cobourg to raise the siege of Maubeuge. The committee of public safety then summoned Jourdan to Paris to confer with him on foreign operations. During his stay in the capital

he went to the Jacobin society on the 11th of November, and in their tribune protested, "that the sword he wore should never serve any other purpose than that of opposing tyrants, and defending the rights of the people." Notwithstanding this act of patriotism, Barère declared, on the 4th of February, 1794, that Jourdan was unfit for active operations, and had him superseded by Pichegru. However, shortly after he was again employed, and obtained the command of the army of the Moselle, which had been taken from Hoche. He first seized the post of Arlon, but being attacked by General Beaulieu, one of his divisions, commanded by Morellot, sustained some loss. He immediately after received orders to cross the Ardennes with his army, amounting to about 40,000 men, and to come and join the right wing of the army of the North before Charleroi, which he successfully performed. Having passed the Sambre he began to lay siege to the town, which was at first interrupted by a check that was given on the 28th Messidor, and resumed two days afterwards, the French army having again crossed the Sambre, on the opposite bank of which it was attacked by numerous forces, and gained the famous victory of Fleurus. His left wing, which was at first repulsed by an impetuous attack of the prince of Orange, was protected by the skilful arrangements of Kléber; and his right, defended by the intrepidity of general Lefebvre, could not be touched though several violent and repeated attacks were made. The centre, placed opposite to the town of Charleroi, which had surrendered the preceding evening, remained motionless. This advantage was of the greatest importance to France, and Jourdan immediately hastening to Brussels, forced the combined armies to abandon the conquest of Flanders. Yet must we not seek for the particulars of the victory of Fleurus, in the overcharged report of it which St. Just made in the tribune of the convention. The different forces united under the command of Jourdan shortly after received

the name of the army of Sambre and Meuse, drove the enemy's army back beyond the Meuse, and a month afterwards obliged it to retire behind the Rhine, and to abandon Maestricht and Luxembourg, which successively capitulated. Jourdan disposed his forces along the Rhine, from Coblentz to Clèves, and retained this post till the month of September, 1795, when they passed the river in three places, Neuwied, Bonn, and Dusseldorff, while the army of the Upper Rhine was crossing it at Manheim under the orders of Pichegru. Jourdan, after having easily dispersed the few troops which were before him, took post on the Mein, but fifteen days after, the enemy having wheeled round, he was obliged to retire hastily to Cologne, whence he immediately proceeded to the relief of the army of the Moselle, which general Clairfayt had forced in its entrenchments before Mayence. After a short campaign in the Hunsdruck, Jourdan agreed to an armistice, and the war was not resumed till the following spring, when he again crossed the Rhine, forced general Wartensleben to a speedy retreat, seized Wurtzbourg, and advanced towards Ratisbon: but having been attacked by the archduke Charles, he was compelled to make a hasty retreat, the disorder of which occasioned considerable losses. Jourdan immediately gave up the command of the army, and having retired to Limoges, was, in March 1797, appointed by the department of Upper Vienne, one of the council of 500. On his entrance he was warmly applauded by the republican party, and soon became the declared opposer of Pichegru, whose rival he had been in the command of the armies. In the month of June he spoke against that project of the Clichien party, which aimed at augmenting the guard of the legislative body, and in July against that of Camillus Jourdan in favour of the catholic worship. On the 9th of August he proposed the celebration of the anniversary of the 10th, and a few days after was appointed secretary. When the crisis of September the 4th, 1797, approached, he declared

warmly in favour of the directorial party, defended the cause of the disbanded officers in Paris, whom the opposite side wished to drive away, justified the directory when blamed for the movements of the troops in Hoche's army, and pleaded also the cause of the addresses delivered by the armies against the Clichiens; in short, he supported all the measures which led to the 18th Fructidor, and desired the day after that an address should be made to the people and the armies, to prevent the blame which he feared the enemies of the republic might succeed in throwing on the victorious party. On the 9th of September, when taking the new oath of fidelity to the republic, which was required of all the members who remained in the councils, he added: "I swear it on my sabre." On the 23d he was nominated president. On the 17th of December he presented a scheme he had formed, to have the often promised milliard paid to the soldiery, which scheme was for yearly payments, of which the maximum for each soldier should not exceed 1500 livres. On the 12th of January, 1798, he gave in another statement concerning the republican military institutions. When, on the 8th of May, the directory was desirous of annulling the elections, which accorded not with its views, Jourdan defended those of his department, and vehemently complained of the violence offered to the sovereignty of the people, calling for proofs of that conspiracy to which the directory appealed as a pretext for this exertion of authority. On the 21st he was chosen secretary, and on the 21st of July he made an ample statement respecting the recruits of the army, and proposed a conscription from 20 to 25 years of age, which was adopted. On the 24th of September he obtained the adoption of the resolution, which summoned to the standards 200,000 conscripts, and on the same day he was chosen president. On the 14th of October he tendered his resignation, and gave notice that the directory designed the command of the armies for him, and indeed he went to head that of the Danube, which began to march in the be-

ginning of 1799. While the congress of Rastadt was yet deliberating, he passed the Rhine, on the 1st of March, 1799, and having entered Swabia attacked prince Charles and was defeated on the 25th at Stockach after several bloody engagements; his horse was killed under him by a bullet, but undismayed he managed his retreat without confusion. On the 10th of April he was superseded by Masséna. While Jourdan was experiencing this check, Schérer was enduring calamities still more severe in Italy, of which the Austro Russians were soon masters, calamities which threw France into that critical situation in which she was at the conclusion of 1799. The directory strove to make Jourdan responsible for these reverses, and he in his turn accused the ignorance of the directory, in an account of his operations which he just then published. In May 1799 he was re-elected one of the council of 500, and joined the democratic party in proposing that the country should be declared in danger. In consequence of his opposition to the revolution of November the 9th, he was that very evening excluded from the legislative body, and for a short time sentenced to confinement in the department of Lower Charente. On the 24th of July, 1800, he accepted the office of envoy extraordinary to Piedmont, and in April, 1802, he was appointed a counsellor of state, and was succeeded at Turin by general Menou. In January 1803 he was chosen a candidate for a seat in the conservative senate, by the electoral college of Upper Vienne, and afterwards called to assume the chief command of the army of Italy. On the 19th of May, 1804, he was made a marshal of the empire, and decorated with the red ribband. In June, 1805, he received the order of St. Hubert of Bavaria, and commanded the manœuvres of the infantry in the camp at Castiglione, when the emperor was crowned king of Italy; in September, when hostilities were renewed between Austria and France, he was recalled from Italy and superseded by marshal Masséna.

JOURDAN (M. JOUVE) horribly famous under

the title of Jourdan the beheader, was born in 1749 at St. Just, near Puy, in the department of the Upper Loire. He was successively a butcher, a blacksmith's journeyman, a smuggler on the frontiers of Savoy, a soldier in the regiment of Auvergne, a servant in the stables of the marshal de Vaux, a wine merchant at Paris in 1787 and 8, under the name of Petit, a slayer in 1789, a seller of madder for dying at Avignon in 1790, general of the army of Vaucluse in 1791, and finally leader of a squadron of national gendarmerie. He began to make a figure in 1789 in the first massacres of the capital, and was particularly remarked on the 6th of October at Versailles, where he cut off the heads of Deshuttes and Varicourt the king's guards. It was even remarked, that to prevent the blood that stained his beard, (which he during a considerable space of time affected to wear very long) from being washed away by the rain, he kept it under his great coat. On his return to Paris he said publicly "it was well worth while to make me go down there for two heads." He boasted also of having torn out the hearts of Foulon and Berthier, and called on the national assembly to reward him for this deed with a civic medal. He afterwards withdrew to the neighbourhood of Avignon, but that portion of the assembly which was desirous of uniting the country to France, recalled Jourdan to Paris, gave him instructions, intrusted him with considerable sums, and then sent him back to Avignon. The flame of discord kindled by several members of the legislature, had already caused some disputes there, blood even had recently flowed, and the democratic party had already murdered the chiefs of the papal faction. Jourdan soon gave new energy to these massacres. The electoral body, which had seized all the power, had, under the name of the army of Vaucluse, organized a troop which was designed to fight with those who should oppose the union. This body, composed of deserters and smugglers, collected from every part of the South, ravaged the country, set fire to the

houses, massacred even children and old men, in the environs of Serian, Monteux, &c. &c. and at last shot their commander-in-chief, Patrix, for having favoured the escape of some victims. Jourdan was worthy to head such a horde, and after the death of Patrix he was, in fact, chosen its master. As Carpentras harboured many of those who had voted against the union, the attack of that town was instantly decided on; but Jourdan, though provided with artillery, found himself under the necessity of raising the siege after the loss of near 500 men, among whom were two of his generals, Chabran and Peytavia. New murders, new oppressions, succeeded this disaster, which seemed to be the prelude to that day which completed all that can be conceived most horrible, the day of the Glacière. A body of the people of Avignon, exasperated by the want and miseries they were doomed to bear, having on the 16th of October, 1791, put to death Leseuyer, one of the agents of terror and the secretary of the municipality, this crime served Jourdan as a signal for carnage, and the night as well as the following days were consecrated to taking vengeance for his worthy companion. The apostolic palace, known under the name of the Glacière, contained the arsenal, the prisons, the courts of justice, and the abode of the vice-legate. There the wretches, with bars of iron, beat to death 61 victims, among whom were 13 women. In November, Jourdan was arrested, but in March, 1792, being pardoned, he then returned to Avignon more tremendous than ever, and destroyed almost all those who had ventured to depose against him. When Marseilles rose in revolt in March, 1793, he was again seized, and on the point of receiving the punishment due to his crimes; but the arrival of the conventional troops, headed by Carteaux, restored him to liberty. He then obtained the place of leader of a squadron of gendarmerie in the very town which he had drenched with blood; but the spirit of faction at last took on itself the charge of avenging the cause of humanity.

In vain did Tallien undertake his defence in the tribune of the Jacobin society, the committee of public safety had him brought before the revolutionary tribunal, which condemned him to death on the 27th of May, 1794, as a federalist, as having squandered, and for a paltry consideration, and by terror usurped the national property; as having abused military authority, despised judicial and administrative power, and even the national representation itself.

JULIEN DE LA DROME, commissioner of the committee of public safety during the reign of terror. His mission to Bourdeaux, and the steps he took there to prevent an insurrection against the Montagne, have rendered him famous. Prudhomme says "the committee sent little Julien, when only 18 years of age, to examine into the conduct of Ysabeau and Tallien. He formed an intimate connection with Peyrein d'Herval, and his friends Marcel and Leard, who were specially protected by Couthon. Julien returned to Paris, and in consequence of his statement, the committee sent him back with unlimited powers. The young man on his return to Bourdeaux, dazzled with his enormous power, made the proconsuls themselves fear the weight of it. Accompanied by an over-awing armed force, he drew a line of circumvallation round their house, and sent them an order to leave Bourdeaux; they obeyed, and Julien took possession of the sole authority. In consequence of an order from the committee of public safety, Ysabeau before his departure re-established the military commissioners, which they had for a short time suspended. Then Julien, seconded by these commissioners, covered himself with blood under the eyes of Garnier de Saintes, who had succeeded the two proconsuls. He was even heard to exclaim one day in the popular society, "that if milk was the food of old men, blood was that of the children of liberty, who rested on a bed of corpses." After the 27th of July, 1794, Julien and Ysabeau sought to justify themselves, by throwing on each other the blame of the executions

committed at Bourdeaux: but the papers they produced served only to criminate them both. In 1794 Julien was appointed joint commissioner of public instruction with Payan and Fourcade; at the same time he contributed to the recal of Carrier from the Vendée, by writing to the committee of public safety to complain of his operations, which he accused of cruelty. After the 9th Thermidor, this same Carrier and Tallien prosecuted him in their turn, but if he did not succeed in bringing about his reconciliation with the Thermidorians, at least he brought them to desist from their attacks on him, and Carrier was alone devoted by all parties as an expiatory victim, and Julien greatly contributed to his condemnation. After the establishment of the directory, he edited a journal entitled the Plebeian Orator, the expenses of which were defrayed by government. At the same time he was present at the meetings of the Babeuf party, when they discussed the means of raising general discontents against the new government. His equivocal measures excited suspicions so violent in the conspirators, that in a meeting at which he was present he had nearly fallen a sacrifice to the safety of the party, and had great difficulty in escaping from their hands, but he did effect it, and was not involved in the subsequent ruin of the conspirators. He accompanied the expedition to Egypt as war-commissioner, and was made a member of the Institute of Cairo, but his health having obliged him to return to Europe, he joined the army of Italy, attended Championnet in his expedition to Naples, and was brought with him before a council of war as an accomplice in his general's disobedience to the authority of the directory. The crisis of June the 19th, 1799, set at liberty all who were implicated in this affair. Julien then came to Paris and was again employed as a commissioner. At the period of the revolution which took place on the 9th of November he was busied with the leaders of the opposition; then, after the establishment of the consulate, he published a work

written with great address, in which, at the same time that he spoke in favour of the Jacobins, he represented the late events, and particularly him who had been the hero of them, under the most favourable colours. In 1806 he was sub-inspector of the reviews.

JUNOT, a French general, grand officer of the legion of honour, was born at Semur, and in 1792 went as a grenadier into one of the volunteer battalions of that department, commanded by general Pille. Junot distinguished himself by a courage which frequently bordered on temerity, and, in 1796, became aid-de-camp to Bonaparte, an office in which he had several opportunities of displaying his valour. He afterwards accompanied his general to Egypt, and there acquired no less reputation, especially in the expedition to Syria, when with about 300 French he engaged 10,000 Turks in the famous battle of Nazareth. In 1801 government ordered that this action should be celebrated by a picture, and several candidates contended for the honour of painting it. In the latter part of 1800 Junot obtained the command of the place de Paris, whence, in February, 1804, he was removed to take that of a division of the army of England. In the month of August the same year he was appointed colonel-general of the hussars, decorated on the first of February, 1805, with the red ribbon, and afterwards with the Portuguese order of Christ, which was conferred on him by the prince regent, at whose court he was ambassador. When, in 1805, hostilities were renewed, he left Lisbon, and having joined the army of Germany, fought always by the side of the emperor Napoleon, and distinguished himself at the battle of Austerlitz. He shortly afterwards went to Lisbon.

KELLERMANN, the father, a French general, began life as a private hussar in the legion of Conflans, but behaving in such a manner as to merit attention, he was then appointed an officer, became afterwards colonel of the colonel-general regiment of

hussars, and finally, in 1791, a general officer. At this period he was employed in Alsace, where he made some attempts to stop the licentiousness of the troops, which he attributed to the incivism of the officers. At Landau, where he then commanded, he received a civic crown for having prevailed on the soldiers to frequent the popular societies. Having, after the 10th of August, 1792, taken the oath of equality, he obtained the command of the army of the Moselle, in September brought about a junction with Dumourier, and then took possession of the post of Valmi. On the 19th he sustained an attack there, which, though of no importance, has gained celebrity under the name of the cannonade de Valmi, because it was the only action of that campaign, and in the end led to very important consequences. Custines, under whom he afterwards served, denounced him for not having seized Treves and Mayence. He wrote to the convention on the 6th of November, that this denunciation could proceed only from madness or from wine." Sometimes attacked, sometimes defended by the Jacobins, he was successively employed on the Moselle, near the Alps, and in the siege of Lyon, and contributed greatly to the defence of the southern frontiers of France, but he could not escape the denunciations which then overwhelmed all the generals; he was accused of weakness, nay, of treason, and dismissed. Having then written to the Jacobins to undertake his defence, and various charges having been brought against him, he was declared to be expelled from the society, and shortly after, in September, 1793, was shut up in the Abbaye. When, on the 8th of November, 1794, he was brought before the revolutionary tribunal, he was acquitted. In 1795 he resumed the command of the army of the Alps and of Italy, fixed his head-quarters at Albinga, and made a campaign remarkable for its resistance to superior forces, but of little consequence in the event. Bonaparte having then obtained the title of commander in chief of the army of Italy, Kellermann retain-

ed only that of leader of the army of the Alps, which served, in fact, only as a sort of body of reserve to the other, and held off at some distance. He went to Paris in 1797, and the directory, whom he congratulated on the discovery of Babeuf's conspiracy, authorized him to lay siege to the city of Lyons, and afterwards commissioned him to organize the gendarmerie. In 1798, being commissioned to make a general inspection, he was crowned in the theatre at Angers, and sent his crown to the constituted authorities. He was afterwards a member of the military office established near the directory. After the 9th of November, 1799, he became a member of the consular senate, of which he was appointed president on the 2d of August, 1801; on the 3d of July, 1802, he obtained the title of grand officer of the legion of honour, and soon afterwards was raised to the rank of marshal of the empire, and, in 1804, honoured with the senatorship of Colmar. Towards the latter end of 1805 he went to the department of the Upper Rhine, where he organized the national guards.

KELLERMANN, son of the foregoing, general of division, grand officer of the legion of honour, long served under his father, and was, in 1796, employed as an adjutant-general in the army of Italy, where he displayed great valour, particularly on the 16th of March in crossing the Tagliamento. He charged the enemy's cavalry with the greatest impetuosity, and defeated it, notwithstanding he received several blows from a sabre in the heat of the fight. In 1800 Bonaparte again employed him as brigadier-general in Italy. He and Desaix most contributed to the gaining of the battle of Marengo; he charged the Austrian army in flank with a handful of cavalry, at the moment when Desaix was attacking it in front with the body of reserve. In the latter part of 1805, being employed in the grand army of Germany, he drew no less attention by his courage, and was wounded at the battle of Austerlitz.

KERSAINT (A. G. S. Comte DE) a captain in the royal navy. From nature he received talents, and from education philosophical principles, and before the revolution had distinguished himself by a work, entitled, Good Sense, in which he attacked the privileges and prerogatives of the two highest orders. Having embraced revolutionary principles, he was appointed in 1791 administrator of the department, and afterwards deputy representative to the legislature, where he took his seat shortly after in the place of Monneron, and shewed his attachment to the Gironde party. On the 23d of July he denounced the executive power for not having declared war on Sardinia, and required that an extraordinary commission should inquire into his denunciation against the king, and examine whether the king had not merited deposition. On the 1st of August he obtained a decree for the formation of a corps of Savoyards under the name of the legion of Allobrogi. After the 10th of August he was sent as commissioner to the army of Lafayette, who, on his arrival at Sedan on the 14th caused him to be arrested, but on the 20th the deputy of Ardennes set him free. On his return to the assembly he persisted in the same opinions, but yet inveighed several times against the exciters of murder and sanguinary measures. The department of Seine and Oise having re-elected him in September a member of the convention, he marched in the steps of the Girondins, and became more moderate in proportion as the Montagne acquired more preponderance. At his motion the convention declared the belligerent powers responsible for the excesses committed by the corps of French emigrants. He was criminated by the papers found in the iron bureau; but he warmly defended himself from the suspicion of having favoured the king's cause. On the 1st of January, 1793, he made a long speech against the English government, and obtained a decree for the formation of a committee of general defence, that

gave birth to the governing committees, which afterwards weighed heavy on the convention itself. At the same time Kersaint inveighed with more energy than any of the other members of his party against the system of terror; and after having voted on the 16th of January, that the king should be confined till the peace, he wrote to the president on the 20th to give in his resignation, declaring "that, if he had been reduced to the necessity of being the colleague of the panegyrists and promoters of September the 2d, he would defend his memory from the reproach of having been their accomplice, that he had but one moment left to do this, which was the present, for tomorrow it would be too late." Louis XVI. was executed on the 21st. On account of this letter he was attacked by the Montagnards, defended by several Girondins, and summoned to the bar, where he appeared on the 22d, justified himself with energy, and refused the liberty of returning to his place in the convention as well as the honours of a special meeting, which many members proposed granting him. The Montagne could not pardon him for this display of undaunted firmness; in vain did he retire into solitude, in vain did his friends endeavour to set him up as a candidate with Monge for the ministry of the marine, he was arrested and condemned to death on the 4th of December, 1793, as a conspirator and federalist. He was born at Paris, and died at the age of 52.

KLEBER, a French general, born in 1750; he was intended for an architect, and studied the principles of architecture with success; and having in a journey he took to Munich, obtained the protection of the son of prince Kaunitz, he was appointed a lieutenant in the Austrian regiment of that name, and remained there from 1776 to 1783, when having resigned, he returned to Alsace, and was appointed inspector of the public buildings at Béfort. In 1790 he became adjutant-major in a battalion of volunteers from the Upper Rhine, and was employed in 1793

in the town of Mayence, where he distinguished himself, but after it was taken he came to Paris, and was called to bear witness against Custines, yet had he the courage to depose in his favour before the revolutionary tribunal. At the same time he was appointed general of brigade, and employed against the Vendée with the garrison of Mayence: he was wounded in the celebrated battle of Torfou, at the head of the advanced guard of grenadiers; but two months after he gained several advantages, particularly at the battle of Mans; at that of Savenay, and at the taking of Noirmoutiers. Being employed in the army of the North, and afterwards in that of Sambre and Meuse, he shared in the glory of the victory at Fleurus, when he commanded the left wing of the French army, opposite to the prince of Orange, whom he stopped at the bridge of Marchiennes, distinguished himself likewise by the skill of his manœuvres during the whole campaign of 1794, he then commanded three divisions, particularly on the 1st of July at Mons, of which he took possession; on the 15th of the same month at Louvain, of which he made himself master, after having, by main force, carried the post of the Iron Mountain; on the 18th of September, in the attacks near Liège and Maestricht; and finally, on the taking of the latter town, which surrendered on the 4th of November, after the trenches had been opened eleven days. He continued to serve in 1795 in the same army, and commanded in the passage of the Rhine before Dusseldorff: and after the first retreat of Jourdan and Pichegru, refused to accept the command which had belonged to the latter when offered to him by the directory. In 1796 he in a great measure contributed to the successes obtained by Jourdan at the beginning of the campaign, gained great advantages with his division on the Siey and at Friedberg, for a short time was commander in chief of the whole army, at the beginning of August, and afterwards shared in the reverses it experienced. In October

he took the command of the body which was then appointed to blockade Mayence: in January, 1797, the directory even gave him that of the army of Sambre and Meuse, which he afterwards resigned to Hoche. Having, after signing the treaty of Campo Formio, joined the force which was called the army of England, he accompanied Bonaparte in his expedition to Egypt, was a useful assistant to him on all occasions, and was even wounded when the troops disembarked to make the first attack on Alexandria. Afterwards he marched to Syria, commanded the body of observation during the siege of Acre, and the rear guard at the moment of retreat. The confidence then reposed in him by the army, was one of the reasons which induced Bonaparte, when he decided on returning to Europe, to commit to him the chief command, which Kleber accepted rather as a burden than a favour. However, he was still at the head of 15,000 fighting men, and he repulsed with success the attempts made by the Ottoman troops on the coasts and in Syria: but he was destitute of finances, without hope of succours, above all, of ammunition, without iron and without lead: the army of the grand visier was crossing the desert; 7000 of his troops were employed in keeping Murad Bey in Upper Egypt, or in garrisoning towns: 8000 were no doubt sufficient to defeat the Turkish army, though very numerous, not even Sidney Smith seemed to imagine but that the French must at first gain the advantage; but a first, nay, even a second victory wasted the forces of Kleber, without producing any thing decisive; at last the time for descents being come, he was compelled to march nearly 5000 men to the coasts, and consequently would have had no forces left to oppose the visier, had he lost even a very inconsiderable number of men in the preceding engagements, particularly as Murad Bey was re-appearing with fresh reinforcements, and the Turks might easily avoid the forts established between El Arish and the falls, and penetrate into Upper Egypt. He resolved then on carrying forward the negocia-

tions begun by his predecessor, and he intrusted the management of them to general Desaix and to Poussielgue. The grand visier who headed an army as little used to war as to discipline, and who himself having been detained a few days by indisposition, wanted to have a wall raised in front of his troops to defend them from a handful of French, was not set at ease by the taking of El Arish, which, according to Kleber's expression, surrendered with the most flagrant cowardice, but which was yet, it is true, distant thirty-five leagues from the real frontier of Egypt; and consented to treat with the French. Sir Sidney Smith directed this negociation in the name of the Turks, and displayed all the activity and frankness which characterize an European soldier, indignant at the cowardice, the perfidy, and the cruelty of a band of barbarians, who were his allies by the force of circumstances. The following passages are peculiarly deserving of notice in the official dispatches sent by Sir Sidney, and approved of by the visier. "The whole world will owe gratitude to general Kleber, and the army he commands, for the moderation they have shewn: though the French army is on the point of being invested, as it is not yet subdued, its bravery, its intrepidity, and its renown, afford every reason for believing that it might still resist some time longer; therefore it is by no means in a situation to capitulate, it has a full right to retain its arms and baggage and to be furnished with the means of quitting Egypt in perfect security. Subsequent to these different communications, a treaty was signed, importing, that in less than three months the French army should evacuate Egypt, that till that time, and during the passage, it should be maintained at the expense of the Porte; that it should be furnished with transports, and an escort of men of war; that, on the other hand, it should not molest any of the allies of the Porte till its arrival in France; that it should receive 3,000 purses of 300 piasters each, to facilitate its departure, which sum should be repaid from the magazines left by the French; that the

property of the respective subjects of the two powers, confiscated during the war, should be restored, and the subjects who had been seized, whether in France or Turkey, should be immediately set free; and lastly, that there should be an armistice during all the time necessary to the execution of the treaty." Such was the posture of affairs when Kleber received a letter from Sidney Smith, to inform him, "that the English government had not approved of this treaty, and that the commander of the English fleet in the Mediterranean had orders to oppose its execution. Kleber thus compelled to have recourse to arms, excited his army to resistance, and caused a letter to be printed which he had received from Admiral Keith, proposing a shameful capitulation. He shortly after gained the battle of Héliopolis on the grand visier in person, besieged Cairo, which had revolted, took it again, and was thus again in favourable circumstances. The extraordinary contributions levied at Cairo as a punishment for its rebellion, afforded the means of paying the arrears which, comprehending the pay, amounted to 11,000,000. Kleber then raised a body of Copts, whom he trained and clothed after the French manner, together with a Greek legion; established a fold of 500 camels, always disposable, and flying bridges to render the passage of the Nile easy to such troops as should have to march along the coast to the frontier of Syria. After having put a stop to wasteful expense, he arranged a committee of administration, and on the 3d of June, 1800, left Cairo to make a rapid progress through Egypt, as he meditated concluding a separate treaty with the Turks, whom he wished to divide from England. On the 14th of June, after having reviewed the Greek legion in the isle of Raoudach, he came to Cairo to view the preparations making in his house. He was walking on the terrace of his garden with M. Frotin, the architect, when he received several strokes from a poniard; the French accounts stated, that the assassin, who the preceding

May had arrived at Cairo, had followed Kleber from Gizah, had got into the house with the workmen, and had seized the moment, when the general, occupied in conversation, could not perceive him. This wretch, who was said to be an emissary of the Aga of the Janissaries, was shortly after arrested, and condemned to death by a council. After this fatal death the command of the army devolved on General Menou. The funeral oration of Kleber was solemnly delivered at Paris by the senator Garat, in the Place des Victoires, where a funeral monument, which still remains unfinished, was decreed him. He was of a prodigious height, and one of the handsomest officers in the army.

KLOPSTOCK, a celebrated German poet, who, born without fortune, had the happiness to meet with princes who justly appreciated his talents; the favours of the king of Denmark, and the margrave of Baden, enabled him to live independently, and to devote himself to the impulse of his poetic genius. In 1792 Klopstock received from the legislative assembly the title of a French citizen; but in consequence of the turn which the affairs of France shortly after took, he solemnly refused it, and the following is an extract from his letter to the convention. "Moderators of the French empire! I send back to you with abhorrence those titles, of which I was so proud as long as I could believe that they made me one of a society of brothers and friends to humanity. Alas! the illusion has vanished too soon, and the most afflicting reality has put an end to a deceitful dream. Why have you deceived me? Were then your rights of man only a snare, into which you strove to lead the French, that you might assassinate them the more easily? Learn, that the excess of your barbarity and of your crimes, has placed an eternal barrier between you and the inhabitants of happy Germany. The tragic adventures which stain your bloody annals, are related to them and they fly in terror. There is nothing in common between you and us, and you have broken

for ever the last bonds which united us. Frenchmen! I turn my eyes with horror from that impious troop, which is itself guilty of assassination, by quietly suffering such crimes to be committed in its sight. In horror I turn from that execrable tribunal, which slays not only the victim of the people, but him who is pardoned by them." Since that time Klopstock has been made a member of the National Institute of France, and in 1792 had an interview with the celebrated Delille, from which they departed mutually pleased. He died at Hamburgh on the 14th of March, 1803, at the age of 80, but age to him had been a season of happiness, for he had passed it in easy circumstances, in the midst of a family who adored, and friends who esteemed him for his endearing qualities, his sweet and easy temper, and his immoveable serenity of soul. Pompous funeral honours were decreed him in Hamburgh.

KOSCIUSKO (THADDEUS) a Polish general, of a noble but not affluent family, was brought up at the military academy of Warsaw, and rapidly improved in mathematics and drawing; he was in consequence appointed one of the four pupils who were to travel into foreign countries for the purpose of perfecting their acquirements. The establishment defrayed the expense of his journey to France, where he resided some years, paying undeviating attention to those studies which are connected with the art of war, and immediately on his return to Poland obtained a company. In consequence of an unhappy passion, he resolved to quit his country, and go and serve in America, where he became adjutant to Washington, gained by his valour and talents the esteem of the army; the encomiums of those French officers who served among the insurgents; the commendations of doctor Franklin, and the cross of Cincinnatus. After this war he returned to his own country, where he lived in complete retirement till 1789, when he was promoted to the rank of major-general by the diet, which from 1788 to 1791 kept

making some vain efforts to restrain the power of foreigners in Poland. At this period, 1791, he enjoyed only a moderate share of military reputation, for which he was indebted to his conduct in America, but he had no influence, and even in 1792 served only in a secondary rank. Under the younger Poniatowski, who was appointed to head the troops directed to oppose the forces sent by Russia into Poland, to overturn the constitution of May the 3d, 1791, he served as general of division, and displaying great talent and courage during the whole campaign, acquired the esteem of the officers, and the confidence of the soldiery, and finally excited a species of enthusiasm in the army by the manner in which he behaved at Dubienka. But the weakness of Stanislaus, who soon submitted to the terms proposed by Russia, rendered his zeal useless. He was one of the seventeen officers who resigned as soon as this pacification was signed, and soon after he found himself under the necessity of leaving his country, which yet more contributed to increase his consequence with the patriotic party, and the legislative assembly of France conferred on him the title of a French citizen. When, in 1793, the army and people of Poland, impatient of the Russian yoke, strove to break it, every eye turned towards Leipzig, whither he had retired, and after several nocturnal conferences had been held at Warsaw, under the very eyes of M. d' Igelstrôm, the Russian governor, it was resolved to chuse Kosciusko as leader, and in the beginning of September two emissaries were sent to him. He then communicated the proposals which were made him to the other Polish emigrants, particularly Ignatius Potocki and Kolontay; and though the means offered appeared inadequate, he hastened to the frontier with Zajonczeck, whom he sent on to Warsaw to sound the public mind, to stir up the people, and above all, to restrain the leaders, who wanted to declare themselves too soon. However, his return to the frontier had been openly reported,

and, fearing to endanger the success of the conspiracy, he hastened towards Italy, leaving to Zajonczeck the charge of continuing the secret negotiations, and above all, of gaining the people, by every where announcing a popular revolution. The insurgents of Warsaw, who dreaded a discovery, and still more the officers, whose regiments were gradually thinned by the Russians, and who every moment apprehended they might be disbanded, pressed him to return, and he approached Poland in February, 1794. Madalinski, who was desired to disband his regiment, having first raised the standard of revolt, Kosciusko immediately made his way into the palatinate of Cracou, where he arrived just as the Polish garrison had driven away the Russian troops. On the 24th of March the citizens drew up and signed the act of insurrection, in which Kosciusko was declared supreme head of the national force, and director of political and civil affairs, setting no other limit to his power than his virtues; Kosciusko, whose moderation was well known, did not betray the confidence of his countrymen, and no one reproached him with having made a bad use of his power. On being informed ten days after, that 12,000 Russians were advancing rapidly against him, he marched out of Cracou at the head of 4000 men, the greater part of whom were armed only with scythes and pikes, and without artillery, and engaged them at Wracklavitz, the battle lasted four hours, the Russians were beaten and lost 3,000 men and twelve pieces of ordnance, while a body of peasants with scythes seized on a battery. After this victory he passed a month in prevailing on the rest of the province to rise, and, having increased his army to 9000 men, he again began his march on the 5th of May, on the 10th was informed of the insurrection of Warsaw, and different parts of the army events, which the Russians had prevented him from learning sooner, by cutting off the communications, and in a few days succeeded in driving

the enemy completely out of the palatinate. Sandomir having sent him some recruits, he did not carry on his operations till joined by general Grochowski, who soon brought him a reinforcement. His army then consisting of 15,000 men, he pursued the Russians, sent troops into Wolhinie, and busied himself in organizing the government at Warsaw. The report of the Polish insurrection brought Frederic William at the head of 40,000 men to check it, yet Kosciusko, who had only 12,000, and even those not completely armed, had the daring to attack him at Szczekociny, on the 8th of June; but after an obstinate resistance, in which two horses were killed under him, he was beaten, and compelled to retire to a entrenched camp which covered Warsaw, while the Prussians, taking advantage of their success, seized Cracou. The news of this loss transported the people of Warsaw with rage, and some malcontents stirring up the populace, gibbets were, on the 28th of June, raised in the streets, the prisons were forced, and some of the prisoners who were accused of communication with the enemies of the state, were murdered, but Kosciusko, disdaining to imitate the guilty weakness of the French government with regard to the assassins of September, in an energetic proclamation expressed the indignation he felt at such atrocities, and made the authors of the plot expiate their crime on the scaffold. The king of Prussia, who had joined the Russians, soon came to invest Warsaw, and to reduce it he neglected no method either of force or stratagem: he threatened the inhabitants with total destruction if they resisted, and promised the Polish officers to retain their guards among his troops if they would join him, but all swore to share the fate of Kosciusko, and conquer or die with him. At last, after two months of bloody and continual engagements, and a general assault, in which the firmness of the insurgents triumphed over the valour of the Russians and Prussians, the king of Prussia was obliged

to raise the siege and hasten to Poland Proper, where a formidable insurrection had just broken out, Kosciusko sent reinforcements thither, as well as to Lithuania, and intended even to have gone to the latter province, but having been informed that Sterakowski, who commanded there, had just been defeated by Suworow at Brzesc, he returned to Warsaw in order to send off new reinforcements; and being informed that general Fersen was going with a numerous body to join Suworow, on the 29th of September he hastily left Warsaw, resolved, notwithstanding the entreaties of a great number of his friends, to try the chance of a battle for preventing this junction; but Poninski, who was ordered to hinder the Russians from passing a river, gave it up to them, and disobeyed the command he had received to rejoin the army with his division, and Kosciusko, who wanted this succour, was attacked at Macieiowice on the 4th of October by general Fersen. Though the Russians were three times as numerous as the Poles, the victory was hardly contended for the whole day; Kosciusko twice repulsed the enemy, and in this action displaying the talents of a leader, with the bravery of a soldier; he, by prodigies of valour, long rendered the matter doubtful, but, pierced with wounds, he at last fell senseless into the power of the conqueror, and the Cosaques were going to put an end to his life, when the Russian officers informed them who he was, and on hearing his name, they testified great admiration of his courage, and regret for his misfortune. The Russians shewed him the respect due to his character, and sent him to Petersburg, where the empress, too much irritated to be generous, shut him up in a dungeon, where he remained till after her death, but being set free by Paul I. in May, 1797, he went to the United States, where he received every mark of respect from the government and the citizens. In 1798 he returned to France, where he met with a reception no less flattering; at Bayonne,

where he landed, military honours were paid him, and at Paris all parties courted the defender of Poland. About the end of 1799 his countrymen in the army of Italy offered him the sabre of John Sobieski, which was found at Our Lady of Loretto. Since that time he has resided in the French capital, and in 1806 was still there.

LACEPEDE (B. G. E.) a celebrated naturalist, born at Agen, on the 26th of December, 1756, was the pupil of Buffon and Daubenton, and by his talents diminished the public regret for the loss of his illustrious masters. Before the revolution he was keeper of the king's cabinets at the botanic garden in Paris, was a member of several academies, and as Buffon's work was left unfinished, he published a Treatise on Reptiles. At the time of the troubles he became member for the department of Paris, and in 1791 one of its deputies to the legislature, where he was successively secretary and president. In 1792 he caused William Priestley to be naturalized French, was afterwards appointed a member of the National Institute of France, and on the 20th of January, 1796, he spoke in the name of the deputation from that body, which took an oath of hatred to royalty in the midst of the council of 500. In October, 1799, the Institute of Sciences at Bologna chose him as a member, and in the December following Bonaparte appointed him one of the preservative senate, where he pronounced panegyrics on Daubenton and Dolomieu, and was made president in 1801. In September, 1803, he was nominated grand chancellor of the legion of honour, then, in February, 1805, decorated with the red ribbon. In 1781 he published Essays on Electricity; in 1784 a General and Particular System of Natural Philosophy; in 1785 the Poetry of Music; in 1787 a Panegyric on Leopold of Brunswick; in 1788, 1789, and 1798, the Continuation of Buffon's Natural History, that is, the History of Oviparous Quadrupeds, that of Serpents and that of Fishes. He has also published several papers

among those of the Institute and of the Journal of Natural Philosophy, Lacépède is allowed to possess profound knowledge, and the art of cloathing it with all the graces of style at once correct and brilliant, and of a pure and elegant diction, by which he renders the most unpromising details of science interesting.

LACLOS (P. A. F. CHAUDERLOS DE) born at Amiens, in 1741. He was an officer of artillery, and principal secretary to the duke of Orleans. This man, in an immoral age, was considered as a prodigy of immorality: before the revolution he had gained celebrity by a novel intitled Dangerous Connections, and as if desirous of joining example to precept, it is certain, that of all the profligates who surrounded the duke of Orleans, it was he who most contributed, not to corrupt (others had done that before him,) but to transform him into the leader of a party, notwithstanding the weakness, the irresolution, and the ever-returning indolence of his character. Laclos was one of the most active agents of the Orleans' party, and to him is attributed the honour of inventing that fable of the Robbers which made all France, in 1789, take arms in less than 48 hours. He was deeply involved in the depositions made at the Châtelet on the 11th of September, in the same year, respecting the events of October the 5th and 6th. Jean Péletier, a merchant at Paris, declared he had heard that Laclos, before his connection with the duke of Orleans, had endeavoured to introduce himself into the household of Monsieur, but not being able to succeed, had become one of the confidential dependants of the duke, and on the 6th of October, had in women's clothes directed that body of people who made their way into the palace at Versailles. The count d'Arsac de Ternay also averred, that he had seen him on the evening of the 5th, in a dark dress, among the first group of women who came from Paris. When the consequences resulting from that day's events forced the duke of Orleans to withdraw to London, he was at

tended by Laclos, who having the management of his correspondence with his confidential adherents in Paris, pointed out to Latouche the means of stopping or eluding the inquiries made by the Châtelet respecting those circumstances. In 1791 he made a figure in the Jacobin club, greatly bestirred himself to obtain some decree hostile to Louis the XVIth, after his arrest at Varennes, and was the instigator of that meeting in the Champ de Mars, against which Lafayette, at Bailly's desire, led an armed force. In 1792 he was made a colonel of artillery, and given to Luckner as a counsellor; but the duke of Orleans having been arrested in 1793, he was involved in his ruin, and imprisoned. Yet he succeeded, it is said, in saving his life by complaisance, and became, in his prison, the editor of most of Robespierre's speeches; after the fall of this tyrant, he was restored to liberty, and concealed in obscurity his vices and his ignominy: he afterwards returned to public life, and, under the consular government, was inspector-general of the artillery of the army of Naples. He died at Tarentum, on the 5th of September, 1803, and has left writings on the military art.

LACOMBE (J. B.) born at Toulouse, was a schoolmaster there; not having succeeded, he went to try his fortune at Bourdeaux, whence different fraudulent practices obliged him to retire: he opened a school in a village, and kept himself in obscurity till after the revolution of the 31st of May, he then ventured to re-appear, contrived to make himself agreeable to the representatives on the mission, and by means of the system of terror which they established, raised himself to the presidentship of the military committee which was instituted in the town by Beaudot, Ysabeau, and Tallien, and which shed so much blood there. Intimately connected with Peyrein d'Herval and Julien the younger, he added to the office of judge, that of list-maker. He pointed out his own victims, enriched himself at their expense, and at the beginning of the revolution sent 30 persons at once

to the scaffold; insomuch that Prudhomme scruples not to assert, that "if the 27th of July, 1794, had not happened, the tribunal of Bourdeaux would at last have gone beyond Fouquier's." "The accused," adds he, "was no longer at liberty to defend himself; Lacombe interrupted him, saying, the tribunal has decided concerning you. He then looked at the other judges, and pronounced sentence of death." On the 15th of August the military commission of Bourdeaux sent him in his turn to execution, and the people accompanied him, uttering cries of joy, and loading him with maledictions. An eye-witness affirmed that this ferocious extortioner being on the point of proving to his judges that he was less guilty than the commissioners of the convention, the public accuser enjoined him to be silent; but yet could he not help uttering these remarkable words; "if you have some cause to reproach me, you have also great obligations to me. Had I followed the orders of the representatives, I should have sacrificed double the number of victims, and many of those who are now hearing me would have fallen."

LACOSTE, minister of the marine, in March, 1792, was, before the revolution, head clerk in the navy-office, and in that situation had acquired some information, and above all the habit of application. He was afterwards sent to the Windward Islands to establish the new order of things, but was soon compelled to return to France in consequence of his disputes with Behagues, governor of Martinique, whom he denounced to the assembly and to the Jacobins, whither he went on his arrival. His attachment to that society, and his low origin, rendered his appointment acceptable to the revolutionary party; but it displeased the royalists, who looked on him as a coarse and violent man, and were particularly displeased at seeing him decorate his seal with a pike, bearing on its top the red cap. His enemies, however, confess that he was a worthy man, who, while following the revolution, detested its

excesses, and that he gave several proofs of attachment to the king while he was in the ministry. He several times complained to the assembly of the disordered state of the marine, of the spirit of insurrection which the revolutionary societies propagated among the men; and on the 10th of July gave in his resignation at the same time as the other ministers, after having held his place about five months. The complaints he had allowed himself to utter against the popular associations were not pardoned. When he was nominated ambassador to Tuscany he could not obtain the consent of the legislative body, and in November, Garat had him arrested, but in February, 1793, the criminal tribunal acquitted him. In 1800 Bonaparte gave him a seat in the council of captures, and, in 1806, he still continued a member of it.

LACRETELLE, the elder, before the revolution wrote for some time in the Mercure de France, with Laharpe and Mallet du Pan. He was also employed for some time as secretary in the offices of the financial department under Necker. From the beginning of the revolution he made a figure in the electoral assemblies of the commune of Paris, and in September, 1791, was appointed deputy member of the legislature for that city. As soon as he entered this society he became very moderate, and was even on the point of falling a victim to his moderation; for on the 8th of August, 1792, when he quitted the assembly, he was insulted and struck for having voted in favour of Lafayette, whom the Girondins wanted to bring to trial. On this occasion he wrote a very forcible letter to shew his fellow-members the dangers that threatened the state if such abuses were not remedied. In 1801 he was appointed a member of the legislative body, a post which in one year he gave up. He afterwards succeeded to Laharpe's place in the Institute, and delivered a speech relating to that celebrated man, which was severely censured. In 1801 his works were published in three volumes, and since 1805 he has been the editor and reviser of the Publiciste.

LACRETELLE, the younger, brother of the preceding, is the author of an Historical Account of the Revolution, which is a continuation of Rabaud St. Etienne's. During the tumults he assisted in the editing of several journals of moderate principles. On the 6th of October, 1795, he was proscribed for having declared against the convention in the sectional electoral assembly of Paris, and afterwards arrested in consequence of the revolution of the 18th Fructidor, and confined for two years at La Force and the Temple. In 1809 he was a member of the press-office, which is under the department of police.

LACROIX (S. F.) a member of the French Institute, examiner of the navy pupils, has published several well-known mathematical works. In 1793 appeared his Essays on Plane and Inclined Surfaces. The Course of Mathematics for the use of the Central School of the Four Nations (1796) has by the spontaneous choice of the professors, superseded in the public academies those elements which the former examiners of the engineers, the marine, and the artillery, had introduced. His learned Treatise on Differential and Integral Calculus, in which he has compressed into one body of doctrine, not only the substance of Euler's work on those two calculi, but that of the best documents which have hitherto appeared on these subjects; these have involved him in abstruse researches, and have frequently obliged him to keep pace with the inventors.

LACROIX (J P. DE) born at Pont Audemer, in 1754, was at the first appearance of the revolution an advocate at Anet, near Dreux. He was at first syndic attorney-general of the department, and afterwards deputy from Eure and Loire to the legislature, where his opinions were moderate, and where he failed not to hint to the court-party that he was to be gained over, and accordingly it was done. Long and vainly the Gironde party sought to draw him over; considerable advantages were offered him, his ambition was flattered by the hope of the presidentship,

but he refused all, and at this time abhorred Jacobins who were not yet those of 1793 and 1794. Gifted with a fine voice, a pleasing countenance, a majestic form, and the air and manner of polished society, the Orleans' party had some difficulty in getting him on their side, but at last they compassed it, and during the latter months of 1791, he attacked the ministry violently on account of the colonies and the foreign department, called for violent measures against the emigrants, renewed the proposal of disbanding the king's troops, and in June defended D'Orléans, Bonne Carère, and Dumouriez, accused by Ribbes of heading a faction hostile to the court, an accusation by which he sought to throw off, or weaken that brought by Chabot against the committee which termed itself Austrian, at the Tuileries. At the period of June Lacroix proposed that the mayor and municipality of Paris should be summoned to the bar to give an account of what was passing; but a few days after he obtained the repeal of the sentence of suspension which had been pronounced on Pétion in consequence of that very affair. In January, 1792, a decree of accusation was resolved on against the officers of the Cambresis regiment, who were in consequence arrested at Perpignan, thence conveyed to Orleans, and in September massacred at Versailles. At the same time he caused the inspection of the new municipality of Paris to be taken from the department, and obtained an order for converting the bronze of the national buildings, and the king's statues, into cannon. On the 5th of February he accused Louis XVI. of occasioning all the troubles by his refusal to sanction the decree against the priests, and he caused the minister of the interior to be summoned while the assembly was sitting. He was afterwards one of those who obtained a decree of amnesty for the revolutionary crimes committed at Avignon. In the course of May he proposed to confiscate the property of the emigrant officers; persecuted the justice of peace Larivière; urged the expediency of transport-

ing the non-jurying priests; afterwards defended an address sent from Marseilles against Louis XVI; attacked Lafayette with violence, on account of the letter that general wrote against the insults offered on the 20th of June to the king's person, and finally accused the ministers and generals of perfidy, proposing that as the assembly had declared the country in danger, it should concentrate all power within itself. He distinguished himself in August by new attacks, particularly in the meeting on the 10th, when monarchy was completely overthrown, he there caused commissioners to be sent to the different armies to give notice of the king's deposition, and afterwards of a court-martial appointed to try, without separating, the Swiss who were made prisoners when the palace was attacked. On the 19th of the same month he was chosen president of the assembly, and afterwards proposed Guiana as the place of transportation for the priests. Prudhomme, Mercier, and others, unanimously accuse him of having been in September an accomplice in the prison massacres, a charge which has never been proved. He was re elected to the convention, and on the 30th of September brought forward a denunciation of a very singular nature. A letter had been written from England by the ex-minister Narbonne, in which he asserted that he had remitted to Lacroix a considerable sum to be divided among Gensonné, Thuriot, Albitte, Bazire, Merlin de Thionville, Chabot, and himself; and he protested that he would prosecute him as a calumniator. On the 4th of October he was chosen president, and on Louis XVIth's trial voted for his death. Between December, 1792, and April, 1793, he three times went to Holland with his friend Danton, and according to the account of Prudhomme and several others, Robespierre, who was already contriving their ruin, obtained this appointment for them, hinting to them that it was possible to make a fortune in it. Lacroix, indeed, extorted money from the Hollanders with the utmost avidity, and above

all, enriched himself at the expense of the churches, and of the French army at the time of its retreat from Aldenhoven to the fortresses of Flanders. In March he assisted in the erection of the revolutionary tribunal, and in April became a member of the committee of public safety, from which time the Girondins, Penières, and Lasource, vehemently accused him for his conduct in Holland, and his connection with Dumouriez. Miaczinski also involved him in his depositions on the same subject; but the whole party of the Montagne, at that time, united against the Girondins, strongly supported him. On his return he gave such an account of his mission as he thought proper; warmly inveighed against the treason of Dumouriez, and obtained a decree that all the members of the Bourbon family should serve as hostages to answer for the lives of those commissioners of the convention who had been delivered up to the Austrians; and that no noble should be admitted into the camp under Paris. At the same time he declared himself a foe to the Girondins, whom he persecuted with the greatest rancour; on the 27th of May, in particular, he undertook the defence of Robespierre, Danton, and Marat, against the opposite faction, and destroyed the commission of 12. "Lacroix," says Prudhomme, "confessed to the revolutionary tribunal, on the day before his sentence was pronounced, that his scheme on the 31st of May had been to extirpate from the convention not only the 22 Girondins, but also all the deputies who on the king's trial had voted for an appeal to the people. There were 300, and Prudhomme says, that the positive proof of this confession is in existence. In the meeting on the 2d of June, he caused the revolutionary army to be created to the number of 6000 men, and took an active part in the measures which followed this period, both against the fugitive deputies and their partisans in the departments. He also caused the house of Buzot at Evreux to be destroyed, and claimed a power for the committee of public safety, of issuing warrants of

arrest. On the 12th of August he asked for a report of the situation of the republic, and afterwards complained that the law-proceedings of May the 31st had been falsified, but, as was before observed, the hatred which had long subsisted between the chiefs of the Montagne and those of the Cordeliers burst out with violence after the complete downfal of the Gironde. As Lacroix had served a few years in the former gendarmerie, he in 1792 called himself a soldier of fortune; on the 4th of August obtained the cross of St. Louis, afterwards the rank of colonel, and finally, in May, 1793, that of major-general. His colleagues several times reproached him with this rapid advance, and he could answer only by evasion. Miaczenski, a creature of Dumouriez, had, in dying, accused Lacroix of being one of that general's accomplices, and one of the ravagers of Holland, as well as of having an interest in the fabrication of false assignats. The Girondist Lasource had also brought forward charges of the same nature, and at the end of 1793, the Montagnards revived them in a manner more formidable to Lacroix. In consequence, he on the 28th of January, 1794, made a long speech, in which he, with the greatest address, combated all the facts alledged against him, demonstrating that no proofs existed, and above all bringing to remembrance that he had been one of Dumouriez's denunciators. His defence, though open to attack in many points, then appeared valid. He continued some time longer in the tribune, and on the 4th of February, caused the liberty of the negroes to be decreed by an act of enthusiasm, "unwilling that the convention should dishonour itself by a long debate." He afterwards caused the certificates of residence already delivered to the emigrants, to be revised, and then had the memoir in vindication of his mission published. But his destruction was resolved on, and in consequence of the measures concerted by Robespierre, St. Just, and the other members of the committee of public safety, he was arrested with Danton, on the 31st of March,

and condemned to death on the 5th of April, "as having conspired against the republic, and endeavoured to restore monarchical government." On his arrival at the Luxembourg, the place of his confinement, he affected astonishment at the number, age, and sex, of the captives, and compassion for their fate. When the act of accusation was brought, Danton asked him what he said to it: "That I am going to cut off my hair," said he, "that Samson may not touch it." They both made a shew of extraordinary gaiety on their way to the tribunal. Mercier, in his Nouveau Paris, thus speaks of him: "This country lawyer in two or three months became a colonel and a major-general, acquired proportionate riches, was the accomplice of Danton, long held a secret correspondence with Dumouriez, whom he pretended to denounce; favoured the tribunes, the slayers, the tumults of the sections, was one of the opposers of the convention, by joining in the roar, for ever talking sans-culotterie, caressing the anarchical commune, and defending the murders with his stentorian voice." The fortune attributed to him is greatly exaggerated; his only son, after his death, did not find even that property which Lacroix possessed before the revolution.

LACUEE, the younger, (J. G.) born at La Massas, near Agen, November, 1753, captain in the Dauphin's infantry regiment, syndic-attorney to the department of Lot and Garonne, and deputy to the legislature. When in the national assembly he always behaved with moderation, and was principally occupied with military affairs. In December he endeavoured to check the rising influence of the addresses against the refractory priests, as well as the favourable reception these addresses already met with. In April, 1792, he presided in the assembly, and on the 13th of June, greatly embarrassed the friends of Dumouriez by this dilemma; either Dumouriez knew the state of our armies and fortified places when he hurried us into a war, in which case he is a traitor;

or he did not, and then he is an incapable minister. On the 19th of July he again declaimed against the vanity of Dumouriez, who pretending not to know that there was a war-minister, addressed his dispatches to the assembly. He was not re-elected to the convention, and then, for a certain period, principally occupied himself in the war-office. In October, 1792, he was one of the candidates who aspired to succeed M. Servan, and it was proposed to erase his name, as having always voted with little patriotism in the legislature, but Vergniaud spared him this affront. In 1793 he was accused by Baudot of participating in the rebellion of the authorities at Toulon, where it seems he then was; nevertheless he escaped the proscriptions of 1794, and in 1795 was nominated a member of the council of ancients, secretary on the 20th of May, 1796, and president on the 22d of October following. He obtained, successively, the adoption of several laws respecting crimping, desertion, pensions, which were multiplied to excess, the renewal of taxes and the renters, and voted, in 1798, in favour of a tax on salt. He was member of the committee of inspectors, in July, 1797, the period of the sharpest dissension between the directory and the councils; but, though he was not reckoned among the directorial deputies, and though he was very closely connected with Carnot, he was not struck in the defeat of the contrary party, and, after the 18th of Fructidor, year 5, (4th of September, 1797,) he had the courage to speak in favour of this very Carnot. In 1799 he went out of this council, and was immediately re-elected into that of the 500, where he again presented various works on financial and military affairs, especially on the raising of conscripts: he there also applauded the disinterestedness of general Chérin, who was killed in Switzerland. Having declared in favour of the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, year 8, (9th of November, 1799,) in December he became a member of the council of state of the war-section. He was then member of the Institute for

the class of political economy; he has since presented to the legislative body different military projects, in the name of the government. In 1800 he was intrusted for a time with the war-administration. On the 21st of March, 1801, he made a speech to close the session of the legislative body; and after the departure of general Brune, on the embassy to Constantinople, he became president of the war-section in the council of state. In 1804 he was appointed governor of the polytechnic school, and grand officer of the legion of honour; and, in February, 1805, general of division. Lacuée published, in 1785, the Guide to the Officer on Service; the department in the Methodic Encyclopœdia on the Modern Military Art; two volumes of Opinions, or Reports made at the different National Assemblies on the General Administration of the State; and several military essays inserted in the collection of the Institute. His two nephews, colonels of infantry, gave at different times proofs of courage. One of them, (Gerard,) a colonel in the 59th regiment of infantry, was killed in the battle of Guntzburg, in October, 1805. This estimable young man had long been on the staff of Moreau, and had served with him in the campaigns of 1800 and 1801.

LAFAYETTE, born in Auvergne, of one of the most ancient families of that province, was employed when still young, in the army that Louis XVI. sent to defend the independence of the English colonies of North America. Rochambeau having discovered him to be possessed of activity and courage, placed him at the head of some volunteers, joined with the inhabitants, and in this manner he served with some distinction during the whole war. He returned to France with the rank of major-general, intoxicated with the testimonies of gratitude he had received from the Americans, and full of ideas of liberty and revolution, of which he had just seen a happy example. Being appointed by the noblesse of his province deputy to the states-general, he voted that the exami-

nation of the powers should take place in common. After the union of the three orders, he insisted, with Mirabeau, on the removal of the troops whom the court was marching towards Paris. Being appointed vice-president, he presented his declaration of rights, in which insurrection was held forth as the holiest of duties. On the 15th of July, 1789, he was appointed commander of the Parisian national guard, and, on the 16th, wishing to save some victims from the fury of the people, he could not succeed; on the 22d he could not save M. Foulon, who was massacred before his face; but he was more fortunate for M. Delasalle, who escaped by his cares from the murderers that were going to strike him. On the 5th of October the populace having risen to the sound of the tocsin, crying, "Bread and Versailles," and a drunken and ferocious troop of furious men and women without modesty, having left Paris, the commune ordered Lafayette to conduct the national guard to Versailles. On his arrival, unhappily too late, these wretches dispersed, and, till four o'clock in the morning, every thing seemed quiet; but at five some villains who had entered through the garden, got into the Château, killed the sentinel, slaughtered two defenceless body-guards, and broke open the chamber door of the queen, who escaped into the king's apartment. At the noise of the firing Lafayette hastened to the spot with the grenadiers of the national guard, saved 15 body-guards from the hands of the murderers, entered the castle, and drove away the assassins. He has been accused of negligence during this night, and of having said before he went to bed, "There is nothing to fear, I will answer for all." A few days after, Lafayette, in a conference very imperious on the one side, and very timid on the other, gave the duke of Orleans to understand that his name was the pretext for all commotions, the signal for all disorders, and that he must leave the kingdom; an apparent mission was given to this prince, and he set out for England. In February, 1790, Lafayette,

in the assembly, solicited measures for repressing the disturbers of the provinces, and indemnifications for the proprietors of burnt houses; these excesses he imputed to the counter-revolutionary spirit which excited them on purpose, or provoked them by its resistence to the laws. In the discussion concerning the right of peace and war, he inclined to the project of Mirabeau, which granted a great preponderance to the king; and afterwards voted for the suppression of titles of honour and nobility, refusing even to admit of an exception in favour of the princes. At the federation, on the 14th of July, 1799, he presented the national guards, who were collected from every part of the kingdom, to the assembly and the king: his name flew from mouth to mouth, and the metropolis and provinces were filled with portraits of him. In January, 1791, he proposed the establishment of the English trial by jury in all its purity, after which he voted for the enfranchisement of the negroes, and cited in proof of its expediency the trial he had already given this system in his colonial possessions. He would then have resigned his command of the national guards; but most of the battalions came to assure him of their attachment to his person. At the time of Louis the XVIth's flight, Lafayette was accused by the Jacobins of having assisted in it, and by the royalists of having contrived the arrest of his sovereign; the former collected a mob round the town-hall, and demanded his head, but he awed the multitude by his resolution. When the fate of the king, who had just been seized, was debated in this assembly, Lafayette was among those who objected to bringing him to trial and declaring him deposed. During the revision of the constitution a numerous troop of Jacobins, among whom were Danton and Marat, met in the Champ de Mars, under pretence of drawing up a petition, the aim of which was to bring Louis the XVIth to trial, and establish a republican government. In vain did the municipality endeavour by persuasion to disperse this seditious

mob; the officers were insulted, and the national-guards, who were compelled to repulse violence by force, could not compel the rebels to separate till a considerable number of them were killed. Lafayette, to whom this resistance was afterwards imputed as a crime, had nothing in fact to reproach himself with at that juncture but too great moderation, for in the morning he had liberated a man who had fired at him, and in the evening had long repressed the just indignation felt by the national guards when attacked with stones, and though at last the firing was warm, he soon put a stop to it, believing the rebellion sufficiently checked. When the constitution was accepted, Lafayette voted for the amnesty demanded by the king, and resigned his office of commander of the guard, since as he received, he said, this power from the revolution, every thing which had a mere revolutionary existence ought to make way for the reign of the constitution: he likewise obtained a decree that this command should be alternate and divided. He received a sword from his fellow-soldiers, and the municipality ordered a gold medal to be struck in his honour, and presented him with a bust of Washington. In 1792 Lafayette went to Metz, where he took the command of the central army, which at the crisis of the declaration of war was composed of 50,000 men, and was destined to defend the frontier of Ardennes. At first he encamped under the walls of Givet, but his advanced guard, which was posted near Philipsburg, met a slight check, upon which he removed to the entrenched camp at Maubeuge, and placed his advanced guard at Grisuelles, under the command of Gouvion, where it was surprised and cut to pieces, and the leader killed by a cannon-ball. Shortly after Lafayette's army received accounts of the attempt made on the 20th of June, and in different addresses strongly declared its disapprobation of the insult offered on that day to Louis XVI. Proud of such support, Lafayette went to Paris, and appeared at the bar of the legislative body, where he

complained of these outrages, and resolutely accused the Jacobin party. For one moment the assembly seemed intimidated by this courageous step, but the factious spirits soon took courage, and Lafayette returned to his army, after having in vain urged Louis XVI. to leave Paris, and to come among his troops, who were then faithful and devoted. A few days after the Gironde party proposed bringing him to trial, but a majority of 400 votes negatived the plan. He again made his army perform many marches, and at last went to Sedan to meet the Prussians, who were beginning to advance towards the Moselle. It was there he learnt the catastrophe of August the 10th, 1792, and being surrounded by troops and local magistrates who were devoted to him, he wished at first to make head against the storm, ordered the apprehension of the commissioners who were come to discharge him, and addressed his troops in a proclamation, which, after representing the last event in the most odious colours, called on them to choose between the constitution and Pétion for a king. No one hesitated, the whole army exclaimed; long live the king, long live the constitution! but learnt the next, with surprise, that Lafayette placing little dependance, as was indeed reasonable, on this first impulse of generosity and enthusiasm, had fled with several officers of his staff. He was then declared an emigrant; and the commune of Paris caused the stamp of the medal which had been decreed to him, to be broken by the hand of the executioner. On his arrival at the Austrian advanced posts he was arrested, treated as a prisoner of state, and conveyed to the Luxembourg, where he was exposed to the insults of the emigrants, who saw in him one of the prime authors of the revolution: the duke of Saxe Teschen went so far as to tell him he was destined to the scaffold. He was afterwards delivered up to the king of Prussia, who caused him to be removed to Wesel, and afterwards to Magdebourg, where he remained a year in a dungeon; but when Prussia

Prussia made peace with France, the prisoner was restored to the Austrians, who sent him to Olmutz, where he was treated with still more rigour than at Magdebourg. A long illness however compelled the physicians to request that his captivity might be mitigated, and then Doctor Bollmann and the young Huger, the son of the man with whom Lafayette had originally lived in America, executed the bold project of having him carried off when he was led out to take the air; but eight leagues from Olmutz he was retaken and confined more strictly than before, which increased his illness, and during the severe winter of 1794 he was without light and even without linen, but at the end of the year 1795, his wife and daughters obtained permission to come and share his captivity. At last after three years and five months of imprisonment, he obtained his liberty in August 1797, at the repeated request of the directory, and of general Bonaparte, the conqueror of the Austrians. He then withdrew to Hamburgh; and after the 18th Brumaire returned to France; where he lives peaceably on his estates in Auvergne, which have been restored to him.

LAFOND LADEBAT (A. D.) a farmer, a merchant, and administrator of the department of the Gironde, in 1789 presented a petition to the national assembly against the deputation of nobles from Bourdeaux. In 1791 he was deputed to the legislature, where he shewed great moderation, and spoke several times in favour of the executive power, and on the subject of finance, taxes, and commerce. Happening to preside in the assembly on the 23d of July, 1792, when a body of Parisian citizens came to require that the king should be deposed, he was under the necessity of granting them the honours of a seat, because the rules forbade the president to approve or disapprove of a deputation. Two days after he wished to call Chabot to order, who renewed the same motion against Louis the XVIth, but a great tumult arose among the members, he was obliged to resign the

presidentship, and Aubert Dubayet, who filled that place after him, recalled him to order by a decree of the assembly, and Merlin de Thionville even desired that he should be sent to the Abbaye. He again occupied the president's chair, when on the 10th of August the king and his family came to the assembly, he addressed Louis with respect, and almost immediately left the hall, giving up the presidentship to Guadet. After the session he continued engaged in his business; and having escaped the proscriptions of 1794, he was nominated one of the council of elders by the department of Seine, in September 1795. He spoke several times on financial affairs, objected to the measures proposed for securing the forced currency of assignats, and was on this account stigmatized by Clauzel as a counter revolutionist: he also opposed the establishment of patents and the prohibition of English merchandise; was elected secretary on the 20th of May, 1797, and president on the 18th of August. Here, as well as in the legislature, he shewed himself a partisan of moderation, and was in consequence condemned to transportation after the 4th of September, 1797. At his house several members of the council met to deliberate on the means of resistance, but being immediately seized, they were conveyed to the Temple, and two days after transported to Cayenne. At this time an intimate friendship subsisted between him and Barbé Marbois, who was like him proscribed, and both together, with Pichegru, Ramel, and others, refused to escape from their captivity, and never ceased addressing petitions to the directors, the authors of their calamities, while the deserts of Sinamary perpetually resounded with the words constitution and inviolability. They met with great affronts from Jeannet, and still more from Burnel, who was the commissioner of the directory at Cayenne. Their great crime was, that they terminated their letters and petitions by the sentence, "we have the honour to salute you." Burnel

insisted on the insertion of respect into the phrase, he obtained it not, and complained of this omission in his dispatches to the minister of the marine. In August 1799, they obtained permission from the directory to go to Oléron, and in Dec. were recalled by the consular government. Lafond again engaged in business, established a territorial bank, which did not long subsist, and at last stopped payment.

LAGELINIERE (called Golden Branch) a Chouan leader, was a servant of the chevalier de Lagelinière, all whose papers he had seized and whose name he had usurped, and by these means contrived to make a figure among the Chouans. He commanded 300 men between le Mans and la Flèche, and in 1799 had contrived to assume some degree of importance, but having been accused of serving the republicans, he was seized by his own party, and shot between Sablé and la Flèche.

LAGRANGE (L. DE.) a celebrated geometrician of the academy of sciences, and now a member of the institution of the academies of Berlin, Petersburg, &c. &c. was born at Turin, of French parents, was educated in France, and settled in the metropolis; but Frederic the great afterwards induced him to repair to Berlin, where he settled on him a pension of two thousand Prussian crowns. At the death of this monarch he refused the offers made him by the king of Naples and the empress of Russia, as he preferred returning to Paris, where the government bestowed on him an appointment of 6000 livres. He was at first deprived of this advantage by the revolution, but by a decree of January 18, 1791, his pension was restored to him. In the subsequent conventional anarchy he again lost it, but having escaped the massacres of the year 1794, he was nominated a member of the committees appointed to present a plan of education, and to examine into the new horal system, and afterwards became a teacher of geometry and mathematics in the Normal schools at Paris. In 1799 Bonaparte appointed him one of

the conservative senate, where he still sat in 1806. Lagrange has published the following works, Elements of Algebra, translated from the German of Euler, 1775 and 1795; An Analysis of Mechanics 1788; Theory of Analytical Functions; On Resolving Equation of Numbers in all Degrees; and a great number of papers inserted in the transactions of the academies of Paris and Berlin, several of which have obtained the prizes proposed.

LAHARPE (JEAN FRANCOIS DE,) of the French academy, was born at Paris on the 20th of November, 1739. His father was a native of Switzerland, but he served in the French army as a captain of artillery. Not having any fortune to expect, he was indebted to G. T. Asselin, head of the college of Harcourt, for the first attention paid to his education in that university, where he gained all the prizes; for by him he was appointed bursar. Shortly after he left college, some satirical verses against the professors made their appearance, and being attributed to him, caused him to be for some time confined. He commenced his literary career by some heroic epistles printed in 1759, with an essay on this species of writing. He afterwards published several others, as that from Cato to Cæsar, from Hannibal to Flaminius, from Montezuma to Cortez, and from Elizabeth of France to Don Carlos. Laharpe was but 25 years of age when he brought forward his tragedy of Warwick, which had great success, and from the circumstance of his being still so young, a hope was entertained that the French theatre would have another great tragic writer to boast; but his other works have not fulfilled this expectation. The drama of Melania, which appeared in 1770, is written in a polished and elegant style, but the religious persons who are brought on the stage, long caused the representation to be prevented, and the author himself, towards the end of his life, acknowledged the justice of this prohibition, by withdrawing Melania from the stage, and enjoining, in his will, that it should be

acted no more. His tragedies of Gustavus Vasa, Timoleon, Menzikoff, the Barmécides, Joan of Naples, and Coriolanus, are reckoned amongst his most feeble works; Philoctetes, in which he has preserved some ancient beauties, and his ingenious comedy of the Rival Muses, had more success. Laharpe every year assembled, at his plays, a great number of academical crowns, which he gained either for poems, or for discourses. There is a translation by him of Camoens's Lusiad, and of Suetonius's Emperors; the latter is but little esteemed: his 20 volumes of the abridgment of Prévost's Voyages, are rather a bookselling speculation, than a literary monument; and his amatory poem of Tangu and Phelima, the works of his youth, was but ill suited to the severity of his later principles. He was for a long time editor of the literary part of of the Mercure, and enriched it with many well chosen extracts; after having appeared a good poet and a good orator, he shewed himself a man of deep reading and an ingenious but severe and ill natured critic; he developed his principles of taste still better in his lessons at the Lyceum and in his Course of Literature, upon which work principally rests his real glory. At the beginning of the revolution Laharpe adopted its principles, and went so far as to preach its maxims in his lessons at the Lyceum; where, at the close of 1792, at the time of the greatest revolutionary ferment, he declaimed a very vehement hymn to liberty, in which the following lines are particularly remarkable: "The sword, my my friends, the sword! it presses on carnage—The sword! it drinks blood, blood nourishes rage, and rage inflicts death." Another day, Laharpe appearing in the same assembly with a red cap on his head, cried out, "This cap penetrates and inflames my brain!" He also composed several other poems for the revolution; but when the reign of terror had opened his eyes, when he had been imprisoned as a suspected person, he came out of his confinement

filled with indignation against tyranny, and with zeal for a religion which persecution vainly endeavoured to destroy. He had been a disciple and admirer of Voltaire, who had paid him by eulogiums for his devotion to the party of philosophers; he from that time declared himself their enemy, and when he had recovered his liberty, pronounced on the 31st of December, 1794, from the tribune of the Lyceum, an energetic and very eloquent discourse on the crimes which had just stained the French name; and he from that time attacked the principles of the revolution in all the writings which came from his pen, especially that entitled On the Fanaticism in the Revolutionary Tongue, which he published in 1797, and in the Memorial, a journal which he edited with Fontanes and de Vauxhelles, and which occasioned him to be included in the law of transportation of the 18th of Fructidor, year 5, (4th of September, 1797,) from which he had the happiness to escape. The consular government put an end to his proscription in 1800; and two years afterwards he underwent a new banishment of several months, the reasons for which were not made public; it is only known that he wrote several books of a poem on religion and the revolution, the most energetic passages of which he often took pleasure in reciting before his friends. In 1801 he published his correspondence with Paul the First, a work in which has been found a great part of his ancient ideas and former enmities. A severe and implacable critic, he had made himself numerous enemies, and his variations in politics and religion often furnished them with arms against him. In the last years of his life few days passed without his going to mass, and performing all the other duties of religion. He left behind him many unfinished manuscripts, especially the poem which we have just mentioned, and some books of a translation into verse of the Jerusalem Delivered; four volumes by him, entitled Select Works, have been lately announced. Laharpe died on the 10th of February, 1803, at the

age of 64; he ended his will with these words: "I supplicate Divine Providence to grant the wishes that I make for the happiness of my native land. May my country long enjoy peace and quiet! May the holy maxims of the Gospel be generally followed, for the happiness of society!" His coffin was accompanied to the burying-ground of Vaugirard, by the members of the Institute, and a great number of friends; M. de Fontanes, who was long his friend, and who appreciated him properly, then bestowed on him a short and brilliant panegyric: he had just entered into the Institute as a member of the ancient academy.

LAIGNELOT (J. F.) deputy from Paris to the convention, born at Versailles in 1752. Before the revolution he cultivated literature, and had given to the stage, Agis, a tragedy, acted at Versailles in 1779, and at Paris in 1782. In 1792 he was admitted into the convention, where he conducted himself like a violent revolutionist, voted for death on Louis XVI.'s trial, and, in the divisions which soon distracted the assembly, served the Montagnards; but his devotion was subordinate to his care not to engage himself in their contests: for which reason doubtless he was almost continually on missions with Lequinio, whose revolutionary operations he assisted at Brest, l'Orient, Rochelle, Rochefort, and in the Vendée. During his mission to Rochefort, in November, 1793, he sent the staff-officers of the ship l'Apollon, who were accused of conspiracy, to the revolutionary tribunal, and caused a great quantity of religious books to be burnt there. On his return to the national convention, he denounced, at the beginning of 1794, some young men who had thrown down the bust of Marat in the theatre Feydeau: but changing his course with circumstances, he spoke vehemently in the course of September against Carrier, and all those who, following the principles of Robespierre, had rendered the war of the Vendée eternal. On the 5th of November he was appointed

a member of the committee of general safety, and on the 12th he gave in a statement in the name of the four committees together, of the necessity of suspending the meetings of the Jacobins, and closing their hall. His motion passed in the midst of applauses unequalled in any other meeting during the whole revolution. In December following he again spoke with great vigour against the promoters of the revolutionary horrors; and when the Jacobins complained of the progress of royalism, he returned for answer, that "those too were royalists who had shed blood, protected the wasters of the public property, summoned wretches to Paris to defend them, and raised scaffolds in every department." It has, however, been affirmed, that he was virtually compelled by the members of the committees to present this statement, and what seems to confirm this opinion is, that he afterwards took an active part in the revolt of the Jacobins, April the 1st, 1795, and still more in those of the 20th, 22d, and 23d of May, in the same year. In consequence, notwithstanding the ridiculous efforts of his friend Panis, a decree for his arrest was passed on the 27th of May, but he was afterwards reprieved. In 1796, having joined the conspiracy of Babeuf, he was again arrested; but the high court of Vendôme acquitted him shortly after, and in 1799 he was appointed receiver of the passports, but he refused the office. Since this time he has devoted himself more than ever to the peaceful enjoyments of literature; and in 1804 he printed another edition of his tragedy of Rienzi, the publication of which involved him in some dilemmas, and drew on him a species of persecution.

LAJOLAIS (F.) a French general, born at Weissembourg in 1761, son of the king's lieutenant in that city. He early embraced the profession of arms, and rising by degrees, at last became brigadier-general. In 1794 he served in the armies of the Rhine and Moselle, attached himself particularly to Pichegru, participated in all his schemes in 1795, 6,

and 7, to restore monarchy in France; was implicated in the papers found in Klinglin's waggon; put under arrest after September the 4th, 1797, and brought with Badonville and several others before a court-martial at Strasbourg, in January, 1800, where they were all acquitted. He then in vain urged the consular government to employ him, and in consequence of his ill success, sought to bring about a reconciliation between Moreau and Pichegru, for which purpose he went to London in 1803, whence he soon returned to give notice of and make preparations for the coming of Georges, Pichegru, and others. He was arrested with them in 1804, tried and condemned on the 1st of June, the same year; but the emperor granted him his life, and his punishment was commuted for four years imprisonment in the castle of Joux.

LALANDE (J. J. LE FRANÇAIS) director of the observatory, inspector of the college of France, member of the Institute and of the principal learned societies of Europe, member of the legion of honour, &c. &c. born at Bourg in Bresse, July the 11th, 1732. He originally went to the bar, but his love of science soon made him leave it, and after having studied astronomy at Lyons under father Beraud, a Jesuit, he came to Paris to improve still more by the instructions of Delisle and Lemonnier. Having in 1751 been appointed by the king to observe the distance of the moon from the earth at Berlin, he was chosen a member of the academy in that city; and shortly after, on the 7th of February, 1753, he was elected one of the academy of sciences at Paris. In 1802 he presented the Institute with the sum of 10,000 livres to found a perpetual prize for the most important discovery in astronomy, or the most important work on this science that should appear in the course of each year. In 1805 Alexander I. renewed the grant of a pension which Catharine II. had conferred on him, and of which Paul I. had deprived him. In 1805 Lalande owned himself to be the author of the republi-

can Calendar, but pleaded in his justification his not venturing to refuse Fabre d'Eglantine, who had required it of him in 1793. Before the revolution Lalande made a public profession of atheism; in 1793 he delivered a speech at the Pantheon, with the red cap on his head, against the existence of God: in 1805 he published a supplement to the Dictionary of Atheists by Silvain Maréchal, in which he endeavours to prove, there is no Deity, and in support of his opinion he cites not only the dead, but even living persons, and such as are now holding the chief dignities of the French empire, and who, as for instance, François de Neufchâteau, president, of the senate, strongly protested in the public prints against this injurious charge. The emperor on being informed of Lalande's conduct, enjoined him to publish nothing more with his name, in a letter dated from the palace at Schoenbrunn, January the 18th, 1806, which was read at a general meeting of the Institute, all the classes of which had been specially summoned. The substance of this letter is, that M. Lalande, whose name had hitherto been united with important labours in science, had lately fallen into a state of childhood, which appeared now in little articles unworthy his name, which he sent to the public prints; now in the public profession he made of "atheism, a sad doctrine, which if it leave unimpaired the morals of a few individuals, operates fatally on those of society in general;" in consequence, His Majesty interdicts M. Lalande from printing any thing more with his name. M. Lalande, who was present, rose and said, "I will conform to the orders of his majesty." Lalande's principal works are: Halley's Astronomical Tables of Planets and Comets, augmented with several new tables, and the History of the Comet of 1759; Explanation of the Astronomical Calculations in 1762; Travels of a Frenchman in Italy in the years 1765 and 1766, reprinted in 1786; all the astronomical articles in the Encyclopedia of Yverdun; in the sup-

plements to that of Paris 1776 and 1777; and in the New Encyclopedia arranged according to the order of subjects, 1782; all the mathematical articles, and several others in the Journals des Savans, from 1766 to 1792; 16 volumes on the Knowledge of the Weather, and the Motions of the Celestial Bodies; the Arts of Manufacturers of Paper, Parchment, and Pasteboard, of Dressers of Chamois, Turkey, Kid, and Hungary Leathers; and of Tanners and Curriers, in the great collection of Arts and Trades by the Academy of Sciences; about 160 astronomical memoirs inserted in the volumes of the Academy from 1751 till 1790, and in the Memoirs of the Institute; a number of memoirs in the Leipzig transactions, in the Memoirs of the Academies of Berlin, of Dijon, and History of Astronomy, a complete work on that science; an Abridgment of Astronomy, translated into German and Italian, reprinted in 1795; Remarks on the Comets which may approach the earth, 1773. This work alarmed all Paris at the time; every one was apprehensive from the conjectures there stated, that the earth would be inundated or set on fire by the comet which then appeared in the heavens. Ephemeris of the Movements of the Celestial Bodies from 1775 till 1800; History of the Canals of Navigation, and particularly the Canal of Languedoc, 1778; Astronomy for Ladies, 1786; Abridgment of Navigation, printed at the cost of the republic, in 1793. He has now in the press a Celestial History, containing an immense body of observations; and an Astronomical Bibliography, containing historical notes on the history of astronomy, particularly since the year 1782, where that of Bailly ends; a multitude of Academical panegyrics; and an edition of Fontenelle's Worlds, with notes. Ever since the year 1761 Lalande has been professor of astronomy in the college of France; and the construction of the fine observatory in the military school at Paris, is owing to his exertions. His nephew, M. F. Lalande, is also a member of

the Institute, and has shared in a great number of his astronomical labours.

LALLY TOLENDAL (TROPHIME GERARD, comte DE) born at Paris, March the 5th, 1751, the legitimate son of the celebrated Lally, whom his cruelties in India, and afterwards the inveteracy of his enemies, brought to the scaffold. Before the revolution, M. de Lally Tolendal was a captain in the regiment of cuirassiers, and had already signalized himself by pleadings in favour of his father's memory, which glowed with eloquence and breathed sensibility. The nobility of Paris deputed him to the states-general, where his principles, and still more the desire of creating a government so constituted as to give an opportunity for him to distinguish himself in public speaking, led him to join the monarchical party. He early joined the chamber of the tiers-état, where he declared, on the 16th of June, that he would take no deliberative vote till he should receive new powers, because his instructions forbade him to assent to individual suffrages, accordant as the mode was to his private sentiments. On the 6th of July he delivered a long speech on the scarcity of corn and the public distress, in which, amidst his reproaches against the government, he displayed that sensibility by which he threw so sweet a charm on all subjects. He afterwards requested and assisted in obtaining the admission of Malouet, which on account of some irregularities had been objected to. On the 11th of July, after passing a slight encomium on the declaration of the rights of man, proposed by Lafayette, he voted that it should not be debated on, but merely considered as an explanation of the principles on which the constitution ought to be built. On the 14th of July he became one of the constitutional committee, and the same day joined a deputation sent to calm the people of Paris, whom, on the 15th, he harangued at the town hall, assuring them "that the king's eyes, which calumny had endeavoured to blind, were opened by the assembly."

On the 17th, when Louis XVI. went to the town hall, Lally addressed a speech to the people, which was justly called, a parody on the Ecce Homo, and which indeed began by these words: Behold the king, &c. &c. On the 20th and 23d of July, whilst apparently excusing the first excesses committed in the capital, he demonstrated the necessity of checking the spirit of revolt. "Otherwise," he cried, "we should have shaken off the yoke of the ministry only to wear a heavier one, for a man may have talents and exalted ideas, and yet be a tyrant." While he spoke he fixed his eyes on Mirabeau, which caused murmurs in a part of the hall. On the 7th of August he urged the assembly to accede to the project of a loan brought forward by Necker, and supported it by powerful motives; the necessity of paying the army, and the despair of the capital, if the funded proprietors were not paid: the day following he again and more at length explained his ideas on loans. On the 19th he delivered a long and eloquent harangue on the division of power. After having said a few words at the outset on the dangers of a declaration of rights, he detailed his plan, which admitted three distinct powers; a chamber of representatives and a senate, not taken from the privileged orders, and a king with an absolute *veto*; each chamber would also have had the power of passing a *veto* on the decision of the other. On the 20th he declared for the admission of all the citizens to all employments, without distinction of birth. On the 31st of August, and on the 11th of September, he defended the absolute *veto*, notwithstanding the threats of the mob in the Palais Royal. While praising the sacrifices made by the two first orders during the night of August the 4th, he complained of the 14th of September, that they had been extended so far that real property had been attacked. Soon perceiving that the revolution was taking a turn repugnant to his noble nature, he sacrificed his love of public speaking to his principles,

and withdrew to Switzerland to his friend Mounier, who after having also laboured for the revolution, had abandoned it still sooner, and had contrived to remain less involved than he, in any faction. He then published a work, intitled Quintus Capitolinus, in which he explained the proceedings of the national assembly, shewed the errors of the constitution, and declaimed against depriving the two principal orders of their property. In 1792 he returned to France, and in conjunction with Montmorin, Bertrand de Moleville, and Malouet, he laboured to prevent monarchy from falling down the precipice on the edge of which it stood, and to furnish the king with plans to which he did not perhaps attend sufficiently. M. de Lally was at this time convinced of the sincerity of Lafayette's intentions to restore the royal authority, and wished to avail himself of his influence with the army, and with a considerable part of the guard of Paris, to make Louis XVI. take such vigorous measures as would free him from the controul of the assembly, but this he invariably declined. At last Lally was arrested and sent to the Abbaye, where he passed all his time in composing pleadings in favour of his companions in misfortune, particularly Montmorin, than whom he was happier, for he escaped the massacres of September, and retired to England. When Louis XVI. was brought to trial, he wrote to the convention to offer himself as his defender, and shortly after published a pleading in his favour, which discovers the usual reason, eloquence, and sensibility of the author; but it displays rather the power of shining, than the capacity of being useful. In 1796 he published also a defence of emigrants, in which the delicate question of emigration is skilfully managed, but which still shews a man who, from natural disposition or the hope of gaining more applause, always keeps a middle way. Besides his reports as a member of the constituent assembly, he has, as a man of letters, produced Observations on a Letter of Mirabeau against M. de

St. Priest; Address to his Constituents; an Extract from the 3d Book of Livy; his Pleading in Favour of Louis XVI.; Remonstrances written in Defence of Lafayette; a Memoir in Favour of Emigrants; a political tragedy, called the Earl of Strafford; and Essays on the life of that hapless minister. He is said to be now employed in translating Cicero's Orations, to which he was encouraged by Laharpe. He returned to France shortly after the 18th Brumaire, and retired to Bourdeaux, whence he came, in 1805, expressly to pay homage to his holiness, by whom he was received with great distinction.

LALUZERNE, (Le Comte DE) minister of the marine at the period of the revolution. He was dismissed and recalled with M. Necker, at the time of the first tumults in the capital; and though the national assembly then forced the king to admit him again into office, it delayed not long to persecute him. Goui d'Arcy, among others, attacked him with the greatest inveteracy. At last, in October, 1790, the national assembly having declared that M. de Laluzerne had lost the confidence of the nation, he immediately resigned, though he had received a flattering letter from the king, assuring him he retained his esteem.

LAMARCHE, a servant of the duke of Orleans, was the only person in his retinue that did not abandon him when he was unfortunate. All the partners in his debaucheries and his crimes quitted him with his fortune, but his servant respected him, attended him, accompanied him to the scaffold, and afterwards bitterly lamented his death.

LAMARQUE (F.) a judge in the court of Périgueux, deputy from Dordogne to the legislature, where he first made himself known by works on judiciary order, and on the 21st of January, 1792, he proposed to sequester all the property of emigrants and traitors, declaring, that those who occasioned a war, should support the expenses of it, and that those who defended their country should be indemnified at

the expense of its enemies. Three days after he was chosen secretary, and on the 8th of March following, made an indirect attack on the constitution, desiring that the sequestration which he had moved for, should not be submitted to the king's *veto*. On the 28th of June he proposed dismissing all the members of the tribunals, because they were not sufficiently patriotic. On the 5th of July he proposed levying 150,000 fresh troops to guard the frontiers; and on the 10th he gave his opinion that the country was in danger. On the 9th of August he pressed the legislature to declare the king deposed, and moved that the assembly should vote itself permanent till the decision of this important question. On the 10th he was sent to stop the attack on the castle of the Tuileries, and he soon entered with his colleagues, declaring they had not been able to make themselves be recognized; he had offered himself to march at the head of this deputation, and he afterwards prepared an address to the people, to gain their approbation of this day's events. On the 20th of the same month he was sent to Luckner's army on a mission of the same nature; he then wrote, "that proofs of the treason of the executive power were every where met with; that Metz was without cannon, and the soldiers without arms." On his return he became one of the convention; was again sent on the 23d of September to the army of the Pyrenées, whence he soon returned to the convention, and voted for the death of Louis XVI. early declared against the party of the Gironde, and defended the commune of Paris, already accused of making the convention deliberate, under the knife, against Gensonné. He afterwards entered into the committee of general defence, proposed the suspension of the proceedings begun against the authors of the massacres on the 2d and 3d of September; and on the 27th of March objected to the comprizing Orleans in the decree of expulsion passed against the Bourbons, and applauded the services rendered by him to the revolution. After giving an account of all the

pamphlets which had been dispersed since the death of Louis XVI. he obtained a decree passing sentence of death on the authors of writings proposing the restoration of royalty, murder, pillage, &c. &c. In April he was sent to the army of the North, with Beurnonville, Camus, Quinette, &c. &c. to arrest Dumouriez; but that general delivered them all to the prince of Cobourg, and they were confined by the Austrians till the month of December, 1795, when they were exchanged at Bâle for the daughter of Louis XVI. Lamarque then became one of the council of 500, where he soon made himself amends by long and violent speeches for the silence which he had been compelled to keep in his prison. On the 23d of January, 1795, he was appointed secretary, and on the 28th of February, declared that he considered any one who should vote for the abolition of meetings of the people, as an enemy of the republic; on this occasion, he violently attacked royalism, the existence of which was denied by several of his colleagues, and maintained that a system of anarchy could not exist. In September he made a motion on public instruction, and teaching modern languages, for which he proposed, contrary to Mercier's opinion, the institution of public and gratuitous lectures, and proceeded to deliver a curious and original dissertation on the origin of language. He afterwards made a speech in favour of the law of the 3d of Brumaire, called for a general and absolute amnesty, and spoke in favour of Barère, to whom he particularly wished it to extend. On the 28th of December he vehemently declared against every attack that should be made on the liberty of the press, and nevertheless voted for Daunou's project relative to calumny: he afterwards made a motion concerning refractory priests. On the 4th of February, 1797, he made a new sally against royalism, and pointed out that the papers of Lavilleheurnois shewed that his accomplices were not of the Orleans' faction, but emissaries of Louis XVIII. of the English, of the emigrants, and of the Austrians.

He was chosen president on the 20th of April; and then, with the moderate men, proposed that all the unconstitutional laws should be abolished to bring about the recal of Barère, and he opposed the restriction which tended to keep up the objection made to him. He shortly after set himself in opposition to this very party, who pleaded for complete toleration, brought to mind the crimes committed in the name of religion, and endeavoured to subject the catholic ministers to a new oath. At this time he was an ardent defender of the directory in the contest between it and the councils, and in the meeting of August the 10th opposed the adoption of Bailly's proposal for inquiring into the conduct of the directory with regard to the march of the troops towards Paris, and to the addresses to the armies, saying, "that this authority was not subject to the councils." He afterwards took a part in all the plans of the directory against the Clichien party, and presided in the council of 500 in the Odéon on the 4th of September, 1797. He was nevertheless excluded the year after from the legislative body, by that very directory which he had so warmly defended. A few days after the 18th of Fructidor he delivered the speech in commemoration of the foundation of the republic; voted, on the 27th of November, in favour of natural children, whom it was proposed to render capable of succeeding to property; afterwards requested pardons for the accomplices of Babeuf, who were acquitted by the high court of Vendôme; and on the 22d of March, 1798, presented an opinion on the influence of the theatre, which he wished to render conducive to the improvement of public morals and sentiments. The time of the new elections was approaching, and Lamarque sought in vain to second the party then known under the name of anarchical, which had taken its measures for governing there. On the 1st of May he gave information of a libel against the elections of the Dordogne; but notwithstanding his efforts, the directory succeeded in ex-

cluding those electors who were obnoxious to it; and Lamarque, though appointed by three departments, and though his presidentship of the 18th Fructidor was urged in his favour, was among the excluded. He still adhered to the state-measure, which in his opinion suspended the rights of the people, "because," said he, "resistance would be useless, and adherence may be of advantage:" and, indeed, to recompense this example of submission the directory appointed him that same month ambassador to Sweden. In March, 1799, he was again chosen one of the council of 500, and this time he profited by his appointment, and was chosen secretary on the 20th of August. The momentary triumph of the Jacobins at this juncture having brought forward new schemes of amnesty, Lamarque again, but in vain, strove to have Barère comprehended in them. He voted for the suppression of the term, hatred to anarchy, in the civic oath, because he thought it had been inserted to cast a slur on liberty. He made an eulogium on general Joubert, who had been killed at Novi, and proposed him as a model to the defenders of the country. At the same time he declared against the licence of the press, sided with Jourdan, when he wished to have the country declared in danger; examined, on this occasion, whether it were necessary to urge with more vigour the progress of the constitution, and whether instead of retaining the ministerial and secret character, this rigour ought not to receive a national and public character, for which he voted, and in support of his opinion he reminded his hearers of the crisis of 1792, when this declaration of the dangers of the country produced the greatest advantages, and operated to the expulsion of foreign armies from the French territories; he denied however that the legislative assembly had wished on that occasion to overturn the royal constitution, and he ended his speech by these words: "Liberty or Death." The council re-echoed this cry, but did not declare the country in danger. This resistance paralyzed all

the motions of the Jacobin party, which fell back into a species of inaction, and gave its enemies time to prepare the 18th Brumaire. Lamarque was not however formally excluded at this period from the legislative body, he simply was not a member of it when it was again formed; and in March, 1800, he was appointed prefect of the department of the Tarn, a place which he held till 1804, at which period he was appointed one of the tribunal of cassation, and decorated with the legionary cross.

LAMBALLE (MARIE THERESE LOUISE DE SAVOIE CARIGNAN, widow of LOUIS ALEXANDER JOSEPH STANISLAS DE BOURBON PENTHIEVRE, prince DE LAMBALLE,) born on the 18th of September, 1749, was mistress of the household to the queen of France, with whom she was united by the tenderest affection. A note written by Marie Antoinette's own hand, having informed her when Louis XVI. in June, 1791, went to Varennes, she immediately hastened to Dieppe, and embarked for England: but no sooner did she hear that her sovereign had assented to the constitution, than she returned to the queen to share in her dangers, and after the 10th of August, attended her to the Temple. The commune of Paris, irritated at such an example of fidelity, forced her on the 19th from her friend, and shut her up at La Force, where, on the 3d of September, she was murdered, with horrible circumstances. In the morning she was informed that she would shortly be removed to the Abbaye; not being yet risen, she said she liked as well to remain in this prison as to go to another, but a national guard approached her bed, and very harshly told her her life depended on her obedience; having obtained a moment to herself, she hastily dressed, and called back the national guard, who conducted her to the gate, where she found herself in the presence of the judges and the executioners, whose hands, faces, arms, and clothes, were dyed in blood; and heard the cries of the unhappy victims who were then suffering. The judges having addressed

to her several questions concerning the queen, she cried out, "Alas! I have nothing to answer; it is indifferent to me whether I die a little sooner or later, I am fully prepared." "Oh!" said the president, "she refuses to answer,—to the Abbaye!" This was the sentence of death; she was immediately dragged towards the courts, and hardly had she passed the threshold, when she received a blow from a sabre on the back of her head. Two men who supported her, made her pass over several corpses, in the midst of which she was at last slain. The most barbarous outrages were then committed on her body, and at last her head was dressed by a hair-dresser, and carried, with her heart, under the queen's windows. Mercier, in his Nouveau Paris, thus relates this circumstance: "Madame de Lamballe's sincere attachment to the queen was her only crime: in the midst of our commotions she had played no part: nothing could render her suspected by the people, to whom she was known only by repeated acts of beneficence. The most ferocious writers, the most vehement declaimers, had never mentioned her in their pages. On the 3d of September she was summoned to the bar of La Force; she appeared before the bloody tribunal, and a supernatural degree of courage was necessary to avoid sinking at the sight of the blood-stained executioners. Among the crowd were many who besought pardon for her, and the assassins for a moment stood doubtful; but soon pierced with many wounds, she fell, bathed in her blood, and expired. Immediately they cut off her head and her breasts; her body was opened, her heart torn out, and her head afterwards carried about Paris on the end of a pike, while her body was dragged at some distance; and the tigers who had just mangled her, took a barbarous pleasure in going to shew her head and her heart to Louis XVI. and his family. Madame de Lamballe, beautiful, gentle, obliging, and moderate, in the very plenitude of influence never asked anything for herself. Her name has remained unspotted,

respected even by revolutionary libels: for those who dared to assassinate her, durst not pollute her memory.

LAMBERTY (G.) adjutant-general of artillery, and agent of the revolutionary-committee of Nantes, under the proconsulate of Carrier. He and Fouquet had the special superintendence of the drowning at Nantes, where he destroyed many victims in leaky lighters. A decree of the committee of general safety having authorized the citizens to take home the Vendéan children who were crowded together in the prisons, many persons came to obtain them; but the revolutionary committee eluded the execution of the law under different pretexts; and Fouquet and Lamberty one day sent away a man who had just chosen a young girl, telling him he was a scoundrel for wishing to have any of that race. But it was chiefly in the drowning that they displayed the most atrocious cruelty; neither sex nor age could find grace in their sight: pregnant women, as well as children and old men, were buried in the waves, and their satellites often at the very moment of execution, saw them massacre victims who besought their pity, or women who entreated not to be stripped before they were thrown into the waves. These two wretches were at last condemned to death on the 22d of March, 1794, by the military commissioners at Nantes, as prevaricators and embezzlers of the public wealth.

LAMBESC (CH. DE LORRAINE, prince DE) grand master of the horse in France, and colonel of the Royal German Regiment, was employed in July, 1789, in the levying of troops then going on in the neighbourhood of Paris by command of the court. He went to the Elysian fields, and afterwards to the garden of the Tuileries, with his regiment, to disperse the crowd assembled there; but not having been supported, he retired at the approach of the French guards which had joined the revolters. The committee of research immediately denounced him as one of the agents of the royal conspiracy, and ac-

cused him of having killed an old man and wounded a young one: these accusations were afterwards declared false by the Châtelet. He had previously, however, retired to Germany, whither his regiment followed him at the beginning of 1792, and served in Champagne in the army of Louis the XVIth's brothers, which he left in 1793, for the imperial service. He was constantly employed in the Austrian army during the war of the French revolution, and in 1800 still served on the Rhine.

LAMETH (THEOD. DE). The Lameths, who were loaded with benefits from the court, and educated under the special patronage of the queen, to whom they were recommended by their respectable mother, sister to marshal Broglio, seemed peculiarly called on to defend the cause of monarchy. Theodore was sent to America, during the war which brought on the independence of the united states, and returned lieutenant colonel. He shortly after obtained the Royal Foreign regiment and a pension. His intimacy with Lafayette and Biron made him eagerly embrace the cause of the revolution, and in 1790, in consequence of his patriotism, he was chosen president of the department of Jura, and afterwards deputed to the legislature, where he first figured among the most active members, but being attached to the Feuillant party, he saw his popularity destroyed in an instant. On the 28th of March, 1792, he made a report on the organization of the artillery and marine troops; afterwards censured the decree which declared war on the king of Hungary and Bohemia, and proposed to censure Chabot for having recommended disobedience to commanders in his denunciation against the Austrian committee. During the revolutionary commotions he again fell into the shade; but on the 18th of December, 1797, his name appeared again in a denunciation from the patriots of Jura, who represented him as the chief of a new Vendée, organized by himself in that department.

LAMETH (CHARLES DE). After having served, like the foregoing, in America, where he shewed great courage, he was, at his return, made lieutenant-colonel, then colonel of the Cuirassiers; and the queen, who seemed to patronise him still more particularly than his brothers, succeeded in marrying him to Mademoiselle Picot, daughter of a rich merchant at Bayonne. In 1789 he was deputed to the states-general, and though he shewed himself a violent enemy of the court, he, nevertheless, became one of the most zealous members of the Feuillans. His opportunities not being adequate to his excessive inclination to be of importance, he frequently excited the laugh of the assembly at his expense. An event which made him completely averse, was the nocturnal visit which, as a member of the committee of superintendence, he made to the convent of the Annonciades, to seize M. de Barentin there; an expedition which furnished the subject of the marquis de Bonnay's pretty poem, called the Taking of the Annonciades. In September, 1789, he objected to the grant of the *veto* to the king; and opposed the scheme of declaring unqualified for representatives such persons as should not pay a certain quota of contributions, as consecrating the aristocracy of riches. On the 5th of December he was chosen secretary; in April, 1790, he proposed depriving the king of the right of pardoning; and afterwards objected to the motion for declaring the catholic religion that of the state. In the debate concerning the Red Book he maintained silence, because his name was there for considerable sums, which his education and that of his brothers had cost the king; he afterwards sent back to the royal treasury all the sums which had been taken out for his family. In the debate on the right of peace and war, he desired that this prerogative should belong exclusively to the nation; he also voted for the abolition of honorary titles, and assisted in framing several decrees concerning military order. On the

28th of July he opposed Mirabeau's motion for declaring the prince of Condé a traitor if he did not disavow the manifesto attributed to him. He took advantage of an address sent in the name of the friends of the constitution in London, denouncing the English armaments, to make a sally against despots, and to call on the people to agree on means to free themselves from bondage. When the squadron mutinied at Brest, he attacked the ministers, and accused the executive power of counterfeiting to be dead. On the 18th of December he maintained, in opposition to Mirabeau, that all the members of the royal family, except the king and dauphin, who alone were privileged, should be treated only as private citizens. In January, 1791, he obtained a decree that all ecclesiastics should take the oaths of the new clerical constitution, or that their places should be declared vacant. On the 6th of April he again accused the ministry; and afterwards demanded that the county of Avignon should be united to France. At the time of the king's flight he strongly urged the necessity of taking measures for the public safety; desired that the alarm guns might be fired, and made all the military members of the assembly take an oath of fidelity to the nation. He also urged the arrest of Bouillé, and the suspension of the suspected officers. On the 3d of July following, he was raised to the rank of president. At the end of the session he took a part in the measures adopted by the revisers, to restore to the trembling monarchy a part of the power of which they had deprived it. He then joined Lafayette's army; and after the 10th of August, 1792, he fled to Havre, where he was seized, and again set at liberty. He desired, without success, to be admitted to the bar to take the oath of liberty and equality. He then withdrew to Hamburgh, where he long lived unknown, and afterwards to Basle, in Switzerland, where he was frequently with the officers of the French army, from whom he met with a cool

reception, his ingratitude being known to all France. He shared the fate of his brother Alexander; and in 1800 returned with him to France, where he is now on the footing of a general of division.

LAMETH (ALEX. DE) a knight of Malta, and gentleman of honour to the count d'Artois, fought in America as aid-de-camp to Rochambeau, and displayed bravery and talent. On his return he was lieutenant-colonel in the crown regiment; in 1789 was deputed by the nobility of Péronne to the states-general, and embraced the cause of the revolution with more consistency and less apparent warmth than his brother. On the 8th of August he proposed mortgaging the property of the clergy to the creditors of the state. On the 29th he spoke on the organization of the two powers, and above all, assiduously strove to debase the executive power, to whom he granted the suspensive *veto* of the acts of the legislative power, with a right of appeal to the people. On the 13th of October he was appointed secretary; and on all occasions he inveighed against courts of law with extraordinary warmth, pressed the assembly to abolish them, and denounced those of Rouen and Bordeaux by name. In February, 1790, he gave in a report on the organization of the army, and frequently spoke on military subjects. In the course of March he proposed the removal of the symbolical statues of nations chained at the feet of Louis XIV. in the Place des Victoires. On the 15th of May he was the first to make it a doubt, whether the right of deciding between peace and war should be left to the king. On the 2d of August he vehemently protested against a project tending to restrain the journalists: and when a deputation of Liegeois was admitted to the bar, and received with violent tokens of disapprobation by the right side, he burst into menaces against the nobles; "Let them tremble," he said, "lest the patience of the nation should be exhausted." On the 20th of November following he attained the presidency; and

called Cazalès to order for his opinion in favour of young Desilles who was killed in the insurrection at Nancy. In February, 1791, he became a member of the department of Paris; and in the course of January, May, and July, he presented several reports in the name of the military committee, and obtained decrees for different measures relative to the frontiers, the militia, and the regulars. At this period he enjoyed great influence among the Feuillans, and at times even exercised a sort of despotism, which induced many members to leave the society and join the Jacobins. Alexander had originally excited and brought forward the butcher Legendre, and other demagogues, who were judged fit to stir up the populace; but he, as well as the other Feuillans, soon perceived they were the sport of men, some of whom had more address, others more audacity, who had resolved to overthrow by force a power which perfidy had already shaken. All at once he changed his tone, and strove to combat anarchy; but though all-powerful to destroy, to repair was, he found, beyond his strength. In April, 1791, he, Barnave, and Adrian Duport, offered their services to the king, who accepted them. The portraits of these three celebrated men, and the relations in which they stood to the court, are drawn in a masterly style by Bertrand de Moleville in his History of the Revolution. The first effect produced by the negociation was to determine the king to write the famous letter of April the 23d, in which he declared to the other potentates, "that he was free, and sincerely attached to the consular system." Alexander Lameth caused a solemn vote of thanks to him to be passed in the assembly. The flight of the king on the 20th of June gave the revisers more influence, and forced the court to come more decidedly into their measures. From this time the dissensions grew more violent between the constitutionalists and the Jacobins, whose clamours, nevertheless, seemed not at first to stop the leaders; and, indeed, Alexander

cried out, in the midst of a discussion on the organization of the king's guard, "that nothing was attempted but the degradation of every thing about the king." On the 23d he spoke against those who favoured the insurrections of the soldiery, and denounced Robespierre and the Jacobins as the authors of these disorders; but these sentiments, so new from his lips, served only to injure his popularity, which he completely destroyed on the 5th of September, by an invective against the decrees which put the colonies in confusion. After the session he continued to follow up his plans for the restoration of royal authority, and for that purpose connected himself with Lafayette; but the king's irresolution and want of confidence in most of the ex-constituents, served only to hurry the throne and its feeble props into one common ruin. Lameth, as a major-general, joined the staff of Lafayette's army; and on the 15th of August a decree of accusation was passed against him and Barnave on account of some papers found in the palace of the Tuileries, which proved that they had furnished the court with schemes, with a view of assisting it to support the constitution of 1791, against the popular party. Three national gendarmes were immediately dispatched to Mézières to arrest him; but he had already fled with Lafayette, and having, like him, fallen into the hands of the Austrians, he shared his captivity till December, 1795, when his mother, seconded by M. de Broglio, obtained his enlargement. Having taken refuge in England in the beginning of 1796, the government ordered him to quit the kingdom, and he retired to Hamburgh with his brother. In 1797 they endeavoured to have their names erased from the list of emigrants, and even returned to France in the month of June; but the 4th of September, the same year, forced them to leave it. After the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, they again returned; and in 1800 were erased from the emigrant list. In April, 1802, Alexander was appointed to the pre-

fecture of the Lower Alps, which he left in February, 1805, for that of the Rhine and Moselle: he is honoured with the legionary cross.

LAMOIGNON MALESHERBES, the wife of LEPELLETIER ROSAMBO (A. M. T.) who was born at Paris, and lived at Malesherbes, near Orleans, was at 38 years of age condemned to death on the 22d of April by the revolutionary tribunal, as a party in a conspiracy. Her husband had been guillotined some days before, and from that moment her senses wandered; but collecting all her powers at the moment of receiving her act of condemnation, she went to Mademoiselle de Sombreuil, who was like herself confined at La Bourbe, and said to her with a sort of transport: "You have had the happiness of saving your father; I shall have that of dying with mine, and with my children, and of following my husband." M. de Malesherbes, her father, was in fact executed the same day, as well as her son-in-law and her daughter M. and Mad. de Châteaubriant. Her aunts, the marchionesses of Sénozan and Estourmelle, met the same fate a few days after at a very advanced age.

LAMOURETTE (A.) born at Frevent, Pas de Calais, embraced the ecclesiastical life, and became vicar-general to the bishop of Arras. Some works in which he sought to assimilate philosophical and religious opinions, introduced him to Mirabeau, who made him his theologian, and for whom he composed the speeches he delivered on religion, and the plan of the constitution for the clergy. In 1791 he was nominated bishop of Lyons, and deputed by Rhône and Loire to the legislative assembly, where he shewed more moderation than was expected, and above all, an unparalleled enmity to violent measures. He was a sincere partisan of monarchy, and on the 7th of July, 1792, he conjured his colleagues to abjure all hatred, to form henceforth but one party, and without restriction to vow a sincere attachment to the monarch. This impassioned speech touched the assembly, which in a moment of enthusiasm took

a new oath of fidelity, and ordered that an abstract of its proceedings should be sent to every department, and to the king, who went to the legislative body during one of its meetings to congratulate the members on their happy agreement. But this concord was of short duration, for three days after Lamourette opposed a project presented by Brissot for declaring the country in danger. At the time of the massacres in September, he in vain obtained a decree for the municipality to give an immediate account of the public safety. After Lyons was besieged he was arrested there, brought to Paris, and condemned to death by the revolutionary tribunal on the 11th of January, 1794, at the age of 52. After having heard his sentence, he made the sign of the cross, and appeared not to regret life. In prison he shewed the same fortitude, and being at table when his act of accusation was brought to him, he maintained the conversation almost alone during the remainder of supper time, and the subject was the immortality of the soul. This subject he discussed with such animation, that he left all his companions in misfortune surprised at his courage and erudition. The fate which awaited him seeming to affect them, he exclaimed, "Can we be shocked at dying? Is not death an accident of existence? The guillotine renders it no more than a fillip on the neck." Lamourette is the author of the following works: Considerations on the Spirit and Duties of a Religious Life, published after his death in 1795; Thoughts on the Philosophy of Infidelity, 1786; Thoughts on the Philosophy of Faith, 1789; The Delights of Religion, 1788; Misfortune of the House of St. Lazarus, 1789; the Decree of the National Assembly respecting the property of the clergy, justified by its agreement with nature, and the laws of the ecclesiastical institution, 1791; A Pastoral Letter, followed by his letter to the pope, 1790; Civic Remonstrances on the Patriot Pastor, 1791.

LANGLE (le marquis DE) born in Bretagne,

was employed in 1792 by Bertrand de Moleville in the secret measures against the Jacobins. He was just released from La Force, where he had been confined six months by a mistake, he said, of the criminal police. He informed the minister that the prisoners confined there were engaged by the Jacobin party in making false assignats for their revolutionary expenses. De Langle made these facts known to the assembly, and the whole matter was referred to a committee who hushed up the affair. Bertrand de Moleville, in consequence of his connection with the mistress of Raymont the creole, discovered several other papers, proving that the friends of the blacks had excited the insurrection at St. Domingo; that money had been distributed at Paris to the orators and writers who espoused this cause, particularly Brissot, Condorcet, Grégoire, and Petion; but that Robespierre had positively declined accepting any thing, though he had zealously devoted himself to the defence of the negroes. De Langle was on the point of removing these papers from Raymont's cabinet, when the catastrophe of the 10th of August prevented him. He has published Figaro's Travels in Spain, a work of considerable interest, which has gone through five editions; the first appeared in 1785, and the last in 1796, and likewise a Picturesque View of Switzerland.

LANJUINAIS (J. D.) an advocate and professor of canon law, deputed to the states-general by the teirs-état of Rennes, was one of the original founders of the Breton club, which afterwards became the Jacobin society. As early as June the 27th, 1789, he objected to the words: I will, I command, of which the king had made use in his declaration. On the 10th of August he insisted that tythes were a divine ordination, and ought to be redeemed. He also protested warmly against the system of the two chambers, and against the nationalization of the property of the clergy. On the 26th of October he denounced the nobility of Bretagne, of Dauphiné,

and of Languedoc, as having made regulations adverse to liberty; on the 7th of November he objected to suffering the ministers to be consulted in the assembly: on the 16th of June, 1790, he proposed the abolition of all titles; on the 11th of May, 1791, he declared in favour of people of colour, and solicited their admission to the rights of active citizens; finally, on the 13th of August he testified his astonishment at the title of prince being still conferred on the members of the reigning family; and objected to the king's and princes' wearing the blue ribbon. He also concurred in a great number of decrees relative to ecclesiastical affairs, to the salaries and treatment of the clergy. After the session he became a member of the high national court, and in September, 1792, was deputed to the convention by the department of Ille and Vilaine. In proportion to the increasing horrors of the revolution, he became more moderate, strongly opposed the terrorists, and supported Kersaint's proposal of making a law against the instigators of assassination: in October he was accused of Feuillantism by Tallien, and abused by the terrorist prints for having desired a guard from the departments to secure the independence of the convention. On the 5th of November he joined Louvet and Barbaroux against Robespierre, whom they had denounced, and drew on himself the hatred of the tyrant, who was then beginning to enjoy great power. On the 15th of December he spoke in favour of Louis the XVIth, and desired that the same means of defence and appeal might be granted to him as to the other accused. The next day he strenuously supported Buzot's motion for compelling the Orleans family to leave France twenty-four hours after the king's trial, and ended by exclaiming: "that for three years he had cherished this thought in his heart. On the 19th he again censured the duke of Orleans, in spite of the outcries of the tribunes, and the epigrams of Billaud, Tallien, &c. &c. On the 26th of December he ventured with astonishing

courage to oppose Louis the XVIth's act of accusation; and in the tribune, whence he would not move, he, amidst all the uproar, unveiled the whole atrocity of a trial in which the king's enemies became at once accusers, witnesses, jurymen, and judges, and in which they charged him with crimes which they had themselves committed, particularly the blood shed in the attack on the Tuileries: in short, he went so far as to term his colleagues conspirators, and to call on them to repeal the act of accusation. When the nominal appeal was made on the 15th of Jan. 1793, he declared that Louis the XVIth was guilty, without however recognising himself as his judge; and on the 16th he voted for his imprisonment, and exile when a peace should take place, still urging that whatever the final determination might be, it could not have the form of a law unless it united two-thirds of the suffrages. This opinion was opposed by Garran Coulon, and rejected. On the 8th of February he warmly supported the decree, which ordained that a strict inquiry should be made into the massacres of September, 1792, a decree which the Jacobin party wished to have revoked. In the beginning of March he opposed the scheme of a revolutionary tribunal, and desired that its privileges might not extend beyond Paris. On the 27th and 28th of May, he again attacked the terrorists in the most vehement manner, defended the twelve commissioners, and on the 30th denounced Chabot as one of the chiefs of the plot, forming against a part of the deputies. On the 2d of June he spoke with the greatest energy, notwithstanding the cries and insults of Drouet, and other demoniacs, and the fury of Legendre, who strove to drag him from the tribune. Barère having then called on all the members who had been rendered suspected, to suspend themselves for their own safety, Lanjuinais braving all danger, pronounced these firm and eloquent words: "I have, I believe, hitherto shewn some courage, some energy; expect then from me neither resignation nor suspen-

sion. Know that a victim, which adorned with flowers, is dragged to the altar, is not insulted by the sacrificing priest. You talk of sacrificing my power! What an abuse of words! sacrifices ought to be free, and you are not so!" At the end of this very meeting he was condemned to imprisonment in his own house, but on the 23d he contrived to escape in spite of the gendarme who watched him, and he thus escaped the fate which fell on a part of his colleagues. The convention outlawed him on the 28th of July; but having evaded all research, in November, 1794, he solicited to be reinstated in the legislative body, was then rejected, and afterwards recalled on the 8th of March, 1795. In the month of June he was nominated president of the assembly, where he continued to profess at once a love of the republic and of justice. He spoke frequently and fervently in behalf of the parents of emigrants and of toleration. In May and October, 1795, he displayed great firmness against the Jacobins and the sectionaries, and yet opposed every tyrannical measure against them, particularly at first, when he objected to delivering up Romme, Goujon, &c. to commissioners. In October he vainly protested against the arming of the terrorists, and about the same time presented a formula of that submission to the laws which was to be required of the ministers of the different religions. When appointed a member of the council of elders, he there with unvarying intrepidity opposed all the laws which seemed to border on the revolutionary system, especially those which excluded from the legislative body the parents of emigrants, such persons as had signed acts deemed contrary to civism, &c. those which deprived fathers and mothers of the property which must one day devolve to emigrant children, or banished priests: the resolutions which referred to the directory, the definitive erasure of the lists of emigrants, &c. &c. &c. On the 26th of October, 1795, he was appointed a member of the legislative body, and on the 22d of March, 1800, he

became one of the conservative senate, and there too has on several occasions shewn himself the inflexible defender of the true principles of morality and justice. He is nearly 70 years of age.

LAPEYROUSE, a celebrated French navigator, of a noble family in Toulouse, early entered the navy, and distinguished himself in the American war; by destroying the English settlements in Hudson's bay. In August, 1786, he went with the good ships the Astrolabe and the Compass to make discoveries, and to prosecute those of the famous Captain Cook. Louis the XVIth, to whom this voyage had been proposed, as an expedition which would shed glory on his reign, himself traced the plan of it, and with his own hand wrote the instructions with a philanthropy worthy of other times. After having visited Easter island and the north-west coast of America, Lapeyrouse sailed out of Behring's strait, and advanced towards the northern latitudes, where he was impeded by the ice. On the 1st of October, 1787, he set sail from the port of Awatska, to survey the isles of Japan, and the straits which separate them, both from the Asiatic continent and from each other; an operation which neither Cook nor King had been able to perform. Our skilful navigator returned to the south, and visited the land of the Arsacides and Courville. He had lost twenty-one men in the French port, on the north-west of America, by the imprudence of his lieutenant d'Escures. He lost fourteen more at the isle of Navigators by the barbarity of the savages, who massacred them. In the month of February, 1787, Lapeyrouse arrived at Botany Bay, where the English had just established a colony, which is beginning to flourish, and thence he transmitted to the minister of the marine his last dispatches, from which Milet Mureau has published the history of this voyage. Since that time no intelligence of his fate has been procured, and in all probability he perished by shipwreck, or by the blows of some savage nation. In 1791, the con-

stituent assembly ordered that two vessels should be sent to seek him; D'Entrecasteaux, de Kermadec, and after them M. du Petit Thomas, were commissioned to undertake this search, but no advantage has been derived from it. The two former sunk under the fatigues attendant on their generous enterprize, and their crews hoisted the white flag, and returned no more to the French ports. M. de Rossel, the companion of M. d'Entrecasteaux, proposes to publish his precious manuscripts which he succeeded in saving. Commodore Billings, in his voyages in the north sea, was astonished to find on far and desert shores, the tomb of an English captain, with this inscription: This monument was erected in 1787, by Lapeyrouse. We must here commemorate those hapless navigators who perished with Lapeyrouse, the victims of their zeal for the progress of science. On board the frigate the Compass, were Messrs. de Clônard, and de l'Escars, navy lieutenants; Bouin and Pierreverd, ensigns; Colinet, lieutenant; Cérant and d'Arbaut, marine guards; Broudouc, a volunteer; Monneron, a captain of engineers; Bernicet, a geographer and engineer; d'Agèles, a member of the academy of sciences, an astronomer; de Lamanon, a natural philosopher; Mongès, one of the writers of the journal of natural philosophy; Raulin, a surgeon-major; Lecor, an adjutant; Duché de Venoy and Prévôt, painters; Colimon, a botanist; and eighty-nine common men. On board the Astrolabe were Messrs. de Langle, captain, (who fell by the hands of the savages); de Monty, a lieutenant; de la Borde Marchainville, (who, with his brother, perished in the French port) de Vaugeois, d'Aigremont, ensigns; Blondel, lieutenant of the frigate; de la Borde, de Bouterviller, de Flasson, de Lauriston, marine guards; Monge, an astronomer; de la Martinière, a botanist; Receveur and Dufresne, naturalists; Lesseps, vice-consul at Cronstadt, interpreter; Labau, a surgeon; and ninety-four common men. The sad fate of Lapeyrouse has supplied the

author of Navigation with one of the finest passages in his poem.

LAPORTE (A. DE) intendant of the marine at Toulon before the revolution, and intendant of the civil list in 1790, 1791, and 1792, shewed in this office the most disinterested and unchanging affection for Louis XVI.'s person. He it was who on the 21st of June, 1791, delivered to the national assembly the declaration the king had drawn up previous to his departure for Varennes. On the 28th of May, 1792, Merlin de Thionville accused him of having, the evening before, burnt 52 packets containing the correspondence of the Austrian committee: these 52 packets, which were afterwards reduced to 30, were found to be an edition of madame Lamotte's charges against the queen, which had been suppressed. The ruin of the monarch involved him, and he was imprisoned on the 11th of August, and condemned to death on the 28th by the criminal tribunal of Paris, as an agent in the conspiracy of Louis and his family against the French people on the 10th of August. He died with a degree of courage which interested even his enemies, and on the scaffold he displayed not that firmness which is the inspiration of self-love, but that tranquillity which is the gift of virtue. Immediately before his execution he said to the spectators: "Citizens, I die innocent; may my blood restore peace to my country." He was 49 years of age. When Louis XVI. was tried, he was cited as having by his sovereign's order transmitted money to several emigrants, and as having written a great number of letters to the king, all breathing the most zealous attachment.

LAREVEILLIERE-LEPEAUX, born in 1753, at Montaigu, in Poitu; studied at Angers, and afterwards went to Paris, intending to become an advocate there. This project he abandoned, and returning to his native place, devoted himself to the study of botany, and became professor of that science at Angers, where he established a botanic garden. On

being deputed to the states-general, he was employed in the committees, and sometimes excited attention by the hatred he shewed to the higher orders. On the 18th of May, 1791, he delivered a speech, in which was the following passage: "In a country so vast as France, the bonds of government should be closer than at Glaris or Appenzel, else would the state be abandoned to the horrors of anarchy, and afterwards pass under the dominion of a few subtle spirits. Impressed with this idea, I, who have no decided inclination to courts, fear not to assert, that on the day when France shall cease to have a king, she will lose her liberty and her repose, and be given up to the terrific despotism of faction." Nevertheless, he afterwards joined in several denunciations against the ministry, voted that the present deputies should not be re-elected, and objected to giving the title of prime to the members of the royal family. After the session he became administrator of the department of Maine and Loire; and, the discontents of the inhabitants of the Vendée then beginning to become public, with the intention of quelling them, he formed a society of patriots who traversed the country, preaching up liberty; but this species of liberty not suiting the Vendeans, Laréveillière and his associates were several times nearly torn to pieces by the people. On being appointed a member of the convention, he voted for the death of Louis XVI. and laboured much in the committees, particularly in that of the constitution, without ever attaining to great influence. It was he who caused the decree proposed by Rulh, importing that the French nation should succour such foreign states as should be desirous of recovering their liberty, to be revised. On the 21st of March, 1793, he was chosen secretary, and being attached to the Gironde party, he sometimes objected to the proposals made by the Montagne, and on the 2d of June, 1793, ventured to declare, that "he would partake the fate of his colleagues then under arrest." He afterwards tendered his resignation,

though he was not comprehended in any of the decress passed against the Girondins; the committee of general safety then issued a warrant for his arrest; but he contrived to evade it, and concealed himself during the whole reign of terror. On the 8th of March, 1795, he was again summoned to the assembly at the motion of Thibault, and obtained a little more influence there than before. On the 26th he was appointed secretary, and afterwards one of the commissioners who were intrusted with the preparation of the organic laws of the constitution. He next proposed that such priests as were subject to be transported, and did not quit the territories of the republic in two months, should be looked on as emigrants, and be obliged to the substitution of a heavier punishment in lieu of the sentence of banishment passed on the former members of the committee of public safety. On the 19th of July he was chosen president, and on the 1st of September became one of the committee of public safety. At the end of that month, when tumults began in the sections of Paris, he caused a decree to pass in the convention, which made the Parisians responsible for its security, and which stated, that in case of danger it would withdraw to Châlons sur Marne. He afterwards became one of the council of elders, where he presided on the 27th of October, at the time of its formation, and on the 31st was nominated a member of the directory. He was looked on at that time as the most moderate of the five directors; and being unwearied in labour, he took a great part in the regular routine of business: but his want of decision always excluded him from any influence in important affairs, and he rendered himself thoroughly ridiculous in the eyes of all France, by the whim of becoming the chief of a sect. He declared himself the protector of the Theophilanthropists, and devoted a great deal of time and pains to the propagation of this sect, of which he designed to become high-priest. It was he who presided in the directory when the events of September

4, 1797, took place. He gave in some sort the signal for combat, a few days before the catastrophe, in a public speech, in which he launched into violent declamations against the majority of the councils. For a short time the Clichiens had hoped to induce him to join their party; but whether from weakness, as Lacarrière asserts, who declares "it was soon well known that the fear of being hanged was his ruling passion," or from perfidy, as Carnot affirms, in the hideous portrait he draws of him in his memoirs, he joined Barras and Rewbel, and thus gave them the majority, which decided their triumph. From this moment he continued to labour and dogmatize, leaving the power to Barras, and the great financial arrangements to Rewbel, till in June, 1799, he was himself driven from the directory, which he left, without making the least attempt at resistance, and he now lives surrounded by books and plants, his favourite companions.

LAROCHEFOUCAULD (L. A. duc DE) and of La Roche Guyon, a peer of France, a member of the assembly of notables in 1787, and afterwards deputy from the nobility of Paris to the states-general, early embraced the cause of the revolution, and was one of the eight first members of the nobility who joined the tiers-état. On the 27th of June, 1789, he proposed to discuss the question of the liberty of the Blacks, and he caused Bailly to be congratulated on his glorious presidentship. In the discussion on the formation of the legislative body, he desired that, in order to temper the enthusiasm of an assembly which stood alone, a council of inspection should be established with a power of observation; and in case of a *veto*, he proposed that the question should be decided by new deputies. On the 30th of October he urged the immediate passing of the decree relative to the property of the clergy. On the 25th he reported the address of the friends of liberty in London, and by his means the president was commissioned to write to Lord Stanhope, to testify to him the gratitude of the

assembly. On the 26th of January, 1790, he opposed Goupil Préfeln's motion, importing that no member of the assembly should accept of a place under government. He next voted for the abolition of religious orders, and called for the order of the day, which passed on Don Gerlos's proposal for rendering the Catholic the national religion. He spoke in praise of the measures which Bouillé had taken against the insurgent garrison of Nancy, and called on the assembly to declare its approbation. In 1791 he gave an account of the exertions of the committees of contributions, and frequently addressed the assembly on this subject, relative to which he had a great number of decrees passed. He also reprobated the unrestrained licence of the press. In the debate on the measures to be taken in case the king should be voted to have abdicated, he desired that a period might be appointed in which the king, after having quitted the kingdom, should be compelled to return to it. After the session he became a member and president of the department of Paris, and in this quality he appeared at the bar of the legislative assembly, to which, on the 7th of October he addressed a congratulatory speech. In November, 1791, he signed the resolution of the department, in which the king was requested to pronounce his *veto* on the decree then passed against the priests, and afterwards that of July the 6th, 1792, by which Petion and Manuel, the mayor and attorney of the commune of Paris, were suspended from their functions, for having authorized, or at least permitted the outrages committed on the king on the 20th of June. He was then so persecuted by the sections and the popular societies of the capital, that he was obliged to resign, but this step was insufficient to calm the rage of his enemies, and Santerre, having dispatched an order to arrest him, some of the assassins of the 2d of September, who had entered the town of Gisors through which he was passing in his way to the mineral waters of Forges, in the rear of a battalion of Finisterre,

massacred him on the 14th of September, in the arms of his wife and his mother, who was 93 years of age. "Thus," says M. de Ségur, in his Historical and Political View, "perished the virtuous Larochefoucauld, who had maintained the brilliancy of his reputation by his philosophy, his disinterestedness and his freedom of opinion." The reputation which he enjoyed of philosophy, or rather of philanthropy, was the result of strict virtue and probity, united to a passionate love of the sciences, which he cultivated in himself, and patronised in others with the simplicity of a discerning judge, not with the ostentation of a rich man. If his reputation had made some converts to the French revolution, induced by seeing that he embraced it with ardour, his death made many more its enemies. The faults which have been laid to his charge were owing to his intimacy with the philosophers who constituted a great part of his mother's society, and being in some measure educated by them, he forgot that he was a powerful nobleman, in order to become a private academician. Manuel, who through him was suspended from his functions, had one day the hypocritical address to call for vengeance for his death, in order that it might be supposed he was not an accomplice in this assassination. The following anecdote will plainly shew the character of M. de Larochefoucauld. When M. de Condorcet married mademoiselle de Grouchys, the duchess d'Anville, who particularly patronised the philosopher of Avignon; made him a present of 100,000 francs, which rendered the marriage prudent: Condorcet would consent to receive only 40,000, and the other 60,000 were sunk in an annuity of 8000 livres. When in consequence of his extravagant opinions, Condorcet was obliged to quit the house of his benefactor, he expressed a desire to receive his capital; the next day M. de Larochefoucauld himself carried the sum to him, being from an excess of delicacy unwilling so far to publish his bounty, or to let his agents know the ingratitude of the philosopher. Condorcet

received the 60,000 livres, delivered the receipt, and took leave of his benefactor with these three words only: Very well, Sir!

LAROCHE-JACQUELEIN (Le comte DE) a gentleman of Poitou, and one of the generals of the royalists in the Vendée. This young man, only 21 years of age, was one of their most distinguished chiefs. He lived at St. Aubin de Beaubigné, near Châtillon, at the time of the revolution. In 1792 the Jacobins confined him in the prisons of Bressuire, whence he was delivered by Stofflet; he then joined the Vendéans, who were beginning to form themselves into a regular body, became a member of the military council, and one of the under-commanders of the army of Anjou, headed by Bonchamp. In April, 1793, he defeated the republicans at Martigné with his division, and assisted in gaining the battle of Saumur, which lasted thirty-six hours, and cost the republic nearly 23,000 men, who were either killed or taken, 140 pieces of cannon, and 50,000 weight of powder. After this defeat Laroche Jacquelein pursued the commander-in-chief Menou, three leagues, and wounded him with a pistol shot. In July he marched to the assistance of Lescure, and drove Westermann from Châtillon. On the 11th of September he with his division again attacked the heights of Martigné, then occupied by Rossignol. The republicans resisted some time; but the young commander having, as usual, himself charged at the head of his cavalry, routed them in an instant, and the massacre became dreadful, when his troops, who adored him, perceived that he was wounded. The next day, being re-inforced by a new body of men, he attacked a second camp which the patriots had established at Brissac, and began to cannonade it: but seeing that this attack produced no effect, he ordered his infantry to support him, and rushed into the enemies' batteries with his cavalry: the rout of the republicans became complete, and all their baggage and artillery were taken. In October he again

marched to the assistance of Lescure, retook Châtillon, and being repulsed afterwards by Westermann, he rejoined the great army under the walls of Mortagne. After the loss of the battle of Chollet, he became commander-in-chief of the royal army; contrived to make his troops pass very safely over the Loire; seized Candé, Château-Gonthier, and afterwards Laval, near which place he again defeated the republicans on the 26th of October; and on the 27th of November had another victory, which for a short time made amends for the check he had just met with under the walls of Granville. He again failed in an attack on Angers, and shortly afterwards endured a far more fatal reverse in the town of Mans, whither, after the most obstinate resistance, he was obliged to retire in disorder, after losing a considerable number of his men, and a great part of his baggage and artillery. After having effected his retreat with these shattered remains he went towards Ancenis, and passed the Loire on a raft at the moment when Westermann's forces, which were pursuing him at full speed, appeared behind his terrified men, of whom but a small number landed with him on the opposite bank. He reached Upper Poitou, and in March, 1794, assembled a small army. Some time after one of the most bloody combats that has ever stained the earth of the Vendée itself took place; he was defeated, and killed four days afterwards in a skirmish by a republican soldier whom he was pursuing. Without meaning to compare him in point of talent to d'Elbée and Bonchamp, whose age and experience he wanted, it is just to consider him as one of the chiefs who most contributed to the success of the royalists, whose idol he was, and considering his extreme valour and chivalrous exterior, he may with reason be called the hero of the Vendée. His name, dear to all the soldiers, was celebrated in their war songs, and those who have survived him never speak of him without emotion.

LA ROUAIRIE (ARMAND TUFFIN, marquis DE)

a gentleman of Bretagne, and, previous to the revolution, an officer in the French guards, began his career in the world by dissipation and disorder, and shewed himself a censor of the monarchical government and the ceremonies of the court, fought under Rochambeau in America, distinguished himself, and returned to France. When the first tumults of the revolution broke out, he declared in favour of the nobility and the courts of law, was one of twelve Breton deputies sent to the king in 1788, and on that occasion was shut up in the Bastile. In 1789 he became one of the champions of the Breton nobility, whom he prevailed on to resist, and to refuse to send deputies to the states-general. Active and ardent, born to be the leader of a party, he conceived the plan of an association of Bretons against the principles and progress of the revolution, and in 1790 went to Coblentz, where his plan was approved by the royal brothers of Louis XVI. who gave him a commission to stir up an insurrection in his native province. From that time Larouairie became the soul and head of the confederacy of Bretagne: his plan consisted in exciting Bretagne, Anjou, and Poitou to rise at once, in order to secure both banks of the Loire. Full of this great idea, he made civil and military regulations, assembled the conspirators in his castle, distributed commissions in the name of the princes, and in concert with d'Elbée, prepared to raise the counter-revolutionary standard at the moment when the troops of the allied powers should attack the Northern frontiers; but his projects having been made known to the committee of general security in the legislative assembly by Ghevetel, Larouairie was soon sought after, and compelled to secrete himself from the inquiries of the patriots. Far from suffering himself to be cast down, and ever indefatigable, he incessantly hastened from house to house, from committee to committee, to animate his party, and he now waited only the signal to break out; but the events of the 10th of August, the con-

tradictory orders of the princes and the ill success of the campaign of 1792, overthrew his hopes and put off the execution of his plan till the month of March. Forced to pass the winter without undertaking anything, a wanderer and a fugitive, his health rapidly declined; and soon feeling the want of rest, he took shelter in the castle of Laguyomarais, where, after 14 days of illness, he expired on the 30th of January, 1793, in transports of rage, occasioned by the news of Louis XVI.'s execution. His corpse, which had been interred in a neighbouring wood, was dug up by order of Morillon, whom the executive council had sent into Bretagne to frustrate the conspiracy, and who succeeded in seizing some of Larouairie's associates. The death of the leader, and the discovery of his papers in the Fosse-Engant garden, ruined the insurrection, which broke out in the beginning of March, and had no success any where but on the left bank of the Loire. The Chouan party, which was formed towards the end of the same year, was composed of the wreck of Larouairie's partisans.

LASNES, a French general, was born in the South; he began his military career as a common soldier; but his courage and talent soon raised him to higher stations. In 1795 he was adjutant of a division in the Parisian national guard; and Bonaparte, who had had an opportunity of knowing him during the tumults in the metropolis, in which they had both been employed by Barras, took him with him when he joined the army of Italy; Lasnes was there almost immediately created brigadier-general, and he fully justified the good opinion which had been formed of him. He distinguished himself on several occasions, particularly on the 7th of May, 1796, in the passage of the Pô, and he was the first to set foot on the opposite shore; afterwards at the battle of Fombio, the success of which was principally owing to him, and on the 16th of November, in the engagement at Arcola, where he was wounded. He also checked, with great severity, some revolts

which were beginning to break out in the imperial bailiwicks. In May he commanded that the village of Binosco should be burnt, and several revolters shot; and in June he ordered a similar execution in the neighbourhood of Tortona. He continued to serve in this army in 1796 and 1797, made the campaigns of Egypt and Syria, was present at the siege of St. John d'Acre, returned to France with general Bonaparte, and was one of the generals who served him most essentially on the 18th Brumaire. He had at first the command of the important post of the Tuileries, afterwards that of the hall where the council of elders sat, and a few days after the first consul commissioned him to go and quell the Jacobins in the South, particularly at Toulouse. He had under his command the 9th and 10th military divisions. In December he gave a satisfactory account of this district, and said, that at Toulouse his voice had assembled the different parties to celebrate the revolution of the 18th Brumaire. The royalists having caused some alarm in that part of the country in the beginning of 1800, Lasnes offered the service of his arm and his sword against them to the administrators of the department. On the 16th of April following, he was appointed commander and inspector-general of the consul's guard in the room of general Murat. Shortly after he departed with the army of reserve to make a campaign in Italy, and on the 16th of May following, he seized the town of Aosta, and a week after that of Yvrée, upon which he addressed a proclamation to the Piedmontese patriots exhorting them to take arms. On the 3d of June he entered Pavia, where he took some considerable magazines; on the 6th he passed the Po, seized the post of Stradella, and in the course of the 9th took possession of Costeggio. In consequence of these successes the first consul decreed to him a sabre of honour. In 1801 he deposed as a witness in the affair of Ceracchi and Aréna, who were accused of conspiring against the life of Bo-

naparte, and was sent in November, the same year, as minister plenipotentiary to Lisbon. In March, 1802, some disagreements, the nature of which is not yet fully understood, induced him to leave that court suddenly, a plan of conduct which occasioned complaints to be made to the first consul, who appeared to approve of his minister's proceedings, and again sent him to the same court in January, 1803. When Napoleon Bonaparte ascended the imperial throne in May, 1804, Lasnes was appointed marshal of the empire, and afterwards chief of the 9th cohort, and grand officer of the legion of honour. In September, 1804, he arrived at Paris; on the 1st of February, 1805, he received the red ribbon, and in June the Portugueze order of Christ. When hostilities were renewed with Austria, he obtained the command of the advanced guard of the grand army, passed the Rhine at Kehl on the 25th of September, fell on Louisbourg and penetrated into Bavaria, where he opened the campaign in the most brilliant manner; he also contributed to the success of the battle of Wertingen, to the defeat of Mack, to the taking of Ulm, and above all to the victory of Hollabrünn, where he gave orders for the cavalry to charge, which decided the day in favour of the French troops. He gave new proofs of intrepidity at the battle of Austerlitz, where he had some aides-de-camp killed close to him. After the preliminaries of peace were signed he returned to the metropolis with his wife, and arrived before the emperor in the beginning of January.

LATOUCHE TREVILLE (L. R. M. LEVASSOR, comte DE) chancellor to the duke of Orleans, inspector-general of the coasts of the Mediterranean, grand officer of the legion of honour, and vice-admiral, &c. &c. was born at Rochefort on the 3d of June, 1745, of a distinguished family; at the age of 13 he was appointed one of the marine guard, and in this station he fought in the last battles of 1756. During the American war he obtained the command

of a frigate, and distinguished himself in several engagements, which caused him to be promoted. Peace having been made with England, he was successively appointed to the chief superintendence of the ports, and to a share in the councils of the ministry; and the ordinances of 1786 are chiefly to be ascribed to him. In 1787 the duke of Orleans made him his chancellor; and in 1789 the nobility in the bailiwick of Montargis deputed him to the states-general; he was one of the first of that order who joined the tiers-état. In 1790 he communicated to the national assembly the letter in which the duke of Orleans explained the motives of his journey to London, and desired to resume his post as deputy. In the debate on the apanages of the princes, he warmly pleaded the interests of the house of Orleans. He afterwards proposed that the maritime code should declare it capital for any officer to conceal himself during an engagement. Being accused, in 1791, of taking a share in the tumults which distracted the suburbs, he protested against the charge. In 1792 he was made rear-admiral, and in December went to the port of Toulon to take the command of a squadron of nine ships and seven frigates, which was destined to demand reparation from the court of Naples for an insult it had offered to the French nation in the person of Semonville, its ambassador at Constantinople, against whom the minister, Acton, had presented an official remonstrance to the Porte. He obtained a formal disavowal of the remonstrance, and the dispatch of an embassy to the French republic to disavow it again. Some time after he was dismissed from service, but, nevertheless, escaped the proscriptions of the year 1793. At the conclusion of 1799, the consuls restored him to his rank of rear-admiral, and he was at first appointed to the command of a squadron at Brest, whence he was soon removed to Boulogne, and fought the battles of the 5th and 15th of August, 1803, with admiral Nelson. In the expedition to St. Domingo he seized

Port au Prince, and by his activity saved almost the whole of his squadron. In October, 1803, he was appointed commander of the Toulon squadron, and was ready to go to sea when he died suddenly on board the Bucephalus, on the 20th of August, 1804.

LATOUR-CORRET (T. M. surnamed DAUVERGNE) first grenadier of the French armies, born at Carhaix, in Lower Bretagne, on the 23d of October, 1743, had warlike inclinations early in life. In 1767 he entered the second company of musqueteers in quality of sub-lieutenant; then passed into the Spanish service, and was present at the siege of Mahon, where he gave proofs of the greatest valour. In 1782 he was recalled to France by order of the court: the king of Spain being informed of his merit, wished to reward him; but Latour d'Auvergne, though he received the order which was offered him, refused the pension attached to it, and thought it a favour that his refusal was admitted. In 1793 he was about 50 years of age, 45 of which he had been in the army, and 33 in actual service. From the very beginning of the revolution, Latour d'Auvergne declared in its favour, and fought in all the latter wars in the army of the Western Pyrenées, where he commanded all the companies of grenadiers which formed the advanced guard, and were called the Infernal Column. His leisure hours were devoted to meditation, and a book was always to be found beside his sword. Twenty times had his hat and cloak, which he always carried on his left arm when he fought, been pierced through and through, and never had Latour d'Auvergne been wounded. The grenadiers used to say, "Our captain has the art of charming the balls." When, in the month of May, the French army was forced into the camp Desar, the retreat was effected by means of a skilful manœuvre contrived by Latour d'Auvergne. Another time, at the head of his grenadiers, sword in hand, he forced the intrenchments of Bidassoa and an embattled house, whence the Spaniards kept up a ter-

rible fire of musquetry. After the French advanced guard had taken the redoubts, Iruw and Fontarabia, it arrived before St. Sebastian, a fortress situated on a rock in the midst of the sea. Latour d'Auvergne threw himself into a skiff and went to summon the place to surrender, and though he had only one eight-pounder, he pretended to have a numerous artillery, and threatened to burn it. "But," said the commander, "you have not fired a single piece of artillery." Latour returned to the camp, made the eight-pounder play on the walls, whence a brisk fire was returned, and a moment after returned to the fortress, the keys of which were delivered to him. He was summoned to all councils of war, and without choosing to become a general did all the duty of one. In 1793 he had refused the rank of major-general. After peace had been made with Spain, he embarked on board a French vessel to go to Bretagne, but was taken by the English, and long remained in England as a prisoner; but when at last he was exchanged, he came to Paris, that he might enjoy in peace the repose he had purchased by so many fatigues. At this juncture he was informed that his old friend Lebrigaud, a man 80 years of age, from whom he derived his taste for literature and study, had just been separated from his only son who had been drawn for a soldier, and whose labour was of the greatest importance to him; he accordingly applied to the directory, obtained permission to serve in the room of the young soldier, joined the army of the Rhine as a private volunteer, and sent the young man back to his father. Covered with hoary hairs, yet still as ardent as in his early youth, he joined the army of Helvetia in 1799, and fought under Masséna. After the 18th Brumaire he was appointed to a place in the legislative assembly, but he refused to accept of it. "I do not know how to make laws," said he to the consuls, "but I know how to defend them; send me to the armies." He was, in fact, sent to the army of the Rhine, and

there, in April, 1800, he received that decree of the first consul which nominated him first grenadier of the armies of the republic, and granted him a sabre of honour. Under this honourable title he made his last campaign, and was killed on the 28th of June, 1800, in front of Neufbourg, where he fell, pierced through the heart by a spear. His body, wrapt in leaves of oak and laurel, was deposited in the very place where he fell, near the village of Oberhausen. His love of arms was not, as has been shewn, his only inclination; he spent a part of his time in study, and having particularly applied himself to inquiries into the primitive language, he published, in 1794, the Gallic Book, and he left two other works in manuscript of a somewhat similar nature. The sabre which the first consul had given him, and which he had only thought fit to wear in one day's engagement, was hung up in the hotel of the Invalids. The department of Finistère caused a monument to be erected to him at Carhaix, the place of his birth.

LATOUR DUPIN (le marquis DE) colonel of a regiment before the revolution; in 1790 served under M. de Bouillé, at Nancy, and afterwards the place of minister-plenipotentiary from France to the Hague, from the month of March till the deposition of Louis XVI. when he returned to his family at Bourdeaux, and in 1793 contrived to escape with his wife by embarking on board an American ship. They landed at Boston with M. de Chambeau, their companion in misfortune, and shortly after their arrival they had all three the grief of hearing of the death of their father: M. de Dillon, M. de Latour Dupin, an ex-minister, and M. de Chambeau, had perished the same day on the scaffold. This dreadful intelligence served only to confirm the resolution they had formed of living far from a country where they had just lost what was dearest to them. All the property they had remaining was 500 louis, and it was necessary to determine speedily and surely how to use it; above all it was necessary to seek in solitude, and in a life

of labour, for an asylum from the agonizing remembrances of the French revolution. Their plan was soon formed, and executed with equal courage and judgment. Thus were two young people who had lived at court, loaded with the gifts of nature and fortune, brought up in the splendour of luxury, and versed in all the elegant arts, thrown at once into a situation in which all they had learnt became useless to them, and in which they were in some sort obliged to begin life anew. They came to a peasant in the province of New York, recommended by general Hamilton, and still more by their misfortunes, and requested the farmer to take them to board with him, that they might, through this means, learn how to manage a farm and till the soil of America. They thus spent six months with their landlord, who became their instructor and friend, and they afterwards went to settle on the banks of the Delaware, a few leagues from Albany, where, assisted by one male and two female negroe-slaves, M. and Mad. de Latour Dupin lived only to the duties, the employments, and the pleasures of a rural life: they shared all the labours of the farm with their negroes, M. de Latour Dupin himself ploughed the land and cut down the wood; sometimes a husbandman, sometimes an architect and a mason, he every day enlarged his cottage, and extended his domains, and was thought to make the best cyder in the country. Madame de Latour Dupin, who managed the house herself, carried to the market of Albany the vegetables of the garden and the produce of the poultry-yard, which were under her particular inspection: she herself made the bread, and entered into all the details of housekeeping. In this way of life they have received visits from several of their European friends whom the revolution had compelled likewise to fly their country. No sooner did France again open her arms to the unhappy proscribed, than the relations and friends of M. and Mad. de Latour Dupin, as well as the commune in which they had resided, joined to urge their return, but it was not

without some difficulty that they consented to part from the new society which had adopted them. They are still in the environs of Bourdeaux.

LATUDE (H. MAZERS DE) was shut up in the Bastile, in the reign of Louis XV. for having given false information to Madame de Pompadour, respecting a plot formed, he said, against her life, in the hope of obtaining by this pretended zeal, the protection of the king's mistress. He warned her of the coming of a box; containing a subtle poison, but this was merely an artifice of his own, for it contained nothing but ashes, and a long imprisonment was his punishment for the deceit. He made various attempts to escape; but these attempts served only to irritate the government, which punished him by aggravating the rigour of his captivity. He was confined first at Vincennes and then at Bicêtre, and when in 1788 he was at last set at liberty, he published Memoirs which contain some particulars interesting from their singularity, and which prove what every one now knows, that of twenty persons who were imprisoned in the Bastile under the whole reign of Louis XVI. nineteen deserved it, and had thus by the influence of their families been saved from the galleys or the fatal gibbet. These memoirs, however, were at the time much read, and became a powerful weapon against the court, in the hands of the revolutionary party. In 1790 the national assembly granted M. Latude a pension for life; but he soon found himself the sport of the commune of Paris and of the legislators, who, abusing his simplicity, left him destitute. In 1793 an award was given in his favour, condemning the heirs of Amelot and Pompadour to pay him damages. The ladders of rope and other instruments which, he said, he had used in his attempts to escape with incredible patience and address, were long exhibited to the public. These instruments were the work of a cabin-boy, who was shut up in the Bastile on an accusation of being a spy of the English. Latude was born at Montagnac, in Languedoc, in 1725, and died in December, 1804.

LAVICOMTERIE (L.) a writer, deputy from Paris to the national convention, where he voted for the death of Louis XVI. and some time previous to his trial he delivered an harangue from the tribune of the assembly, urging his trial and condemnation. At the meeting of the Jacobins on the 22d of January, 1794, he was chosen one of the commissioners appointed to prepare an act of accusation against kings, and to make a collection of all their crimes, which he performed by publishing a work, entitled: Crimes of the Kings and Queens of France. He was afterwards a member of the committee of general security from the month of September, 1793, till the 31st of July, 1794, that is, during the whole reign of terror, and he participated in the proceedings of the members of the government. On the 31st of July he was denounced for not having been in the convention and committee during the agitations occasioned by the downfal of Robespierre, and expelled from the committee in spite of a sort of apology which he made the next day, and in which he was noted carefully to avoid alluding to the 26th and 27th of July, 1794, that he might not be brought into difficulty whichever party should triumph. Some time after he presented a statement on morality considered as a calculation, in which he professed the most decided materialism. After having attacked Puffendorff, Thomas, Grotius, Jerome, &c. he insisted that the idea of a retributive and avenging God was absurd, that the human race would be eternal, and that men had no punishments to fear, no rewards to hope beyond this world. He ended this effusion by proposing a decree urging the learned to give a gradual scale of crimes and of the torments they bring with them on the earth. On the 28th of May, 1795, he was accused as an original member of the committees, but shortly after he escaped, obtained permission to remain in his own house under guard, and was soon reprieved. It will not be amiss to state what Lavicomterie said to one, who after the 27th of

July asked him how it had happened that the deputies had successively sent each other to the guillotine. "The truth is, that Robespierre had such dominion over his colleagues, that I, for my part, was averse to being present at the assemblies which united the committee of general security to that of public safety, from fear of being with him. One day we were convoked to hear a report without knowing on what subject. We met, and St. Just drew papers from his pocket: what was our surprise on hearing the accusations against Danton and others. The speech was seductive, and St. Just delivered it with much feeling! After it was over an inquiry was made whether any one chose to speak. No! no! Whether they should be arrested was put to the vote and unanimously decreed." After his reprieve he was again in great distress, but in 1798 he at last obtained a place of 1000 or 1200 francs, in the office for regulating the registers, but he has since been dismissed, and now lives in obscurity in Paris. In 1792 he published a work under the title of the "The Republic without Taxes."

LAVOISIER (A. L.) farmer-general, born at, and residing in Paris, was generally considered as the greatest chemist in Europe. At twenty-three years of age the academy decreed a gold medal to him for a discourse on the best method of lighting a large town by night. Two years after he was appointed one of its members, and devoted his attention to every branch of mathematical and natural science. In 1775 he presented the academy with his first celebrated work, entitled: New Researches concerning the Existence of an Elastic Fluid. He then became in some measure the centre of all the labours and discoveries on this subject till the year 1792. A series of conclusions on all the phenomena of chemistry are laid down in forty memoirs, which were successively read to the Academy of Sciences during this time, and he still further augmented his reputation by a complete work on this science, which he published

in 1789. He improved the manufacture of gunpowder, of which he was overseer, and published two works—one on the Territorial Riches of France, the other on Production and Consumption, compared with Population. In 1787 he was appointed a member of the provincial assembly of the Orleannois, where he had considerable property, and where his bounties have made his memory dear to the inhabitants. He was also one of the managers of the discount chest, and as such he made several statements to the assembly, in 1789 and 1790. In 1791 he was made treasurer to the nation, and in January, 1792, published a work on Finance, which placed their true state in a terrifying light; but the revolutionary axe involved him in the fate of the other farmers-general, and on the 5th of May, 1794, when he was 50 years of age, he was condemned to death by the revolutionary tribunal of Paris, as a conspirator who adulterated tobacco with water, and other ingredients hurtful to the health of the inhabitants. France suffered an irreparable loss in M. de Lavoisier, who, foreseeing the fate which awaited him, requested his judges to defer his execution for a fortnight. "I want so much time," he said, "to terminate some experiments which are indispensable to an important work with which I have been several years occupied. I shall then no longer regret my life, which I shall sacrifice to my country." Coffinhall, president of the tribunal, replied:—"The republic has no need of scholars and chemists; the course of justice cannot be suspended." Lavoisier with a firm step ascended the scaffold, and died without discovering any weakness. "Thus," says M. de Segur, "perished the illustrious Lavoisier; a virtuous citizen, a tender and faithful husband, a celebrated man of science, and an enlightened statesman. This extraordinary man, who, during 20 years, enriched his country with numerous discoveries, operated a revolution in science, by overturning the false doctrine of phlogiston, and bringing forward that of elastic fluids. The new

chemistry is indebted to his complete and universally admired system, for its method and progress; and his inquiries into the nature of air, combustion, the nature of heat, the dissolution of metals, vegetation, fermentation, and animal life, will never be forgotten. He contributed also to the victories of the French, by augmenting the efficacy of gunpowder, and freeing us from the tribute we paid to foreign nations for salt-petre. By his calculations he facilitated the practice of the new measures; discovered to husbandmen the secret of doubling their crops, and by his political arithmetic taught statesmen new means of keeping order in accounts. His fortune was devoted to the support of the learned, to the extension of science, and the improvement of its instruments; and his death, like his life, enlightened the universe, by tearing the fatal veil which passion threw over short-sighted minds, and raised the indignation of all the learned in Europe against the Vandals, who wished to drown it in the blood of all virtuous men, and plunge it again into barbarism."

LAZOWSKI, a Pole by birth, came to France at the time of the revolution, and obtained an appointment as inspector of manufactures. He lost his place in consequence of the revolution, and being naturally enterprising and ambitious, he immediately thought of making himself amends by becoming a partisan of the new principles. He then laid aside his elegant attire, disguised himself as a sans-culotte, was appointed quarter-master of the national Parisian guard, pointed the artillery on the 10th of August, 1792, against the palace of the Tuileries, became one of the chief actors in the massacres of September, and principal agent in the murder of the Orleans' prisoners at Versailles. He was then chosen a member of the commune's committee of insurrection, and drew attention, even amidst the Jacobins, by his ungoverned violence. In March, 1793, Vergniaud demanded that he should be arrested, and a decree was passed accordingly; but he was warmly defended by the

Montagne. In the midst of this species of glory, which had made him so dear to the terrorists, he died of an inflammatory fever, the consequence of his debaucheries. His party had built on him hopes so brilliant, that his death caused extreme regret, and Robespierre himself condescended to pronounce his funeral oration. He was interred in the Place du Carousel, at the foot of the tree of liberty, with all republican pomp: the section of Finistère took possession of his heart, and the commune adopted his daughter.

LEBON (JOSEPH) born at Arras, became one of the oratorical society, which he quitted in consequence of some disputes with his superiors, and returned to his native place, where, at the period of the revolution, he connected himself with Robespierre and Guffroy. He was then presented to the benefice of Neuville, near Arras, and his parsonage became the asylum of his father and his family, who were reduced to indigence. After the 10th of August he was appointed mayor of Arras, and caused the commissioners, sent by the commune of Paris to justify the massacres of September, to be seized and ejected from the town, calling on other towns to do the same. He was then intrusted with the functions of attorney-general of the department; and after the 31st of May he joined the convention as supplementary deputy. In October, 1793, he was sent to his own department, where he at first set free the aristocrats who were imprisoned, and arrested several Jacobins who were preaching up terror: in consequence of which he was denounced by them, and by Guffroy, as a moderate man, incapable of taking measures for the public safety. He was sent for by the committee, keenly reproached, and enjoined to carry on with vigour the system of terror; after which he returned to his native place, and obeyed, by emerging himself in blood and proscriptions. "Then," says Prudhomme, "he prided himself at once in apostacy, libertinism, and cruelty, boasting that he had acquired an unpa-

ralleled character for iniquity among the commissioners of the convention. Every day after his dinner he presided at the execution of his victims, which he one day thought fit to defer, that he might read the newspaper to them. By his order an orchestra was erected close to the guillotine, and he commanded the tribunal which he swayed, to condemn to death all those who were distinguished for wealth or talent. He used to be present at the trials, and once gave previous notice of the death of those whom he chose to be sentenced to die. Such jurymen as ventured to shew the least pity, he dismissed; and when at the theatre, he spent the time between the acts in preaching up the Agrarian law, sword in hand: "Sans-culottes," said he, one day, "fear not to denounce, if you wish to have your cottages. It is for you the guillotine acts. You are poor: is there not near you some nobleman, some rich man, or some merchant? Denounce, and you shall have his house." One of his proclamations gave notice, that the village of Achicourt should be rased, if the members of that commune desisted one single day from bringing women, provisions, and beasts of burden, to Arras. He delighted in frightening women by firing pistols close to their ears; and he advised them all not to attend to their mothers and husbands, but on all occasions to follow their own inclinations. He used to get little children together, and teach them to listen to what their fathers said, which they were afterwards to come and report to him. Some time before the 27th of July, 1794, Lebon was denounced to the convention; but on the 9th of July, Barère undertook his defence, and though he owned he had had recourse to harsh measures, (this phrase has become famous,) he declared that he had saved Cambray when threatened by the enemy, and the convention passed to the order of the day. On the 2d of August he was again denounced by the commune of Cambray; and, after vainly attempting to justify himself, he was arrested, at the desire of Legendre; and shortly after, Guffroy,

Raffron, Courtois, André Dumont, Delcloy, &c. proposed that he should be brought to trial; but it was not till the 7th of May, 1795, that twenty-one members were commissioned to inquire into his conduct. Quirot, who was the reporter on the 19th of June, moved for a decree of accusation; and on the 2d of July, Lebon was heard: in his defence, which was long, he denied the chief part of the facts contained in the report, greatly extenuated others, and severely reproached the convention for prosecuting him, when he had only obeyed its orders. On the 10th of July, after a permanent sitting, the decree of accusation was passed, and on the 17th he was brought before the criminal tribunal of the department of Somme, which condemned him to death on the 9th of October following. When the red shirt was thrown over him he had the presence of mind to exclaim—"It is not I who should put it on: it should be sent to the convention; for I have done no more than execute its orders!" He was 30 years of age.

LEBRUN (DENIS) a member of the French Institute, surnamed Pindar Lebrun, holds a distinguished place among the living French poets, with several of whom he has maintained an epigrammatic war, in which he has more than once had the laughers on his side. Many of his odes are scattered in different collections; and forty years ago he began a poem on Nature, which is to be completed. When peace was made with England, after the American war, he produced a poem, remarkable for its daring sentiments against monarchy; and from its very beginning he consecrated his muse to the revolution, even in the time of Robespierre. One of his best odes is that against conquerors; yet in September, 1803, he published an ode on the invasion of England, which he called the National Ode, and for which he received a thousand crowns from the first consul Bonaparte. He also published a great number of poetical pieces in the Journals, and in different collections, in particular a translation of the Episode of Aristœus, from

Virgil's Georgics, which has been frequently opposed to Delille's. He has, besides, many works in manuscript. In 1800 the oculist Forlenze restored to him the use of one of his eyes, which for twelve years had been covered with a pearl. In 1801 he married his cook.

LEBRUN TONDU (PIERRE HENRI MARIE), minister for foreign affairs. The chapter of Noyon having placed him at the college of Louis le Grand, he was brought up at Paris, and originally known by the name of the Abbé Tondu. He had had thoughts of embracing the ecclesiastical life, but he changed his intention, and obtained one of the places in the Observatory, in which young men who appeared suited to mathematical studies were paid by the king. Shortly after he inlisted as a soldier, but Louis XVI. procured his discharge for him. He soon went into the Low Countries, became a journeyman printer, afterwards a journalist, and in 1787 played a sort of part in the revolution of Liege, in consequence of which he, in 1791, appeared at the bar of the national assembly, at the head of a deputation of patriots from that city. In 1790 he settled as a journalist at Herve, near Limbourg. His first sallies were directed against Vandernoot, Vaneupen, and the monkish turn which the Belgic revolution was taking, aiming at it sarcasms and railleries, without caring on whom they fell. He afterwards wrote in the General Journal of Europe, in which the friends of the French revolution fancied they traced some information and some diplomatic talent. In consequence of the protection of Dumouriez and the Brissotins, he was employed in the offices for foreign affairs; and the invariable patriotism which he displayed in this station, induced them to make him minister, after the 10th of August, 1792. M. de Roland says of him, that "he passed for a prudent man, because he was destitute of any species of enthusiasm; and for a clever man, because he was a tolerable clerk; but he had no activity, no talent, and no decision." On the 25th of

September he appeared in the assembly, gave a minute account of his department, and made a sketch of the politics of Europe. On the 12th of November he presented his daughter, who was born the preceding evening, to the municipality, and in remembrance of the victory of Jemmappes, chose Dumouriez for her god-father, and gave her the names of Civilis Victoria Jemmappes Dumouriez Lebrun. On the 19th of December he gave an account of the relation in which France stood with regard to England, and on the 31st presented further details concerning the hostile intentions of Britain. On the same day he delivered to the president of the assembly the remonstrances in behalf of Louis XVI. which he had received from the Spanish court; and on the 20th of January he signed the order for the king's condemnation, as a member of the executive council. On the 1st of March he imparted to the convention the circumstances which had forced the ambassador Bourgoin to leave Spain, and which rendered a war with that power unavoidable. At the same time he sought to renew a correspondence with Lord Grenville, in order to avoid the rupture which was likely to take place between England and France; but on the 10th of the same month, Robespierre formally accused him of having brought on a war without means to support it. About this time he turned out Sémonville, on suspicion of his correspondence with Louis XVI.; a suspicion which was excited by a letter from Talon, found among the papers in the iron bureau: nevertheless, the committee of general security, on the 22d of June following, caused him and his colleague Clavière, to be accused and arrested as belonging to the faction of statesmen. On the 5th of September he was brought to trial; on the 9th he contrived to escape, was discovered and seized again, on the 24th of December, by Héron, and condemned to death on the 27th by the revolutionary tribunal of Paris. His sentence ran thus:—"Lebrun, abbé, journalist, printer, and minister, aged 30, born at

Noyon, condemned to death as a counter-revolutionist, having been promoted to the ministry by Brissot, Roland, and Dumouriez, and having at that period been the soul of the Orleans' party, and having, with all his might supported, with Clavière and Roland, Kersaint's proposal of flying to the other side of the Loire with the legislative assembly, the executive council, and Capet," the son of Louis XVI.

LECHAPELIER (I. R. Gui) born at Rennes in 1754, studied in one of the colleges in that city, early distinguished himself by rapid advances, was afterwards called to the bar, and soon acquired some degree of reputation as an orator. The disputes which occurred in 1787 and 1788, between the court and the administrators of justice, offering a wide prospect to his ambition, he excited attention in the troubles which then happened at Rennes, and was even commissioned by the advocates to speak in the court when their orator was preparing to protest against the innovations made by M. de Brienne, and to promise to second the resistance of the magistrates. In 1789 he took a course totally opposite, and vehemently inveighed against the courts of law and the states-general, in return for which his order appointed him a member of the national assembly, in which he immediately declared himself the enemy of the magistracy, of the nobility, and of the royal prerogative. The union of information, of logic, and of eloquence, which he displayed, caused him to be ever considered among the best orators of the constituent assembly, and he appeared in the tribune in the earliest meetings of the states-general. On the 13th of May he moved that the two higher orders should be called on to join the third; and by his means the communes afterwards declared that they recognised no intermediate class between them and the king. On the 1st of July he called on the assembly to inquire into the tumults at Paris. In the perturbed meeting on the 13th, which led to the taking of the Bastile, he declaimed against the numerous forces drawn towards

the capital, urged the establishment of the national guard, and protested against the dismissal of M. Necker. The day following he was appointed a member of the constitutional committee; and shortly after opposed the violating of the secrecy of letters, but established the famous committee of inquiry, to receive information concerning the tumults and the instigators of them, and to transmit it to competent tribunals. In the meeting on the night of the 4th, he made known the offer of Bretagne to renounce all its privileges; he shortly after signalized himself among those who caused the property of the clergy to be declared national: he obtained a resolution, that the deputies should be no longer considered as the representatives of one province, but of the whole nation; and finally attacked the courts of law, which had ventured to disapprove of some decrees. In the course of 1790 he exerted himself greatly in the constitutional and colonial committees, and continued to impugn former institutions: nay, he has been very generally accused of having, by his letters, occasioned the destruction of several castles which were then burnt in Bretagne; and it has been positively asserted that the Vicomte de Mirabeau one day said to him, in full assembly, "If my castle is burnt, I make you personally responsible for it." On the 25th of February, and the 19th of June, 1790, he obtained the abolition of the right of eldership, and framed the decree for the annihilation of nobility and of all titles. In August he delivered a statement in behalf of the Protestants of Alsace, for whom he besought the free exercise of their religion, and the rights of active citizens, some sime after presented a plan for organizing the high national court, and participated in the making of a great number of decrees respecting judicial order. On the 20th of October he accused the ministry, excepting only Montmorin, who had not, as he declared, lost the public confidence. In 1791 he obtained the abolition of the exclusive rights granted to the theatres; and on the 28th of February, after a

report concerning the emigrants, he caused a declaration to be made, "that all such Frenchmen as should not return at the time fixed by the law, should lose their right of citizenship, and be declared rebels, traitors," &c. &c. He next spoke concerning the residence of the royal family; and when the king departed, in the course of June, he proposed that a proclamation should be issued, urging the inhabitants of Paris to maintain order and peace in the capital.—On the 25th he put a stop to the revolutionary plots which were fermenting in all parts, by ordering the suspension of the primary and electoral assemblies; and yet he, at the same time, opposed the inquiries which it was proposed to make after the author of an address for the abolition of royalty. Towards the latter end of the session, he by degrees drew towards the Feuillans party, and was pointed out by the Jacobins as one who, with Lameth, Barnave, &c. sought, by the revision of the constitution, to restore to the king a part of the power of which they had themselves deprived him: he made a report on the police of the popular societies, and after the session, was accused of continuing to take a part in the factious schemes of the constitutionalists. In October, 1792, he withdrew to England; but the legislature having decreed that the property of the absentees should be sequestered, he returned to Paris, where he was soon arrested, and brought before the revolutionary tribunal, which condemned him to death on the 22d of April, 1794, as having since 1789 been a conspirator in favour of royalty. He was one of the deputies whom the royalist journals gave up to public ridicule. The acts of the apostles represented him as having been desirous of marrying Mad. Elizabeth, the sister of Louis XVI.

LECLERC D'OSTIN (CHARLES EMANUEL) a French general, born at Pontoise, entered the career of arms while yet very young, and soon proved successful. Intrepid in the field, and judicious in the council, he was employed in 1793 as adjutant-

general in the army which besieged Toulon, and he assisted in retaking it from the English. In the armies of the North and the Rhine, where he was appointed general, he increased his reputation for valour and talent; and in the campaign in Italy in 1796, he reaped fresh laurels, for the success of the whole campaign seemed to depend on the attack of Mount Cenis, which Leclerc happily effected. He was present at all the battles which decided the fate of that nation, and by which Bonaparte, always victorious, obliged the enemy to sign the armistice of Léoben. He also accompanied the expedition to Egypt, returned to France in 1799, and greatly contributed to the revolution of the 18th Brumaire: he was in fact the person who drew away the non-conforming deputies at the head of a corps of grenadiers. Leclerc was afterwards intrusted with the conduct of the army which marched through Spain to subdue Portugal. A few undisciplined soldiers having raised the cry of rebellion in the course of the long way the troops had to go, Leclerc, by his firmness, restored order; and several of them were brought before a council of war, and instantly shot. When Europe was in perfect peace, Leclerc was commissioned to re-unite to the French government St. Domingo, the finest of its colonies, which had long been given up to the horrors of anarchy, and to the ferocity of the negroes. After several arduous engagements and negociations, he had succeeded in disarming a great part of them, in sending Toussaint Louverture prisoner to France, and in bringing most of the other chiefs under his sway, when the rupture with England no longer permitting the French government to reinforce his army, which had been thinned by a dreadful epidemic disorder, the blacks took advantage of this circumstance to rise against them, they armed at the word of their generals Dessalines, Christophe, and others, who, though apparently submissive at first, quitted the French army as soon as they found a favourable opportunity. General Le-

clerc's chief posts stripped of their troops, were soon forced, and he himself compelled to fix his head quarters in the isle of Turtles, where shortly after, on the 3d of November, 1802, he fell a victim to the plague, which had carried off so many of his men. His body was brought to France, and after receiving everywhere the funereal honours due to his rank, was buried in his estate at Montgobert, near Soissons. His funeral oration was delivered at Aix, by M. de Cicé, the archbishop, and at Lyons, by M. de Bonnevie, canon of the archbishop's see. This honourable distinction was due to him less as a courageous and skilful general, than as the man whose talents and character Bonaparte had held in such esteem as to unite him to his sister, a union which was Leclerc's chief glory. Madame Leclerc, who had refused to quit her husband during the whole expedition, arrived in France with his corps: the first consul wore mourning for his brother-in-law ten days.

LECOINTE PUIRAVAUX (M.) a lawyer at St. Mexant, was deputed by the Two Sèvres, of which he was administrator to the legislature, where he proved himself a violent partisan of the revolution. On the 10th of December, 1791, he strongly supported a petition preferred against the ministry by the citizens of Paris, and caused the honourable mention of it to be decreed. In January, 1792, he denounced the minister Duportail; on the 28th of March he fiercely attacked the bishop of Mendis; on the 15th of May he made a violent speech against non-juring priests, on the 25th contributed, in a great degree, to the sentence of transportation passed on them; on the 21st of June he opposed the prohibition of armed petitions; and on the 28th of April brought accusations against the ex-ministers Lajarre, Degrave, and Narbonne, but obtained a decree securing the ministers from being seized when in the convention. The same department elected him again as its representative, and on the 4th of October

he denounced Marat. In November he was sent to the department of Eure and Loir, where he and Biroteau were exposed to considerable hazards. In the beginning of January, 1793, he seemed to side with the Gironde against the municipality of Paris, and defended the measure of sending a force from the departments to secure the safety of the convention: he however voted for the death of Louis the XVIth. On the 10th of May he was sent to the Deux Sèvres, and was at Fontenai on the 24th, when the republican army was defeated there by the royalists, Lecointe on his return from his mission, was frequently at variance with the Montagnards, and was even denounced by Marat. He ventured to justify the dismission of Rossignol, who was protected by the Jacobins, spoke in favour of Biron, who was persecuted by them, and opposed as an arbitrary proceeding, the proposal of comprehending under the class of suspected persons such merchants as should sell articles of absolute necessity at too high a price. In consequence Amar sought to involve him in the proscription of the remains of the Gironde by means of a counter revolutionary letter addressed to him from Rouen. However he escaped the reign of terror, and on the 1st of April he ascribed the composition of the royalist writings to such of the Jacobins as had been out of office since the 27th of July. At the end of this year Lacointe objected to the exceptions which were solicited in behalf of those emigrants who had emigrated subsequent to the 31st of May, and desired that the goods of the rebels might be made use of to make amends for the citizens who fell in the defence of the convention. In the council of 500, of which he was appointed a member, he was still more violent than in the convention, without however absolutely deviating from the directorial line. On the 1st of March, 1796, he spoke against the magistrates, who had refused to take the oath of hatred to royalty, and on the 7th of April supported the proposal of sequestrating the property of the

parents of emigrants, maintaining that this measure was no less just in point of morality, than necessary in point of policy; but these different sallies were unfavourably received even by the tribunes, and he did not meet with more indulgence when he afterwards proposed the adoption of rigorous measures to prevent the importation of English merchandise. He also voted in favour of the law of the third Brumaire, which excluded the relations of emigrants from public functions, and in particular attacked Polissard, Ferrand, Vaillant, and other deputies who came under this law. He proposed that the erasure of emigrants should be left wholly to the directories, voted for the transportation of the priests, and the schemes for a society to restrain the press, and in support of this measure cited the journal of Barruel Beauvelt, who had been so audacious as to attack Bonaparte. In March, 1797, he presided in the council, which he quitted the May following, and was employed as a commissioner to the administrators of this department. In March, 1798, he was re-elected to the same council, in which he, on the 3d of July, opposed the suspension of the sentence of death, passed on M. d'Ambert as a returned emigrant, alledging, that Paris was full of persons of this description, and that he had himself seen a Chouan chief. A few days after he again pressed the same matter, complained of the disregard of republican constitutions, and of the opening of shops on Sundays, desiring that means of prevention might be adopted. On the 20th of July he was again chosen president, and celebrated the festivals of July the 27th and August the 10th. On the 23d of September, after launching into invectives against the perfidy of kings, he proposed to levy 200,000 conscripts, and voted for confiscating the property of those who were banished in Fructidor, and had escaped from their place of exile. In 1799 he spoke several times on taxation, and on the laws relative to the payment of the national possessions, likewise on elections, and on

the liberty of the press, which he was desirous of restraining, as he attributed to the journalists all the excesses of the revolution. He also opposed the Jacobin party, who wanted to bring to trial the directors who had been overturned by the crisis of the 30th Prairial, and in September to declare the country in danger, shewing the dangers to which the constitution would be exposed by this measure, of which he asserted the legislative body had made use with a design of overturning the monarchy. After the 18th Brumaire, he entered the tribunate, after he had been at the end of November sent on a mission to the departments of La Vendée, Mayenne, &c. &c. In March, 1800, he became commissioner-general of police at Marseilles, whence he was recalled in 1803.

LECOINTRE (L.) a linen draper at Versailles, who, in 1789, obtained the place of commander of the national guard of Versailles, under M. D'Estaing; and he must be considered as one of the men who most contributed to bring on the events of October the 5th and 6th, by his eagerness to make known the assembling of the body guards, which served as a pretence for attacking the palace. He had not been invited to their entertainment, whereas all the officers of the Flanders' regiment had been present at it, and some even of the national guard. On the 5th he made every exertion to gain over the regiment of Flanders, and furnished the people with ammunition. He afterwards presided in the department of Seine and Oise, and on the 11th of December, 1791, when he was become one of the legislative body, he denounced the former municipality of Versailles as never having cordially entered into the sentiments of the revolutionists, but several members defended it, and termed him a calumniator, yet he was not deterred from entering the career of denunciation, and in 1791 and 1792 he successively declared against the minister Duportail, the emigrant officers, the dauphin and royal cavalry regiments, which he accused of incivism, various individuals whom he caused to be

brought before the high court of Orleans, the minister Narbonne, whom he denounced three several times in spite of the disapprobation of the assembly, which refused to hear, and finally against Théobald de Dillon, whom he attacked on the very day when the assembly decreed honours to his memory. On the 21st of May he gave notice, that the committee of inquiry had received a denunciation from several of the Swiss guards against eighteen of their comrades, stating, that under pretence of returning to their own country, they were gone to the prince's army, and that having informed the municipality of Béfort of this fact, it had arrested nine of them; many voices were raised to censure the arbitrary act on which this municipality had ventured at the instigation of Lecointre. A decree of accusation against him was called for, and he was sent to the Abbaye for three days, for having, in this correspondence, substituted his own name for that of the committee. On the 24th, after his liberation, he proposed to outlaw every priest who should refuse to take the constitutional oath. On the 12th of August he obtained a decree for the officers to be elected by the soldiers. He was afterwards sent as commissary to the department of the Lower Seine to secure the revolution of August the 10th, and he there persecuted the priests and the suspected persons. On his return he became a member of the convention, and proposed various measures adapted to the times, and, among the rest, the sale of the property belonging to the emigrants. On the 15th of December he moved that Louis the XVIth should be permitted to see his family, meaning however only his children, and he also proposed that they should not be allowed to see their mother and aunt till after the execution of their father. On the 15th of April, 1793, he wished to bring before the revolutionary tribunal, generals Harville and Boucher, and the war-commissioner Bonneville, for the evacuation of Namur, &c.; on the 12th of August he pressed the convention to bring to

judgment the wife of Capet, meaning the queen, within a week, as the most guilty of all the conspirators, and when she was tried he constituted himself a witness, and deposed against her. On the 7th of January, 1794, he undertook the defence of general Westermann, and at the moment of Robespierre's downfal, declared himself the enemy of the tyrant's accomplices, whom he assailed on the 28th of August, but his accusations, which were discussed on the following days, were unanimously declared calumnious, and the author was even compelled to leave the office of secretary which he then held, and was also expelled the Jacobin society. On the 29th of November he proposed inquiring into the mission of Ysabeau, the colleague of Tallien at Bourdeaux, and objected to the proposal of arresting such priests as should chance to be in places where revolts happened: some days afterwards he desired that the papers he had produced against the members of the former committee might be distributed. Subsequent to that period he objected to the restitution of property to the parents of the condemned, but voted for indemnities to them: he prosecuted several agents of terror, caused a decree to pass for revising the laws against those who should harbour refractory priests, violently protested against the recal of the members who were condemned on the 31st of May; proposed to put in effect the constitution of 1793, voted for the repeal of the laws against suspected persons, and finally, after having made Collot, Billaud, &c. responsible, he objected to proscribing them. During the month of March, 1795, he had frequent contests with the moderate party, and with the proscribed members who had lately been again received into the convention, into whose conduct he thought fit to inquire, and frequently to accuse them indirectly of royalism. But having on the 1st of April, 1795, joined in the revolt of the Jacobins against the convention, he was arrested on the 5th, though Legendre of Paris sought to excuse him, by affirming "that his extravagance

was constitutional, and that most of his family were mad; but Tallien, Bourdon de l'Oise, and others, insisted on his being considered as a conspirator, and on the 21st of May he was moreover accused as the instigator of the second revolt of the Jacobins, which took place on the 20th, and in which the deputy, Ferraud, lost his life. He was afterwards pardoned, and used, every year afterwards at the time of the elections, to cover the walls of Paris and Versailles with various papers, in hopes of being appointed a member of the councils, but the expedient failed. In December, 1799, when the consular constitution was acceded to, he was the only inhabitant of Versailles who inscribed his name on the negative side of the double column, subjoining a long detail of his motives. Shortly after he was condemned to several months of exile, and died, in 1805, in very narrow circumstances, after having been accustomed to a very ample fortune.

LEFEBVRE (FRANCOIS JOSEPH) marshal of the empire, son of a miller at Ruffach in Alsace, of which he has had the good sense never at any time to be ashamed, was born on the 25th of October, 1755, and while very young inlisted in the French guards, of which he became sergeant. At the commencement of the revolution he was rapidly promoted, and in 1793 employed in the army of the Moselle. After having signalized himself at the battles of Zheimbach and Geisbacq, he was made general of division. He commanded the troops who besieged fort Vauban, afterwards entered the palatinate and blocked up the head of the bridge of Manheim. Having obtained the command of the advanced guard of the same army, he led it through the Ardennes in May, 1794, and after having passed the Meuse at Dinan, came under the walls of Charleroi, where his division formed the right wing of the besieging army: in this station he withstood several violent attacks, in particular that on the 8th of Messidor. He then took possession of Fleurus, whence after having

been several times fiercely assailed, he succeeded in forcing the allied troops to retreat, a success owing in part to the firmness of general Leval, who served under him. He afterwards continued to command the advanced guard of the same army, which was now called that of Sambre and Meuse, and obtained several advantages on the heights of Liège and at Linnich, and shewed astonishing intrepidity after twice passing the Rhine in 1795 and 1796, as also in the two retreats consequent on thus crossing, in which he and his division had several times to sustain all the efforts of the Austrian army. In 1799 he was employed under Jourdan, when he made an irruption into Suabia, and he again headed the advanced guard, which gained immortal glory at the battle of Stokach, in which he received a wound in his arm from a musquet, and when Jourdan thought proper to sound a retreat it was undauntedly covered by Lefebvre. On his return to Paris at the crisis of the 18th of June, he was placed on the list of candidates for the renewal of the directory; he was powerfully supported by many generals, but the Jacobins ultimately gave the preference to Moulin, whom they believed to be more at their disposal. He was afterwards appointed commandant of Paris, but he gave up this post to general Bonaparte, and declared strongly in favour of the revolution of the 18th Brumaire. From that time he was one of the generals in whom the first consul placed most confidence; he appointed him the next day his first lieutenant, employed him under himself in the capital, and caused him to be elected in April, 1800, a member or the preservative senate, of which, in July 1803, he was appointed vice-president; the 17th of September following he was nominated prætor, and soon after went to preside in the electoral college of the Upper Rhine. In May, 1804, he was raised to the dignity of a marshal of the empire, was appointed leader of the 5th cohort, and grand officer of the legion of honour, in September the same year, and

decorated with the red ribbon on the 1st of February, 1805. In the month of July he was created knight of the order of Charles by the king of Spain; and when hostilities with Austria were renewed, he obtained the command of the national guard of Boer, Rhine, Moselle, and Mont Tonnerre. One of his brothers, who served in the hussar regiment of Berchigny, accompanied his fellow-soldiers when they deserted with Dumouriez. In 1794 he returned to the French army, and first came to the posts of the division commanded by his brother, who was so fortunate as to save him from the fatal doom which then awaited all deserters, even when they returned spontaneously.

LEFRANC DE POMPIGNAN (J. G.) a prelate distinguished for his irreproachable conduct, his zeal, and his learning, brother of the marquis de Pompignan who wrote Dido, was born at Montauban on the 22d of February, 1715, and at the age of 29 was created bishop of Puy. Louis XV. who had appointed him his grand almoner, asked him, when he took possession of his place, whether he should know how to say the Benedicite well. "No, sire," he replied, "I only know how to return thanks." In 1775 he was made archbishop of Vienne, and took pleasure in attacking the philosophers and the enemies of the faith in his writings. In 1789 the clergy of Dauphiné deputed him to the national assembly; on the 20th of June he led the majority of clergy into the apartment of the tiers-état, and in July was chosen president of the national constituent assembly. Those writers who are friends to monarchy, and in particular Bertrand de Moleville, in his History of the Revolution, have keenly reproached him with this conduct, which is, in fact, very astonishing, when it is considered that he had so long been the declared enemy of the philosophers and revolutionists. He soon after became one of the council, and minister of church promotion. The pope then wrote to urge him to oppose

with all his might every innovation relative to the clergy. "You," said he, "are fitter than any other to render the great service I require of you, having already given so many proofs of your zeal in defending the doctrines of the faith. But time presses, not a moment is to be lost in saving your religion, your king, and your country. You may certainly prevail on his majesty not to grant this fatal sanction, and even were resistance replete with dangers, it is never allowable to appear for an instant to abandon the catholic faith, even with a design of returning when circumstances shall change." Pompignan, weakened by age, and no longer retaining the same character, did not obey the requisition of Pius VI.: he died at Paris on the 29th of December, 1790, in his 75th year. His principal works are: A critical Essay on the present State of the Republic of Letters, 1743; Pastoral Charge from the Bishop of Puy to the new Converts of his Diocese, 1751; The true Use of the secular Authority in Matters that regard Religion, 1753; Various Questions on Infidelity, 1753; Devotion reconciled with Talent, 1753; Pacific Controversy on the Authority of the Church, 1758; Infidelity convicted by the Prophecies, 1759; Pastoral Charge on the pretended Philosophy of modern Infidels, 1763; another on Heresy, 1766; Religion avenged on Infidelity by Infidelity itself, 1772; Defence of the Acts of the French Clergy concerning Religion; Edict against the Edition of Voltaire's Works, 1781; another to prohibit the Reading of Rousseau's and Raynal's Works, 1781. The insults heaped on him by these writers in consequence of this prohibition, are well known. The various works of Lefranc have been too much extolled by his friends, and depreciated by his enemies; he certainly was not equal to Bossuet, for neither in the pulpit nor the closet had he the powerful eloquence of the bishop of Meaux; but he wrote in a pure, and frequently an elegant style. To an enlightened understanding he united a com-

passionate heart, and though zealous for religion, he was not intolerant.

LEGENDRE (L.) sen. ten years a sailor, and afterwards a butcher, at Paris. This man, who was not wanting in natural parts, but who always retained marks of the low education he had received, and the tracks he had been engaged in, soon made a figure in the tumults of the capital. As early as the 1st of June, 1789, he was one of the leaders of those patriotic processions which carried about the busts of the Duke of Orleans and Necker. A few days after he signalized himself by a speech he made to the people to excite them to revolt, and to prevail on them to enter the Invalides by force, in order to procure arms, and to attack the Bastile. Such sentiments struck the leaders of the popular party; they judged him to be an instrument proper to stir up the people: and the Lameths, whose butcher he was, flattered and caressed him. He then continued furiously to assail the royalist party, appeared at the head of every riot, was particularly anxious to induce the people to go to Versailles on the 5th of October, persuaded them in like manner to prevent the king's aunts from going to Rome, and also afterwards to hinder the king from going to St. Cloud. But, before the end of the first session, he quitted his original protectors, and left them far behind him in the revolutionary career. He then joined Marat, Danton, and Camillus, and became one of the leaders of the Cordelier society. In June, 1791, he made a figure in the festival which was celebrated on the occasion of Louis XVI.'s arrest at Varennes; on the 16th of July he seconded Marat, who conducted the people to the Champ de Mars, to draw up a petition tending to abolish royalty, and afterwards concealed him in his cellar, when he was on the point of being arrested on account of his incendiary productions. On the 21st he, too, was compelled to fly, in order to escape the warrant issued for his apprehension, on account of the violent language he had thought fit to make use of that same

day, in the Champ de Mars, against the edict which declared the king's person inviolable. Legendre soon appeared again in the capital, in triumph; on the 11th December was the orator of a deputation from the French theatre, which went to harangue the legislative assembly, and to deliver some opinions relative to the deposition of the king; and on the 20th of June, and 10th of August, was one of the instigators and perpetrators of the insults offered to Louis XVI. in the palace of the Tuileries; in September the city of Paris deputed him to the convention; and from that time he never desisted from invectives against Louis XVI. urging his trial at every meeting. He also proposed that such deputies of the legislative body as were proved, by the papers in the iron bureau, to have had any intercourse with the court, should defend themselves in the course of the trial. On the 11th of December, at the moment when the king was going to appear at the bar, he cried out, "that the deputies and tribunes must keep the most profound silence when the accused entered the court, in order that the death-like silence might dismay him." On the 16th of January, 1793, he voted for his death, and reminded his hearers that he had formerly been to attack him in the palace of the Tuileries; and on the 20th, the day before his execution, he proposed to the Jacobins to cut him into eighty-four pieces, and send one to each of the eighty-four departments. He was next appointed a member of the committee of general security, where he several times distinguished himself. In the course of 1793 he was sent on several missions, and always proved himself a zealous terrorist, ordering massacres or seizures wherever he appeared, and fully justifying the wisdom of the English laws, which exclude butchers from a pannel of jurymen. At Lyons, in particular, he re-established the popular society in the beginning of 1793, protected Chalier's party, preached up the most extravagant sans-culottism, and then led the way to the horrors which afterwards overwhelmed

that wretched town. At Rouen he imposed a forced loan, to be paid in twenty-four hours, and threatened to guillotine all the trading part of the community if it was not filled up; and at Dieppe, when some persons complained of the want of bread, he answered, in full assembly, "Well, eat the aristocrats!" He had already said much the same thing to the Jacobins at Paris, exclaiming one day, in a violent transport, "For myself, I could eat the heart of an aristocrat!" At Lyons, too, he parodied the phrase he had formerly used with regard to Louis XVI.: "You should sooner cut me into eighty-four pieces," said he to a citizen, "and send one to each department, than obtain my consent to your assembling by sections." He had proved himself the inveterate enemy of the Girondins, and he warmly voted for the liberation of Hébert, whom the twelve commissioners had put under arrest. On the 28th of May he threatened Lanjuinais, to throw him out of the tribune, because he censured the decree which had dissolved the commission of twelve, and on the 1st of June launched into new outrages against him. On the 22d, when news arrived that the city of Nantes was threatened by the Vendeans, he proposed to sound the tocsin throughout the whole republic, and afterwards reproached his friend Camillus for undertaking the defence of general Dillon. About this time he was sent to the Lower Seine, to inquire into the causes of the scarcity of corn which was felt there. In January, 1794, the society of Jacobins having been purged, Legendre was denounced for his conduct at Lyons, which was found to be almost counter-revolutionary. He defended himself, depending at that time on Rovère and Bazire, and to be backed by the friendship of Marat. The plea was admitted, and he applied himself more assiduously to the cultivating the favour of the Montagnard leaders, desired that St. Just's speech against conspiracy should be printed, and became the accuser of Hébert, of Vincent, and of the chiefs of the faction of *ultra-revolutionists*, which met at the Corde-

liers. On this occasion he declared, that "as soon as the committee of public safety had pointed out the factions to be struck, all the citizens ought to be ready, without paying any regard to the ties of blood and friendship; and he promised, for his own part, to give up to the sword of justice the persons dearest to him, if they were declared to be traitors." These sentiments procured him the presidentship of the Jacobin society, and yet on the day when his old friend Danton was arrested, he alone ventured to speak in his favour, and to bring to mind that the revolt of all France, in 1792, was owing to him. "But the next day," says Prudhomme, "he apologized for his error on the preceding one, joined Robespierre again, and even declared to the Jacobins, that he would make a rampart for them of his body." Prudhomme might have added, that not only the day following, but the very same day, he retracted as soon as Robespierre had professed himself of a contrary opinion, and declared, that "he did not mean to defend any individual." When Couthon denounced him for having attempted to justify Danton, he again declared that his error had been involuntary; and the better to repair it, he on the 7th of April brought an accusation against Simon of Mont Blanc, as the author of a conspiracy formed in the prisons of the Luxembourg to save Danton; he brought, as proofs, some anonymous notes which he had received, and which called on him, personally, to stab Robespierre and St. Just. Shortly after, at the time of the affair of Cecile Renaud, who was accused of a design to assassinate Maximilian, he was heard to exclaim, in the Jacobin society, "that the hand of guilt was raised to strike at virtue, but that the God of Nature had not suffered the crime to be consummated." On the 5th of July he was chosen secretary of the convention. However, neither his resignation, nor his flattery, saved him from the hatred of the tyrant; and he was soon marked out as a victim, together with Tallien, Fréron, Billaud, Collot, Bourdon, Cambon, Vadier, &c. He

entered into a plot with them to escape destruction, by overthrowing him who had vowed to destroy them. He, however, left to his colleagues all the danger of the attack, maintained absolute silence on the 8th Thermidor, and even on the 9th did not speak till after the warrant had been issued for the tyrant's arrest; but he then declaimed against him vehemently, and immediately hastening into the hall of the Jacobins, for the purpose, as he said, of blowing out the brains of Vivien, who was then president, he drove away all the members, and carried with him the keys, which he delivered to the convention. It is remarkable, that two months before, on the 25th of May, he had in this very place pronounced a pompous eulogium on Robespierre. On the 31st of July he obtained the repeal of the decree which authorized the government committees to put the deputies under arrest without any previous steps. On the 1st of August he was again appointed a member of the committee of general security. When Lecointre de Versailles first denounced Robespierre's colleagues in the committee of public safety, he undertook their defence; desired that the papers might be destroyed, and spoke in support of the decree which declared the denunciation calumnious; but after the 23d of September he began to throw off the mask, and to bring into notice the disputes which were beginning to arise between the former Montagne and the Thermidorians. In the Jacobin society, Legendre accused the men, who, still wishing to sway the convention, brought forward a legion of lieutenants, who spoke for them. "Do you know," said he, "who these infamous lieutenants are? They are the men who made the ocean a witness of their crimes! who stained the sea with the bloody tides of the Loire. They are those who threw flames of fire among the Jacobins, and made their society a theatre, where each of them acts a part more or less odious. The player is on the boards, and Robespierre in the place of the prompter." This first invective was soon succeeded by a more direct

attack; and on the 3d of October he denounced Barère, Billaud-Varennes, and Collot d'Herbois, as accomplices of Robespierre, accused them of having intended, in conjunction with him, to usurp the sovereign power, and of having declared themselves the foes of this man of blood, only when they saw him totally subdued. From this time he constantly spoke against the terrorists, declaimed against sanguinary measures, and, according to his own expression, declared mortal war against the Jacobins, and above all, against the great delinquents, (the former members of the government,) who, he said, obscured the horizon with the mists of guilt. He happened to preside in the convention towards the end of November, when an accusation was brought against Carrier, to whom he had long been a foe, and he pronounced the decree against him. He afterwards attacked Maignet for firing this very Bedouin; on the 5th of December resumed, for the third time, his place in the committee of general security, and a few days afterwards insisted that the public functionaries, who had been out of office since the 27th of July, should be expelled from Paris. About the same time he declared himself no less hostile to priests, to emigrants, and to the deputies who were proscribed on the 31st of May. "When we proposed," says Mercier, "the restoration of our colleagues, Legendre swore he would rather die in the tribune than consent to it." Yet they were restored, and he did not die. "If we are all guilty," cried he, on the 15th of January, 1795, "let us all be brought to trial: I declare that I ask no exemption:" and he always ended by urging the punishment of the great delinquents. On the 15th of February following, he renewed his declamations, and on the 1st of March obtained warrants for the provisional apprehension of Collot, Billaud, Barère, and Vadier; on the 23d he attacked them with the greatest vehemence, accused them of the commotions which the Jacobins were exciting in Paris in their behalf, and reproached them with the death of Dan-

ton, and their equivocal conduct on the 9th Thermidor. When the Jacobins revolted against the convention on the 1st of April and the 20th of May, 1795, and the sections on the 3d of October, in the same year, he shewed great courage and activity, marched several times at the head of the troops which saved the legislative body, and contributed to its triumph. After the 1st of April, 1795, he again persecuted several deputies as accomplices in the conspiracy; among others, Laignelot and Thuriot, but objected to the trial of Romme, Goujon, and others, by a military commission. On the 22d of June he began to point out the progress of re-action, and complained that the representatives were treated as terrorists. Till the end of the session he continued to inveigh against the spirit of moderation, which kept gaining ground within and without the convention, and accused Mad. de Staël and her party, among others, of directing the intrigues at this period. When he was appointed a member of the council of elders, he distinguished himself less than he had done in the convention, and spoke less frequently, because in proportion as the minds of men began to grow calmer, his style of eloquence necessarily lost popularity. Nevertheless, on the 17th of February, 1796, he took an opportunity of accusing the emigrants of murdering republicans; and when Portalis undertook to defend them, he opposed him, and threatened to destroy his sophism with the hatchet of reason. After the discovery of the plot formed by Drouet and Babeuf, he voted against them, and desired that those who had been expelled the convention, should be expelled Paris too. He then said: "Let not the conspirators boast of the services they may have rendered in former times: not for his past services, but his present crimes, was Manlius thrown from the Tarpeian rock." Legendre died at Paris on the 13th of December, 1797, aged 41, and by his will bequeathed his body to the surgeons, "in order to be useful to mankind after his

death." It has been said that he acquired considerable wealth during the latter part of his conventional career, yet nevertheless his daughter inherited but a small fortune. "The revolutionary life of Legendre," says Prudhomme, "is more original than one would suppose, when considered from the time of his connection with the Lameths. His drinking tea at the house of Mirabeau and Robert of Paris, with Orleans, the twenty or thirty soldiers with yellow cartridges, whom he received at his house; his intimacy with Marat and Danton; the mission he requested a few days previous to the 2d and 3d of September; his behaviour on the death of Danton; the part he played in the Montagnard faction and the Jacobin society; the defence he would have afforded Robespierre by interposing his own body; his conduct on the 9th Thermidor, 12th Germinal, 4th Prairial, and 13th Vendémiaire, and his fetching the keys to shut up the hall of the Jacobins, form a string of events which shew a man not wholly incapable." It is even more than probable that a different education and more information, might have made him one of the most distinguished, nay, perhaps, one of the most eloquent personages of the French revolution.

LEMONNIER (L. G.) member of the academy of sciences, and afterwards of the Institute, was born at Paris in 1717, and early devoted himself to the study of natural philosophy. He was yet but a student in medicine when he undertook to give lectures on it on the same plan as the abbé Nollet's, a method which being at that time new, gained young Lemonnier some reputation. In 1738, when he took his degree, he was appointed to attend the hospital of St. Germain en Laye. He assisted greatly in diffusing through France a taste for botany, by establishing curious and well-kept nurseries in the Marshal de Noailles' gardens at St. Germain. In 1736 he was associated with Cassini and Lacaille in the journey they were commissioned to take to the south of France, and on his return he published the result

of his discoveries. He was one of those who laboured at the Encyclopœdia, to which he contributed the article Loadstone: he was successively army physician during the wars of Hanover, professor of botany, and king's physician. The revolution of August the 10th, 1792, forced him to retire to Montreuil, near Paris, where he died in 1799. The manner in which he escaped the massacres committed in the Tuileries on the 10th of August, deserves relation. During the attack made on the palace he neither quitted his closet nor changed his dress, and while he was quietly sitting, several men, whose arms were dyed in blood, knocked rudely at his door: he opened it; and one of them said, "What are you doing here? you are very still." "I am at my post," answered the old man, "What are you in the palace?" "The king's physician." "And are you not afraid?" "Of what? I am without arms, and who could hurt one who could not hurt in return?" "You are a good fellow—Hark ye, you are not safe here, others less reasonable might confound you with the rest. Whither will you go?" "To the Luxembourg." "Come, follow us, and fear nothing." He was led through serried files of bayonets and pikes, his conductors crying out, "Let this man pass, he is the king's physician; but he is a good fellow, and is not afraid:" and thus reached the Fauxbourg St. Germain in safety. Some years before his death he married the daughter of one of his brothers, with whom he had the delicacy, it is said, not to live, because this marriage was contracted with the sole view of leaving his fortune to her.

L'ENFANT (A. A. C. M. l'abbé) originally a Jesuit, became preacher to king Stanislaus of Poland, and afterwards to the emperor Joseph II. who had the highest esteem for him. On his return to France Louis XVI. appointed him his confessor, when the curate of St. Eustache had taken the conditional oath. In 1792 he was confined in the Abbaye, where he was murdered on the 3d of September. This dread-

ful scene is thus described by M. de St. Meard, in his Agony of 38 hours: "On Monday the 3d, at 10 in the morning, the abbé L'Enfant and the abbé de Rastignac appeared in the tribune of the chapel, which served for our prison. They gave us warning that our last hour was approaching, and called on us to join and receive their blessing. An electric feeling, which cannot be accounted for, made us all kneel down and receive it with clasped hands. Prostrate before two ministers of the Supreme Being, in whose presence we were about to appear, we afforded a striking spectacle, and this moment, though consoling, was one of the most awful we experienced. The advanced age of the two priests (the abbé L'Enfant was 70) their erect posture, death hovering over our heads, and surrounding us on all sides, every thing gave an august and mournful cast to this ceremony, which brought us nearer to the Deity, and restored our courage; all reasoning was suspended, and the coldest and most incredulous was as deeply impressed by it as the ardent and the feeling. Half an hour afterwards the two priests were massacred, and we heard their cries."

LEPELLETIER SAINT FARGEAU (L. M. DE) president on the 29th of May, of the parliament of Paris, was deputed by the nobility of that city to the states-general. He possessed an immense fortune, and was noted before the revolution for very loose morals, but at the same time for a very gentle disposition; and it is even said that he took an oath never to condemn to death, a determination which evidently sprung from philosophical opinions, and indeed he early embraced the principles of the revolution. It should, however, be observed, that when all the deputies of the Parisian nobility joined the tiers-état, he remained alone with M. de Mirepoix in the chamber of his order, and appeared to disapprove the proceedings of his colleagues; but his connection with the duke of Orleans and the direction which he saw things take, soon hurried him away; and on the

13th of July, when proposing to the king to recal Necker and the other ministers who were then out of favour, he was heard to exclaim: "Let us represent the people, lest they represent themselves." On the 24th of August an address to the king, on his birth-day, was moved and carried by him. In September he made the singular proposal, that the duration of the sessions of the national assembly should be restricted to a year, and shortly after he obtained an edict, declaring the ineligibility of the children of such bankrupt citizens as should have received any part of their property. In January, 1790, he was appointed one of the committee of criminal jurisprudence, of which he became a most active member, and during this and the following year he, in his own name, presented several reports concerning the penal code, from which he vainly wished to banish the punishment of death. In May, 1790, he also objected to the king's retaining the right of peace and war, and voted for leaving this power to the legislative body alone: in June he declared in favour of the abolition of honorary titles, and at the end of the same month, filled the president's chair. On the 23d of May, 1791, he proposed that criminals should no more be sentenced to death, to the gallies, or to any indelible corporeal branding, and afterwards obtained a decree for establishing public works for the condemned to be employed in, and for substituting decapitation in the room of hanging. The patriotism of St. Fargeau continued in an increasing ratio after the sessions in proportion as the revolutionary system acquired more solidity, and after having been employed in the department of Paris, and having presided in that of Yonne, he was appointed by the latter its deputy to the national convention, where on the 30th of October, 1792, he delivered a long speech on the liberty of the press, and obtained the rejection of a project of Bailleul's, calculated to restrain its excesses. In November he was chosen secretary. At the time of Louis XVI.'s trial he maintained that Louis might, and should, be

judged by the convention, but faithful to his oath of never condemning to death, he meant at first to vote for his detention, and even prevailed on twenty-five of his colleagues, over whom he had great influence, to adopt the same way of thinking. However, on the 13th of January, 1793, he gave an entertainment to the duke of Orleans, who then gained him over, and he and his friends at last voted for the king's death. He was assassinated four days after, on the 20th of June, at the Palais-royal by Paris, in the house of the cook Feyrier, where he was going to dine. St. Fargeau immediately expired, and had time to utter only these three words: "I am cold." On the 24th he was pompously interred at the Pantheon (Sainte Genevieve) the nation adopted his daughter, and Robespierre, in the tribune of the convention, read a work which he had left behind him on national education. The convention offered a reward of 10,000 livres to any one who should discover or seize the assassin, ordered David and the Gobelins to execute pictures representing his last moments, and placed his bust in the place where he used to sit: funereal honours were also paid him by the armies; but when the time of re-action came, he experienced the fate of the other revolutionary idols, and on the 8th of February, 1795, André Dumont obtained the repeal of the decree which had placed him in the Pantheon. He was born at Paris on the 29th of May, 1760.

LEQUINIO (J. M.) formerly mayor of Rennes, afterwards judge of the tribunal of Vannes, and deputy from Morbihan to the legislative assembly, had already, previously to that time, published a work known by the name of the Husbandman's Paper, and two little works, entitled the School of Husbandmen, and of Elections. On the 20th of October he opposed those who wished to treat the emigrants with rigour. On the 26th he spoke with less indulgence against the nonjuring priests, and proposed to allow such priests as should marry to retain their

appointments. On the 1st of January, 1792, he voted for the accusation of the French princes, and proposed to sequester the property of emigrants. In February he published a pamphlet on the necessity of divorce; and on the 6th of April made a long speech on the improvement of the finances. On being re-elected to the national convention, he voted for the death of Louis XVI. regretting that the state of the nation would not admit of his being condemned to perpetual labour in the gallies, and declaring that, "if the punishment of imprisonment was carried by the majority, he could be confined only in the bagnio." In April, 1793, he was sent to the army of the North, and his place was supplied by Gossuin; on his return he obtained a decree for transporting such bishops as should oppose the marriage of priests, and he was soon after sent on another mission to the departments of Aisne and Oise, that he might cause suspected persons to be committed to prison. In the course of September he sent to the press a new work, entitled Prejudices destroyed, which was directed against political authority and religion, in which he styles himself a citizen of the world. On the 9th of the same month he was commissioned to join Laignelot in revolutionizing the port of Rochefort. His letters are sufficient to give an idea of his principles and measures. He wrote from Rochefort to the convention; "that having contended in the parish church with the curate, he had overthrown mysteries by arguments, and that the people, after having hissed their pastor, had named the church the Temple of Truth." On the 17th of November he wrote in the same spirit, "that he had been so fortunate as to find more managers of the guillotine than he wanted, and after he had chosen one he made him the associate of himself and his colleagues, Guezno and Topsent." He some time after sent word that he had just blown out the brains of two Vendéans with his own hands in the prison where they were confined, and had

given orders for shooting 500 of them. He extended his revolutionary labours to l'Orient, to Brest, to La Rochelle, and to the Vendée; and thus addressed the convention in another letter, "I have said every where that no more Vendéan prisoners ought to be made, a decree to this effect is, in fact, necessary to put an end to the war." On the 7th of May, 1794, when he was returned to Paris, he pronounced a pompous panegyric in the tribune of the Jacobins, on the speech Robespierre had made in the convention on the immortality of the soul. On the 11th the tyrant, whom he thought to cajole, denounced him in the same tribune as a fulsome flatterer, and proved him to be at variance with himself; as in his two pamphlets, Happiness, and Prejudices destroyed, he had endeavoured to prove the non-existence of the Supreme Being, and the annihilation of man. Lequinio strove to defend himself, but he was refused a hearing. On the 6th of November, 1794, after the downfal of the Montagne, he proposed a decree that no legislator should be a member of any popular assemblies; but this proposal, which caused great contests, was rejected. On the 30th of December he moved "to purge the soil of liberty from the last of the tyrant king's impure race." In the course of May, 1795, he quitted the assembly, under pretence of ill health; but the convention ordered him to return to his post, and he was accused of framing some plot in conjunction with the remains of the terrorists; he sought to justify himself, and declared that he held in equal abhorrence the drinkers of blood and the ambitious, the terrorists and the royalists; but this language, though well adapted to the temper of the times, did not save him from denunciations; and, at last, on the 8th of August, he was accused of thefts and cruelties committed in the Vendée, at Rochefort, and La Rochelle; among others, of having been in the habit of eating with executioners, whom he had surnamed the avengers of the people; of having, by his rapine, paid debts to the

amount of 12,000 livres, purchased estates, and, moreover, remitted considerable sums to his brother, formerly a trinitarian monk at Vannes: of having, like Guezno and Topsent, used the guillotine as a tribune for making speeches, of having himself blown out the brains of prisoners, of having forced children to dip their feet in the blood of their parents who had been executed, &c. &c. He was afterwards comprised in the act of amnesty which, at Camus's suggestion, passed in August, 1796. Lequinio devoted much of his attention to agriculture, and often wrote in the Husbandman's paper, on artificial grasses, the qualities of different plants for forage, and other objects of rural economy. Bertrand de Moleville, whom he denounced to the legislative assembly, accuses him violently, in his History of the Revolution, of having, in 1786, received from the states of Bretagne the sum of 12,000 livres for plantations of mulberry trees, which he never accomplished. Under the directory he was nominated ranger of Valenciennes; and, in 1798, elected deputy from the Nord to the council of 500, whence he was excluded on the 12th of May the same year. After the 18th Brumaire he published a new work, entitled Journey in the Jura, in the preface to which he compares Bonaparte to thunder: and afterwards became sub-commissioner of commercial affairs at Newport, in the United States, where, in 1806, he still was.

LETOURNEUR (CHARLES LOUIS FRANCOIS HONORE de la Manche) was born in 1751 at Granville, of a respectable but not noble family, and having early made some progress in mathematics, he, in 1768, entered the artillery corps and attained the rank of captain. At the time of the revolution he was employed at Cherbourg, where he shewed his partiality to the popular party, which elected him, in 1791, its deputy, but he seldom appeared in the tribune, only presenting some statements on naval affairs. In the autumn of 1792 he was directed to

superintend the works in the camp near Paris. On becoming a member of the convention he voted for the death of Louis XVI. exerted himself greatly in the military committee, made frequent reports concerning the army, was sent on a mission to the troops in the South, and above all contributed to organize the forces of the eastern Pyrénées which had met with several checks. Though attached to the party of the Montagne he was never stained with any personal crime, and from the downfal of the Girondins, on the 31st of May, 1793, till that of Robespierre on the 27th of July, 1794, he kept silence. He afterwards obtained several military decrees, and in January, 1795, caused the adoption of a new organization for the engineers. In the course of the same month he was chosen president, afterwards superseded Jean Bon St. André as commissioner of the fleet in the Mediterranean, and on the 5th of June, when he was returned to the convention, he was appointed president of the camp below Paris, that he might maintain order there and quell the tumults which the Jacobins had just stirred up against the convention. He afterwards continued to make frequent reports in the name of the military committee, of which he was one of the most important members, till the end of the session, and in August had a seat in the committee of public safety. In October, 1795, when the sections of Paris revolted, he obtained a decree that every individual who had left his commune with a passport from the primary assemblies should be considered as their emissary, and as such arrested; and after these tumults he caused a new military organization to be adopted. At the end of October Letourneur was appointed a director, together with Barras and Carnot; and in May, 1797, he consented to let the lot fall on him, as one of the members must quit the directory. In return he obtained the place of inspector-general of the artillery, and, as it has been universally believed, a sum of money. He was afterwards sent as minister plenipo-

tentiary to Lisle, to treat with the English ambassador, but was recalled after the 4th of September, 1797. In February, 1800, the consuls appointed him prefect of Lower Loire, whence, in 1804, he was recalled.

LIANCOURT (DE LAROCHEFOUCAULD D'ESTISSAC, duc DE) grand master of the king's wardrobe, and knight of his orders, deputy from the noblesse of Clermont in Beauvoisis to the states-general, embraced the cause of the revolution, and made every effort to persuade the nobility to join the tiers-état. In July, 1789, he was appointed president of the assembly. On the 14th of July, at eleven in the evening, Larochefoucauld entered the apartment of the king, who was yet ignorant of the taking of the Bastile, awoke him, informed him of what had just happened, and advised him, in order to calm the agitation of his spirits, to appear in the assembly, to recal M. Necker, and to send away his troops. In September he warmly maintained the royal prerogative to sanction laws, on the ground that the deputies were charged only to correct some abuses in the monarchy, not to destroy the essence of the royal power. In February, 1790, he laboured at the organization of the army, and during the rest of the session devoted his whole attention to military affairs and mendicity, on which he spoke several times, and obtained a decree for the establishment of workshops for sturdy beggars. On the 19th of June, 1790, he brought to the bar of the assembly the embassy from the human race, of which Anacharsis Cloots was the orator; he too prevailed on the assembly to be present at the obsequies of Mirabeau, whom he affirmed to have declared war against the factious before the end of his career. He next objected to the soldiery frequenting clubs, fearing it might endanger discipline, and opposed the union of Avignon. After the king's flight to Varennes he undertook his defence, maintained the principle of his inviolability, justified the memoir in which the

monarch had explained the motives of his departure, and added, that "the king was just then braved by seditious men who openly aimed at the destruction of royalty." He closed the session by a proposal for the establishment of the National Institute. After the 20th of June, 1792, he proposed to Louis XVI. to seek at Rouen an asylum against the fury of the demagogues: but the latter declined following this suggestion. After the 10th of August he was degraded from his rank as a general officer, and took refuge in England, which he left for the United States. He has published a copious account of his travels in America, which contains judicious views and valuable statistical hints: he has also written, the Prisons of Philadelphia, 1801; State of the Poor, or History of the labouring Classes of Society in England, &c. extracted from Sir Morton Eden's English work, 1802. After the 18th Brumaire M. de Liancourt returned to France.

LINDET (JEAN BAPTISTE ROBERT) a lawyer, attorney syndic of the district of Bernay, and deputy from Eure to the legislature, where he shewed some degree of moderation, but having afterwards devoted himself to the Montagne, he was generally considered as one of the least hot-headed, but most wary chiefs of the party. The same department deputed him to the convention, where, on the 10th of December, 1792, he, in the name of the twenty-one commissioners, gave a detail of the crimes imputed to Louis XVI. after which he voted for his death. On the 10th of March, 1793, he proposed a scheme for organizing the revolutionary tribunal, a scheme which mentioned, among other things, that the judges should be restricted to no form in drawing up the proceedings; that the tribunal should have no jurymen, and that it might prosecute all those who, from the posts they filled before the revolution, called to remembrance the prerogatives usurped by despots. He then declared himself the enemy of the Girondins, and it is even said, that Brissot surnamed

him the Hyena. Though during the reign of terror he was a member of the committee of public safety, which he first entered in the room of Jean Debry, on the 7th of April, 1792, he behaved with moderation in the departments of Calvados, L'Eure, and Finistère, whither he went the following July to check the partisans of the Girondins, and even at Lyons, whither he had been sent in June the same year, to inquire into the state of the city: the account he gave on his return is remarkable for the address he made use of not to commit himself, whatever might be the issue of the ferments which were working there. When the Montagne split into two factions, and several of its members at last ventured to speak against Robespierre, who was meditating their ruin, Lindet, whom the tyrant had not yet inscribed on the list of proscriptions, remained a tranquil spectator of this dreadful contest: but when the Thermidorians attacked Collot, Barère, and Billaud Varennes, he became fully sensible that their view was to destroy by degrees the members of the government committees, and warmly undertook their defence. On the 22d of March, 1795, he made a very long speech, in which he endeavoured, with great art, to set the services of these committees in a favourable light, by contrasting them with the conduct of those who had succeeded them, and he made it his chief request, that instead of considering the marked men alone, all the members who had at that time a share in the government should be judged of at once. This mode of proceeding might indeed have become very fatal to the Thermidorians, who would have had to contend with a numerous and powerful faction, for which reason they took the precaution of striking only at some of the most unpopular leaders at first, but Lindet, and his other colleagues, were soon harassed in their turn. On the 20th of May, 1795, he was denounced as an instigator of that revolt of the Jacobins against the convention which had just broken out, and the intent of which was

to save Barère and his colleagues in the committees; he was defended by his brother, but on the 28th the assembly issued an order for his arrest, as having been a member of the committee of public safety during the reign of terror. Lehardy, Dubois Crancé, and Gouly, were his principal accusers, yet did he not want defenders even in the moderate party: Clauzel, Taveau, Doulcet; Dubois-Dubais spoke for him, but in vain. The cities of Nantes, Hâvre, and Caen, also sent up addresses in his favour. He was afterwards pardoned; but in 1796 he was implicated in Babeuf's conspiracy; tried for contumacy before the high court, and acquitted in 1797. On the 20th of July, 1799, after the events of the 30th Prairial, he was summoned to the administration of the finance, a place which he retained till the revolution of the 18th Brumaire.

LINGUET (S. N. H.) was born at Rheims, on the 14th of July, 1736, and in his youth joined the French army which was going against Portugal. He took advantage of his abode in Spain, to learn the language and to translate some plays. On his return to France he went to the bar, where he soon drew attention, and met with vexations, finding both admirers and enemies. His memoirs for and against the duke d'Aiguillon, excited a great sensation, and soon opened to that nobleman an entrance into the ministry. Not less celebrated was the count Morangies' representation against the Verron. The advocates more jealous of his success than of the rules of their order, made a complaint, in consequence of which he was, by the sentence of the court, struck from the list. Linguet then losing the fees of the bar sought to make himself amends by the profits of a journal and the publication of various political writings, which increased his reputation and the number of his detractors. His Theory of Laws was much talked of, a constant opposition to the received ideas; a Critique on Montesquieu; an Apology for Despotism; and a Picture of the Happiness

of those who live in slavery, opened a wide field for discussion. The prime minister, Maurepas, gave orders that his journal should be discontinued; and Linguet, fearing for his own liberty, fled to Switzerland, whence he reached Holland, and crossed over to London; but dissatisfied with England, where he did not meet the reception he conceived he deserved, he withdrew for some time to Brussels. Thence he wrote to the count de Vergennes to ask him whether he might return to France: the minister consented, but he was soon arrested in consequence of new complaints, on the 27th of September, 1779, and shut up in the Bastile, where he remained two years, and was then liberated on promising to be more moderate in his writings; he was, however, banished to Rhétel, whence he soon returned to England, and there published a work against arbitrary power, and Memoirs concerning the Bastile. He then came back to Brussels, where he continued his Political Annals, a journal in which he heaped panegyrics on the emperor Joseph II. who, pleased with the writing relative to the free navigation of the Scheldt, permitted the author to come to Vienna, where he presented him a thousand ducats. Linguet did not know how to profit by the favour in which he stood, but joined Vander-Noot, and the revolutionists of Brabant, against his benefactor. Being now driven from Germany he returned to Paris, where, in 1791, he appeared at the bar of the constituent assembly to defend the colonial meeting in St. Domingo, to plead the cause of the Africans, and to inveigh against the Europeans: and in February, 1792, at that of the legislative assembly to denounce Bertrand de Moleville, the minister of the marine; but his denunciation was so absurd that, notwithstanding the unpopularity of the minister, the assembly received him with the most extreme contempt, and Linguet indignantly tore at the bar his memorial, which he was desired to leave on the table. In the reign of terror he withdrew into the country, but he was dis-

covered and brought before the revolutionary tribunal, which condemned him to death on the 27th of June, 1794, for having in his works paid court to the despots of Vienna and London, and at 57 years of age he went with serenity and courage to meet his fate. His works are equally numerous and varied, the principal are as follow: Journey to the Labyrinth in the King's Garden, 1755; the Wife-Daughters, a parody on Hypermnestra, 1759; History of the Age of Alexander, 1762; the Fanaticism of Philosophers, 1764; Necessity of a Reform in the Administration of Justice and Civil Law, 1764; Socrates, a tragedy, 1764; History of the Revolutions of the Roman Empire, 1766; The Cacomonade, translated from the German of Doctor Pangloss, 1766; Theory of Civil Law, 1767; Impartial History of the Jesuits, 1768; the Philosopher's Stone, 1768; Navigable Canals for Picardy and all France, 1769; Continuation of Hardion's Universal History, vols. xix. and xx. 1769; Spanish Theatre, 1768; Reply to Modern Doctors, 1771; Political and Literary Journal, commenced in October, 1774, continued till 1766; Political, Civil, and Literary Annals of the 18th century, commenced in 1777, resumed at Paris in 1790; What is the happiest Government? or a Parallel between the Political Constitutions of Asia and those of Europe, 1774; Philosophical Essay on Monachism, 1777; Facts concerning the Bastile, 1783; Territorial Impost, or the Royal Tenth, with all its Advantages, 1787; Reflections on Light, 1787; France more than England, 1788; Remarks on Voltaire's Works, 1788; No Bankruptcy, no more Loans; and if we please, no more Debts soon, by reducing the Taxes to a single one, 1789; Letters to the Emperor Joseph II. on the Revolution of Brabant, 1789; another Letter to the Patriotic Committee of Brussels, 1789; Lawfulness of Divorce, 1789; Criminal Code of Joseph II. 1790; The Prophecy verified, or Letters from M. Linguet to Count Trautmansdorf, 1790; Col-

lection of Works relative to the Revolution of Brabant, 1791.

LOUIS XVI. king of France, was born on the 23d of August, 1754, of Louis the Dauphin, and Maria Josephine of Saxony, his second wife. At the time of his coming into the world the court was at Choisy, and the Dauphiness was almost alone at Versailles; no splendour marked his birth, and the courier who was commissioned to bear the news to the court, fell, and died on the spot, without being able to discharge his office. Louis was immediately appointed duke de Berry. When his father died, in 1765, his grief was extreme, and when, in crossing the apartments he heard for the first time, "Make way for the Dauphin," he burst into tears and fainted. His marriage with Marie Antoinette of Austria, the daughter of Maria Theresa, was celebrated under fatal auspices, for in the festival which the city of Paris gave on the occasion, more than 4,000 persons perished in the Place de Louis XV. pressed to death and suffocated for want of precaution. The Dauphin, greatly afflicted at this circumstance, for several months sent a part of his revenues to the lieutenant of police, for the relief of the victims of this unhappy affair. In 1774, when informed of the death of his grandfather, which called him to the throne, he exclaimed: "Oh, my God! what a misfortune for me!" On his accession he formed such a ministry as the public opinion pointed out, he relinquished to the people the droit of happy accession, re-established the courts of law, and set an example of economy. The early years of his reign were marked by the establishment of the Mont de Pieté and the Discount Chest: by the abolition of duty-work, torture, and Slavery in Jura, and finally by the American war. He was almost the only person in his court who did not join in the opinion of those who surrounded him on this subject, and it was with the greatest repugnance that he, in compliance with the wishes of his council, recognised the independence of the

Americans. He ever after reproached himself with the assistance he had afforded the insurgents, and the same scruples prevented him from accepting Tippoo Saib's alliance. On the birth of his second son, the city of Paris gave a ball, which the king opened, by dancing a minuet with the wife of the head alderman. It has been remarked that this entertainment took place on the 21st of January, 1782. The finances were impoverished by the preceding war, and the expenses exceeded the receipts by 100 millions, loans and new taxes were proposed to the king, but he answered in his council; "I will have no more loans nor any new tax." Louis thus painfully situated, convoked the first assembly of notables, who supported the rights of the people against the privileged orders, and were dismissed by the ministry without having remedied any thing. Cardinal de Brienne, the successor of Calonne, then proposed the stamp-duty and the land-tax, which was rejected by the great land-holders, as it would fall on them, and the court of law refusing to register it, he was exiled to Troyes, but was soon recalled by the indulgence of Louis. It then declared it had no right to consent to taxes, and proposed to convoke the states-general, a desire which was expressed likewise by the clergy and the principal towns. The king, giving way to the general wish, a second time assembled the notables to determine the forms of the states and the manner of voting. The meeting opened then at Versailles, on the 5th of May, 1789, and the first seeds of dissension were scattered among them by the different regulations established for the three orders, which were separated. Louis strove to heal this breach, and when M. de Luxembourg, in the name of the chamber of nobles, objected to the junction, the king answered, "I have fully considered the subject; tell the nobles I request them to join; if my request is not sufficient I command it; for myself, I am resolved to make every sacrifice, God forbid one single man should ever perish in my cause." These

last words never ceased to regulate his conduct, and to prove the principal cause of his misfortunes. Several regiments had been drawn towards Versailles, to be a check on the French guards, whose fidelity was suspected, and in consequence of this measure the deputies had been led to entertain apprehensions for the safety of their persons. Mirabeau demanded that the troops should be dismissed; all Paris armed at his call, the Bastile was taken, July the 14th, 1789, and the terrified ministers knew not what measures to adopt. Louis, to appease the tumult, went next day to the assembly on foot, without arms, and almost without guards, and standing in the midst of the hall, he conjured the deputies to restore the public tranquillity. "I know," said he, "that attempts are made to raise unjust prejudices against me; I know it has been boldly affirmed that your persons are not in security. Are not reports so atrocious previously invalidated by my known character? Well, I trust myself to you." At these words the enthusiasm of most of the deputies was extreme, and they insisted on themselves attending the monarch back to the palace as his guards. Soon after the Flanders' regiment came to Versailles, and the king's guards gave them an entertainment, of which the impudent excesses led to fatal consequences. It was malignantly said, that the national cockade had been trodden under foot, and a Parisian mob, consisting of an immense number of women, escorted by desperate wretches armed with pikes and guns, hurried, on the 5th of October, to Versailles. The national guard followed to prevent riots, but in the night some ruffians, disguised as women, drove away the sentinels, entered the palace, forced the doors, massacred the guards, and vainly seeking the queen to immolate her to their fury, repeatedly struck the bed, whence she had just escaped, with their sabres. The king remained serene as ever, and when advised to fly, answered: "It is uncertain whether my escape could insure my own safety, but there can be no doubt that

it would become the signal for civil war." In consequence of this insurrection the monarch and all his family removed to Paris, whither the national assembly followed him. On the 14th of February, 1790, he was present at their meeting, and made a speech replete with feeling. "Do you," said he to the deputies, "who can in so many ways affect the true interests of my misguided but beloved people, my people, by whom it is my consolation in my cares to be told I am beloved, tell them that if they knew how unhappy it makes me to hear of an attack on persons or property, they would spare me this bitterness." The civil constitution of the clergy brought on new ferments, for the king refused his sanction, and this refusal was looked on as a crime. The removal of his aunts to Italy excited apprehensions lest he should do the same, and he was forbidden to go to St. Cloud, but terrified at the perils which surrounded him, seeing, notwithstanding his numerous and successive sacrifices, his power contemned and degraded, and himself and his family in great jeopardy, he determined to quit Paris, and adopted a plan of escape which was ill-concerted, and worse executed. In the night between the 20th and 21st of June, 1791, Louis left the Tuileries to go to Montmédi, where M. de Bouillé awaited him with a few troops, and whither the emperor Léopold had promised to send an army. Before his departure he left a declaration to the assembly, which contained no complaints that were not, even as his enemies allowed, founded in justice. After having crossed a considerable part of France with his family, in a large berlin, Louis was recognized at St. Menehould, by the post-master, Drouet, who had never seen him, but who, struck by the mysterious air of the travellers, and comparing the king's face with his likeness stamped on an assignat, immediately dispatched his son to Varennes, to give notice to the people and the magistrates. Louis the XVIth's carriage reached Varennes at eleven in the evening, and relays were to have been ready at an

appointed place, but not being there, the king ordered the postilion to go on another stage, which he refused, pleading the royal regulations. Just then Drouet's son arrived, the alarm was spread through the town, the people gathered together, and the sovereign of France, when stopped by the populace of a petty town, would not have recourse to violence, fearing lest his deliverance might occasion the shedding of blood, but suffered himself to be conveyed back to Paris. The assembly deliberated whether he should continue to reign, or be deposed, the former opinion obtained the majority of votes, but this weak and powerless authority, restored to a king who was still a prisoner, was but an illusion. The new constitution was completed, and on Louis's solemn acceptance of it, the constituent gave way to the legislative assembly, which from its earliest meetings exhibited little splendid talent, shameful weakness in checking crimes, and a constant desire to deprive Louis of the little power he had left. After having forced him to declare war on a part of the European powers, it never ceased accusing him of its consequences, and stirring up the Parisian populace against his authority. On June the 20th, 1792, this unhappy prince was attacked in his palace by ruffians, who had the boldness to place the red cap on his head, and during two hours to load him with insults and threats, which he bore with the most heroic coolness. From this time he made up his mind to perish, and sought only to inspire his family with resignation to support new calamities. Larochefoucauld Liancourt proposed to him to seek an asylum at Rouen, and Lafayette offered to conduct him to Compiegne, and surround him with faithful troops, but he declined pursuing either course. At last, on the 10th of August, burst forth the storm which for many months had been lowering: the tocsin sounded: the Marseillais marched with the people of the suburbs, covered the Place du Carrousel, and invested the Tuileries. Obedient to the voices of Chabot and Danton, of all the chiefs of the Gi-

ronde, and the majority of the legislative body, they turned their artillery against the royal abode. However, the palace-guard and the Swiss were under arms; the administration of the department, faithful to the laws, had given orders to repulse force by force, and if Louis had drawn his sword, he might yet have conquered; but strangely compounded of fortitude and weakness, he could stoically support all suffering, but could not courageously ward off any danger. As great was his horror when the blood of others was to be shed, as his indifference when his own was to flow. One of the administrators (Roederer) advised him to seek an asylum amidst the legislative body, whither he went with all his family, a retreat which deprived his defenders of all hope, and freed his enemies from all fear. Scarcely had he entered the hall when the cannon was heard; the battalions of the guard were after the king's departure without a leader and without orders, and the Marseillais, who were at first driven back by the Swiss, took courage again on seeing that they were not pursued. The palace was soon forced, the Swiss, whom at the urgent entreaty of the assembly, the king had commanded to lay down their arms, were massacred or dispersed: and in the assembly, to which he fled for an asylum, the king heard the sentence which deprived him of his power, and the order for confining him in the Temple. In this Gothic palace Louis, his wife, and his family were at first imprisoned, but the commune of Paris thinking it too convenient an abode, decided that the Tower alone should serve him, and soon gave orders that he should be kept under the closest confinement, and at last separated from his family. The legislative assembly was superseded by the convention, the members of which speedily pronounced the king's deposition, and commanded that he should be brought before them. Louis, though exposed to every insult, was a model of serenity and resignation in his imprisonment. Pens, ink, paper, and pencils were denied him, but books were granted, and it has

been computed that he read 257 volumes during his confinement. Devoting his thoughts to the education of his son, the consolation of his wife, and the strengthening of his own mind by the aids of religion, he derived a satisfaction from forgetting his woes, and pardoning those who caused them. The municipal officers seemed apprehensive that poison might be conveyed to him, to end his days; but M. de Malesherbes said to them, "Fear not; the king is not like other men: he is religious, and knows how to die." In the mean time his impeachment was carried on with vigour; and when brought to the bar of the convention, unexpectedly, without counsel, without assistance, he with equal coolness, simplicity, and moderation, replied to 34 heads of accusation, which had no connection with each other. The report of Louis's conduct, since the beginning of the revolution, had been made to the convention on the 10th of December, 1792. In it, he was described as a tyrant, who opposed the progress of liberty, who feigned to accept the constitution, that he might annihilate it; who refused to sanction beneficial laws, meaning those against the priesthood: who secretly acceded to the treaty of Pilnitz, by which the king of Prussia and the emperor bound themselves to restore absolute monarchy in France; and finally, (which is most extraordinary,) who virtually brought on the events of August the 10th, by himself stirring up the suburbs to revolt, that the people might fall by the hands of the Swiss. Some of the deputies were of opinion that defenders should not be granted him, but the majority decided that he might fix on whom he pleased; and Messrs. de Malesherbes, Tronchet, and Deseze, to whom Louis committed his cause, were allowed to confer with him in the Temple, and attended him on the 26th of December, the first time of his appearance in the assembly. Deseze was appointed to make his defence, which has been generally looked on as below the subject; yet was there

one splendid burst, for slowly casting his eyes round the assembly, he exclaimed, "In vain I seek among you for judges, I find only accusers." The serenity of the accused, the tears of M. de Malesherbes, nothing could soften his fate; and on the 17th of January, 1793, the sentence was delivered. The first decision declared Louis guilty of a conspiracy, and an attempt on the public safety; the second deprived him of all appeal to the French people, convoked in the primary assemblies; and the third inflicted on him the punishment, by the trifling majority of five voices. The assembly again declared that Louis's proposed appeal was null, and that the execution fixed for the 21st of January, should not be delayed. The king, who had long foreseen his doom, had courageously resigned himself to it; and the journal of M. de Malesherbes contains particulars respecting him on this occasion, which it is the duty of history to preserve. "As soon," says he, "as I had permission to enter the king's apartment, I hastened thither, and no sooner did he perceive me, than he rose from a little table, on which a Tacitus lay before him open, and clasping me in his arms, while his eyes were moistened with tears, he said, "Your sacrifice is the more generous, as you expose your own life, and do not save mine." I represented to him, that there could be no danger for me, nor for him, so easy was it to defend him successfully: to which he returned, "I am well convinced they will condemn me; for they have both the power and the will to do so: but be that as it may, let us busy ourselves with my cause, as if I were to gain it; and in fact I shall, since I shall leave behind me an unspotted memory. Every day he assisted us in examining the papers, explaining motives, and refuting complaints, with a presence of mind, and a serenity, which his defenders admired as much as I did. When Deseze had completed his defence, he read it to us, and never did I hear any thing more pathetic than the peroration; it affected us to tears. The king said to him, "This must

be omitted: I will not work on their feelings." When the time of trial drew near, he one morning said to me, "My sister has told me of a good priest who has not taken the oaths, and whom his obscurity may eventually save from persecution: this is his address; I request you to go to him, to speak to him, and to prepare him to come when I shall have obtained permission to see him." He added, "'Tis a strange commission for a philosopher, and such I know you to be; but if you suffered as much as I do, and if you were going to die as I am, I should wish you the same religious sentiments, which would console you much more than philosophy." When I returned to the assembly, where we had desired to appeal to the people, I informed him, that on coming out I had been surrounded by a great number of persons, who had all assured me he should not perish, or at least not till after them and their friends. He changed colour, and said to me, "Do you know them? Return to the assembly; endeavour to discover some of them; declare to them I would never forgive them if one single drop of blood were shed for me: I would not suffer it to be shed, when it might, perhaps, have preserved my crown and my life, and I do not repent it." It was I who first acquainted him that he was sentenced to die: he was in the dark; his back was turned to a lamp which stood in the chimney; his elbows rested on the table, and his face was concealed in his hands. The noise I made awoke him from his meditations; and, looking stedfastly at me, he rose and said, "I have for two hours been endeavouring to find out whether I have, in the course of my reign, merited the slightest reproof from my subjects. Now, M. de Malesherbes, I swear to you, in all the sincerity of my heart, as a man who is going to appear before God, that I have constantly desired the happiness of the people, and have never formed a wish contrary to it." I saw this hapless monarch once more, and assured him the priest whom he had desired to see was coming; he embraced me, and said, "Death

does not terrify me, and I have the most complete confidence in the mercy of God."

On the 20th of January, Louis, without murmuring, heard his sentence read, and desired to impart it to his family himself, that he might teach them resignation. At midnight he heard mass, and threw himself on his bed, where he slept peacefully, till awakened in the morning by his valet de chambre Cléry, who came to dress him for the last time. At eight o'clock, those who were to conduct him to the scaffold, entered his apartment, and with a firm step he descended the tower stairs, and crossed the courts, casting a last glance towards the prison which contained his family. He got into a carriage, with the abbé Edgeworth beside him, and his gend'armes opposite, and in two hours arrived at the Place de Louis Quinze, where he ascended the scaffold. His hair was then cut off, he was undressed, and an attempt was made to tie his hands: he refused, saying, "I am sure of myself;" but on being again urged, he meekly held out his hands; and then advancing to the left side of the platform, he cried out with a loud voice, "Frenchmen, I die innocent; I forgive my enemies, and wish my death may be useful to France."—Santerre then ordered a roll of the drums, which drowned his voice, and prevented him from finishing. "Go, son of St. Louis, ascend to Heaven," cried his confessor with enthusiasm; and the son of St. Louis presented his head to the executioner! His body was conveyed to the cemetery of St, Magdalen, and according to the decree of the convention, consumed in unslaked lime. Before the king went to execution, he deposited in the hands of several municipal officers a will, written with his own hand, and dated December 25, 1792, some extracts from which are subjoined. "In the name of the Holy Trinity, &c. Involved as I am in a contest, of which it is impossible to foresee the issue, by reason of the passions of men, and of which there exists no mention, no precedent in any law, having no witness of my thoughts, no one to whom I can address

myself, save God alone, I entreat all those whom I may have inadvertently offended, (for I do not remember having ever knowingly wronged any one,) or those to whom I may have set a bad example, or whom I may have scandalized, to pardon me the wrong which they think I may have done them. With all my heart I pardon those who, without any provocation on my part, are become my enemies, and I pray God to pardon them, as well as those who, by a false, mistaken zeal, have done me much injury. I have never doubted my wife's affections for my children, to whom I recommend them, entreating her, above all, to make them good christians and virtuous men, to teach them to consider the glories of this world, (should they be condemned to share in them,) only as dangerous and perishable goods, and to direct their views towards the only solid and durable glory of eternity: I beseech my sister to continue her affection to my children, and to be a mother to them, should they have the misfortune to lose their last parent. I charge my son, if he is so unhappy as to become a king, to remember that it is his duty to devote himself wholly to the happiness of his people, to forget all hatred and resentment, and especially all that relates to the miseries and woes I endure: to remember that he can render his people happy only by reigning according to the laws, but that at the same time a king who has not the necessary power cannot acquire consideration, and do the good his heart prompts; for, on the contrary, being restricted in his operations, and inspiring no respect, he is more hurtful than serviceable. I could wish here to testify my gratitude to those who have shewn a true and disinterested attachment to me: if on one hand I was sensibly hurt at the ingratitude and disloyalty of those who, in their own persons and those of their relations and friends, had never received any thing from me but benefits; on the other, I have had the consolation of seeing the attachment and spontaneous regard which many have shewn me, and for which I

entreat them to accept my thanks. In the situation in which things are, I fear to speak more plainly, lest I bring them into difficulties; but I especially charge my son to seek for opportunities of shewing his gratitude. Yet should I think I calumniated the sentiments of the nation, did I fail openly to recommend to my son Messrs. de Chamilly and Hue, who were induced by real attachment to me, to confine themselves in this mournful abode, and who hardly escaped falling the victims of their fidelity. I also recommend to him Clery, to whose attention I have been much indebted since he has been with me; as he has remained with me to the last, I entreat the commune to deliver to him my apparel, my books, my watch, my purse, and the other little effects which are deposited in the council chamber of the commune. I likewise freely pardon my keepers the hard treatment and restraints they have thought fit to impose on me. I have met with some feeling and compassionate natures: let them enjoy in their own hearts the tranquillity they cannot but derive from their way of thinking. I request Messrs. de Malesherbes, Tronchet, and Deseze, here to receive all my acknowledgments, and the expressions of my sense of all their kindness and attention to me. I conclude by declaring before God, in whose presence I am about to appear, that I do not reproach myself with any of the crimes imputed to me. Written in the Tower of the Temple, December the 25th, 1792. Signed, Louis." Louis possessed all the private virtues: he was a good husband and a good father; but impartiality requires an avowal that he confided too implicitly in his ministers, who frequently abused their authority, and that he sometimes chilled the glow of friendship by the austerity of his temper. His tastes were simple, and he loved occupation and real pleasures; and hunting, and the practice of several mechanical arts were his only relaxations; for he was free from violent passions and a love of ostentation. He was perfectly acquainted with history, and was

one of the best geographers in France; he himself drew out all the instructions for Lapeyrouse, the navigator, instructions which do even more credit to his heart than to his talents. He spoke Latin with purity, and found no difficulty in learning English, from which language he translated the Reign of Richard the Third, or Historic Doubts of the Crimes imputed to him; by Horace Walpole. This work was published in 1800. He was timid, and had some difficulty in expressing himself, but when the religion and happiness of the French were in question, he spoke with a facility and an energy which astonished the ministers on their first entrance into the council. But he reigned in an age of depravation, in which all his virtues were despised, and became the cause of his misfortunes. The following couplet well describes him:

Son cœur ne sut qu' aimer, pardonner et mourir;
Il auroit su régner, s'il avoit su punir.

LOUIS CHARLES, dauphin of France, son of Louis the XVIth, was born at Versailles on the 27th of March, 1785, and in 1789 became, by the death of his elder brother, presumptive heir to the throne. His ingenuous childhood, his interesting person, and his sensible replies, could not save him from the misfortunes of his family. When the king was brought to Paris, the dauphin also had apartments assigned him in the Tuileries, where he wore a little uniform like that of the national guard, learnt his exercise, and had a corner of the garden, surrounded by a rail, allotted him to feed rabbits, and cultivate flowers, which he was always ready to offer to every passenger who approached the palisades, and appeared to take an interest in his amusements. He shared in all the fears and dangers of June the 20th, and the next day again seeing some degree of commotion near him, he ran to his mother in great alarm, and cried out, "Mamma, is not yesterday over?" Shortly after he was confined with his family in the Temple, and by his application to his studies, his sweetness and his

affection, became their greatest consolation. Louis the XVIth taught him to read and write, and afterwards partook himself in his amusements. One day, when playing at Siam, the child lost several games, and at the 16th point he exclaimed: "this number 16 is very unlucky!" "Who knows that better than I do?" answered his father. Six months after the death of Louis, he was taken from his mother, and intrusted to the care of a shoe-maker, named Simon, an ignorant ferocious Jacobin, who taught him nothing but to swear and drink; and compelled him to curse his father, and sing the Carmagnole. His sudden death, which happened however subsequently to that of Robespierre, and at the time when the Thermidorians were contending with the moderate part of the convention, excited a suspicion that he had been poisoned; and Delille, in his Poem of Pity, exclaims:

Chaque jour dans son sein verse un poison rongeur
Quelles mains ont hâté son atteinte funeste?
Le monde apprits a fin, la tombe sait le reste.

A note on this passage, says, that this unhappy child had the face of an angel, but his back was bent as if he were oppressed with the load of life. He had lost almost all his moral faculties, one feeling alone remained, which was that of gratitude, not for the good which was done, but the evil which was spared him. When the sun set he was ordered to go to bed, for his keepers would not allow him a light, and some time after, when he was in his first sleep, a dreadful voice woke him, exclaiming, "Capet, are you asleep?" The deputy Chabot said openly in the assembly, that "it belonged to an apothecary to rid France of him," and after the 9th Thermidor, the deputy Brival reproached the committee of public safety with many unavailing crimes. This unfortunate child died two days afterwards covered with ulcers.

LOUIS STANISLAUS XAVIER, younger brother of Louis the XVIth, was born at Versailles, on the 17th of November, 1755, was at first distinguished by the title of Count de Provence, but on

the accession of his brother assumed that of Monsieur. Till the period of the revolution he had concerned himself little with public affairs, and the study of literature and philosophy had alone occupied his leisure, excepting that he had visited his government of Provence. In the assembly of the notables he voted for equality of number in representation, and almost always shewed himself the partisan of the reformers: in consequence he received frequent marks of affection from the people, especially at the time when the land-tax and stamp-duty were to be registered. He continued to pursue the same plan in 1788, refusing to take any part in the remonstrance which the princes presented to the king against the resolution of allowing the teirs-ètat a double number of representatives in the meeting. After the 5th and 6th of October, Monsieur came to Paris with Louis the XVIth, and lived in the palace of the Luxembourg. In December, the same year, an attempt was made to implicate him in the affair of the marquis de Favras, and it was affirmed that he was at the head of a conspiracy against the national assembly. He then went to the town-hall, where he delivered a memorial in his justification, and sent a copy of it to the assembly, thus stilling the storm which was raised against him. When the king's aunts departed in February, 1791, a report was spread that he too intended leaving Paris, Barnave indeed asserted it in the tribune, and in consequence the people assembled in crowds, and a deputation was sent to impart to him their disquiet. Upon this the prince declared in the most positive manner, that he would never quit the king, who, when he had resolved on leaving Paris, informed his brother of it. In the night between the 20th and 21st of June, Monsieur departed from the Luxembourg with his wife, one hour after the king, took the road to Maubeuge, under the name of the Comte de Lille, which he has since frequently assumed, and arrived safely at Brussels, whence he removed to Coblentz.

He was not, like the Comte d'Artois, present at the conferences of Pilnitz, but he occasioned the declaration which resulted from them. The two princes unable now to correspond directly with Louis the XVIth, who had been stopped at Varennes, and conveyed back to Paris, informed him of the negociation in a letter dated from the castle of Schonbrunnstadt, near Coblentz, September the 10th, 1791, which has been made public. They urged the king strongly to refuse his consent to the constitutional act, and they protested beforehand against all that could be done: they likewise informed their brother that both the emperor and the king of Prussia had engaged to make every effort to restore him to power, assuring him that the views of these potentates were pure, and aimed only at freeing him from the oppression of demagogues, and the woes of anarchy. This letter made the greatest sensation in France; the legislative assembly indignantly passed a decree of accusation against Monsieur on the 1st of January, 1792, and on the 16th he was, with one voice, declared to have forfeited his right to the regency. On the 8th of August, 1792, Monsieur, in conjunction with the other emigrant princes, signed a manifesto, which explained their sentiments, and the motives of the coalition on the French territory. He afterwards personally declared in a speech addressed to the emigrant nobility, that his intention on returning to France was to pardon the errors of his countrymen. On the 11th of August accompanied by the count d'Artois, he departed at the head of 6,000 cavalry to join the Prussian army, and they first established their head quarters at Verdun, and afterwards at Vouzières, Buzancy, and Somme-Suipe; but the retreat of the king of Prussia soon compelled them to retreat also. On the 20th of October they came and established themselves at the castle of Neuville, waiting further events, which took, however, a turn so contrary to their interests, that on the 13th of November they found themselves

under the necessity of discharging their army. They were at the castle of Ham, in Westphalia, when they learnt the news of Louis the XVIth's death. On the 28th of January they declared his son king of France, under the name of Louis the XVIIth, and Monsieur then took the title of regent of the kingdom, at the same time conferring that of lieutenant-general on the Comte d'Artois, whom he left shortly after, and went to settle at Verona, by the name of the Comte de Lisle. At the death of the dauphin, son to Louis the XVIth, he took the title of Louis the XVIIIth, king of France and Navarre, and published a manifesto, promising a general pardon to all the French who should submit to his authority. He soon, however, lost the asylum which he had found at Verona, for the Venetian government, alarmed at the victories of the French, signified to him an order to leave the dominions of the republic: the prince indignantly informed the senate, "that he was preparing to depart, but that they should first strike from the golden book six names of his family, and restore to him the armour which his ancestor Henry the IVth presented to the republic of Venice. He then joined Condé's forces on the Rhine, intending to serve among them simply as a volunteer, but notwithstanding this modest title, the court of Vienna seemed to dread his being present in the armies, and he was compelled to depart in spite of the most pressing solicitations addressed to the emperor and the archduke Charles. As he was withdrawing, an attempt was made on his life, but who they were, or by whom instigated, has never been discovered. A gun was fired at him from the house opposite to the inn in which he resided in the little town of Dillingen on the Danube, and the ball slightly grazing his forehead drew blood. He then retired to Blankembourg, and devoted himself in a great measure to a correspondence with his partisans in the interior of France, particularly general Pichegru, whom he succeeded in gaining over to his cause. Several of his agents at

Paris had already been arrested by the police, among whom was Lemaître; Lavilleheurnois, Brothier, and Duverne de Presle, had the same ill luck in March 1797; and all his hopes must have vanished when informed of the events of September the 4th, 1797, in consequence of which a great number of his adherents were banished by the magistrates, and proscribed by the directory. At this time dissatisfied with the duke of Lavauguyon's councils, attributing to them the ill-success of his enterprises, he dismissed him from his cabinet, which he had till that time directed, and appointed in his room M. de St. Priest, and the Marshal de Castries. In the course of April he published another proclamation addressed to the French, in which he explained his sentiments and intentions in nearly the same terms he had made use of in 1792. Some months after he quitted Blankembourg for Mittau, where the marriage of the Comte d'Artois' eldest son, with the daughter of Louis the XVIth was celebrated. In 1799 Suwarow, who was passing through Mittau in his way to Italy, went to the prince, and said to him, "The happiest day of my life will be that on which I shall shed the last drop of my blood to enable you to re-ascend the throne of your ancestors." From the very opening of the campaign he again caused proclamations, calculated to procure him adherents, to be dispersed through France; in consequence the Chouans and several departments to the South, particularly in the environs of Toulouse, again took up arms in his cause, and his affairs were beginning to be in a favourable posture, when the events which succeeded the 18th Brumaire, and the defection of Russia, entirely ruined his hopes, and he was even obliged to wander again in search of an asylum, for Paul the Ist having formed an alliance with France, forbade him to remain longer in his dominions. He then for some time wandered in the North, and at last obtained permission from the court of Berlin to reside at Warsaw; the year after, however, this very court

at the desire of the French government seized some of his agents at Bareuth, in particular Messrs. de Précy, and Imbert Colomes. It has been since reported in Europe that some proposals had been made him through the intervention of the king of Prussia, but that he had thought fit to reject them: nay, his answer and those of all the members of his family were inserted in several German prints. In 1805 he quitted Warsaw, and by permission of the emperor Alexander, returned to Mittau. Several states, and particularly England, allow him a pension, which is estimated at 12,000 pounds sterling a month.

LOUVET DE COUVRAY (J. B.) an advoc te and a man of letters, born in Poitou, first drew public attention by the novel of Faublas. From the beginning of the revolution he warmly espoused the popular side, and in 1790 published a new novel on the Necessity of Divorce. He appeared, also, on the 25th of December, 1791, at the bar of the legislative assembly, where, after making a speech glowing with spirit and oratorical figures, he proposed to pass a decree of accusation against the French emigrant princes. In September, 1792, he was deputed from the Loiret to the national convention, where, from the beginning of the session, he declared himself hostile to the Montagne; and on the 29th of October he denounced Robespierre, in a long speech, full of energy and eloquence, at the conclusion of which, after having pointed him out as an ambitious spirit, who since the year 1791 had been making use of the commune of Paris, to dictate laws and attain supreme power, he called for a decree of accusation against him. This daring step, which had, however, no success, made him dear to the faction of the Girondins, and above all, to the friends of Madame Roland, whose husband he had praised. On the 16th of December he supported Buzot in his motion for exiling the family of Orleans, and on Louis the XVIth's trial he voted for his death, with an express proviso that the execution should not take place till after the constitution had

been accepted by the people, at the same time declaiming with great intrepidity against the new tyrants (the Montagnards, "who wanted," he said, "to supersede the old one.") In the meetings on the 20th of April and 19th of May, 1793, he again inveighed against the commune of Paris, whom he denounced as having lately established a factious correspondence with the 44,000 communes of the republic, as spending the money destined to victual the city, in hawking about their resolutions; and finally, as abandoning themselves to expensive and scandalous orgies, in the midst of which municipal officers had forced the wives and daughters of the suspected to dance before them, and had afterwards thrown to them the leavings of their table. Robespierre could not forget the courage with which he had attacked him, and Louvet was one of the members who were denounced on the 31st of May, and a warrant for whose arrest was issued on the 2d of June. He was not present at those tumultuous meetings which decided the downfal of his party, to second the efforts then made by Lanjuinais, Vergniaux, and Guadet, to resist their oppressors. Having effected his escape from the capital, he withdrew to Caen with several of his colleagues, wrote against his persecutors, was outlawed on the 28th of July, retired into Bretagne after the breaking up of the army of Evreux, then into the Gironde, and at last quitted his companions to return to Paris, where he remained concealed till the downfal of Robespierre. Not having been recalled to the convention with the other deputies whose arrest had been decreed, he at the latter end of 1794, like his other colleagues who had been outlawed with him, remonstrated on the subject; their requisitions were not then attended to, but were again brought forward when moderation was more in vogue, a decree passed on the 8th of March, 1795, restored them to their functions. The very next day Louvet spoke in defence of his part nd two days after proposed that the convent

should decree, "that all those who had taken arms against the Montagne, had deserved well of their country." On the 22d of the same month he defended the restored deputies against the remains of the revolutionary party, particularly against Robert Lindet and Lecointre. In April he was chosen secretary, and about the same time became one of the commissioners who were appointed to bring forward the organic laws of the constitution. He opposed the establishment of a sole government committee, and in contradiction to Tallien, maintained the necessity of a law against the supporters of royalty, "who were desirous," he said, "of giving to a republican people the disgrace and burthen of monarchy." He also caused the government committees to be deprived of the right of examining into the conduct of the representatives; and after the revolt in Prairial, he voted that the accused deputies should not be brought before military commissioners, and pronounced a funeral panegyric on Ferraud, who was killed in the convention. On the 19th of June he presided in the assembly, was one of the first to point the progress made by the royalists in the interior, and vehemently demanded that a stop should be put to the murders committed by the youth in the southern parts on the terrorists. When the events of Vendemiaire happened, he attacked the party of the sections, and pointing out Rovère and Saladin as the protectors of the insurgents, he desired to have them arrested. At the end of the session he joined the council of 500, and became by degrees less moderate, often declaring himself the champion of the conventionalists against the Clichien party. Though Louvet and his opinions have been frequently turned into ridicule, it is nevertheless just to remark, that no deputy perhaps remained so invariable, so fixed in his principles, as he did; and this is the very reason why he appeared a demagogue in the two first assemblies, a moderatist under the reign of the Montagne, and more violent after the establishment of the direc-

torial constitution, particularly in the debate on J. J. Aimé; in that on the law of the 3d Brumaire, and in that on the revolutionary amnesty: at last he spoke against the liberty of the press, which he had formerly maintained. After having edited the Journal of the Debates for a short time, in the year 1792 he published another, entitled the Sentinel, which being solely devoted to a defence of the principles of his faction, was successively attacked by the royalists, extolled by the Girondins, denounced by the Montagnards, and at last ridiculed by the moderatists.—Setting aside the principles, the wit and talent of the author were at times perceptible, but absurd inconsistencies were more usual. During the time he was deputy, he was tried at the suit of Isidore Langlois, on account of this journal, and condemned as a conspirator. Madame Roland, in her Historic Hints, bestows on him the most complete eulogium. "He is," says she, "ill-looking, little, weakly, short-sighted, and slovenly; he seems nobody to the generality, who do not observe the dignity of his brow, and the fire which animates his eyes, at the expression of any great truth! Men of letters are acquainted with his pretty novels, and politics have more important obligations to him. It is impossible to have more wit, less affectation, and more simplicity: courageous as a lion, simple as a child, a feeling man, a good citizen, a vigorous writer, he in the tribune can make Cataline tremble; he can dine with the Graces, and sup with Bachaumont." Mad. Roland afterwards speaks with the same admiration of his Sentinel, and of two political works, entitled The Conspiracy of March the 10th, and Remarks on the Report of St. Just; and above all, of his Philippic against Robespierre, which she termed the Robespierride. Louvet published also An Account of his Adventures during the whole Time of the Proscription. This work, which is like a novel, has been translated into several foreign languages. Towards the end of his life he kept a bookseller's shop in the

Palais Royal, but the management of it devolved chiefly on his wife, whom he called his Lodoïska. In May, 1797, he quitted the council, and died at Paris in August.

MACK (the baron DE) an Austrian general, was born of a poor and mean family in the margraviate of Anspach; he nevertheless received a good education, began life as a soldier, became a quarter-master in a regiment of cavalry, and during the war, belonged to the staff of the army, a post in which he drew the attention of field-marshal Lascy, who made him a captain. The sentiments of esteem for his benefactor, which glowed in the heart of Mack, displeased his successor Laudon, who one day said something very warm about the creatures of Lascy, keeping his eyes fixed on Mack. Mack returned, "I must inform you, sir, that I here serve neither M. de Lascy nor you, but his Imperial Majesty, to whom my life is consecrated." Two days after Mack distinguished himself by the following action: M. de Laudon hesitated whether he should attack Lissa, ten miles from which town his camp was posted, believing it to be defended by 30,000 men. Mack, who wished to make him determine on the assault, left him at nine o'clock in the evening, crossed the Danube with one hussar, made his way into a suburb of Lissa, took a Turkish officer prisoner, and the next morning, at seven o'clock, presented him to the general, who learnt from him that the garrison consisted of only 6000 men. The marshal then addressed him in flattering terms, made him his aid-de-camp, and requested that he would never leave him. Laudon before his death presented his young favourite to the emperor, saying to him, "I leave you a Laudon who will serve you better than I have done: I mean major Mack." Thus, having obtained some degree of celebrity, he served in 1793 under M. de Cobourg as quarter-master-general, and in this capacity directed the early operations of the campaign, the passage of the Roër, the deliverance of Maestricht, and the bat-

tles of Nerwinde. He had also a great share in the negociations then carried on with Dumouriez, from which the Austrian leaders derived so little benefit. He was afterwards wounded in the attack on the camp at Famars, and unable to follow up his plans, was recalled to Vienna, and superseded by prince Hohenlohe, whom he afterwards again joined in the Low Countries, when he was appointed major-general and quarter-master-general of the Flemish army. In the preceding February, 1794, the emperor had dispatched him to London, that he might adjust with the British cabinet the plans of the campaign which was just going to open. Mack had prepared a general attack to crush Pichegru, and was moving all his forces in a space of above twenty leagues; but so vast an operation was not in every part well concerted: the English and Hanoverians were defeated on the 18th of May, at Hondscoote, and the Austrian army, after a fruitless contest, withdrew to Tournay. On the 22d Pichegru, in his turn, attacked the allied forces, to compel them to cross the Scheldt again; but the battle, after continuing from six in the morning till ten in the evening, at last remained doubtful. The emperor shortly after resolved on returning to Vienna, and leaving the command of the army to the prince of Cobourg, who had little confidence in Mack, but who highly esteemed general Fischer, one of his enemies. Mack, finding that after the emperor's departure he should have no influence, asked and obtained permission to return to Vienna. He then passed several years in Bohemia; but when the peace of Campo Formio was signed, he was appointed lieutenant-general, and commissioned to organize the army of Italy anew. A war having in 1798 broke out between Naples and the French republic, he went to take the command of the Neapolitan forces, and thus in some sort became master of the destiny of the state; but his talents were very unequal to so important a part, and though he at first obtained some advantages over scattered and small parties, he was afterwards com-

pletely defeated, and his army totally routed by general Championnet. Mack was then guilty of capital errors; for, quite beside himself, he wished to enter into a negociation with the hostile generals, and suspicions being thus excited, a cry of treachery was spread; part of his troops, and above all, the people of Naples rose against him, and he found there was no other way to escape their fury, than to throw himself, with his staff, into the arms of the French, who, in spite of his remonstrances, treated him as a prisoner of war. On this occasion, it must be allowed, he behaved in a pusillanimous manner; for, though it has long been said, that valour in the field (which cannot be denied him,) does not always supply the fortitude and presence of mind which are requisite to incite, or repress a multitude, yet he to whom the safety of a nation is intrusted, should know how to succeed, or to die in the attempt. Innumerable epigrams and songs against him were published at the time of his flight and captivity, and the conduct of M. de Damas, a foreigner also, served to shew what he might have done, had he, like that gallant Frenchman, known how to gain the confidence of his troops, and inspire them with a like military enthusiasm. The court of Vienna having refused an exchange, he was sent to France, and kept there some time on his parole, but at last secretly escaped with a courtezan, in April, 1800; and the French government, as if wishing to set in a stronger light the shame of this infraction of laws, ever sacred to a military man, immediately restored all the officers of his staff to liberty, and desired them to convey back to their general his servants, his effects, and his horses. In 1804 he was nominated commander in chief of all the forces stationed in the Tyrol, in Dalmatia, and in Italy, when he presented a new plan of discipline for the Austrian troops, which the archduke Charles adopted. In 1805 he became a member of the council of war, and had great influence in the direction of military affairs. In the month of September he obtained the command of

the Bavarian army, but on the approach of the French troops he withdrew beyond the Danube, and shut himself up in the city of Ulm, with a numerous force. Then the emperor Napoleon crossed the river, and after making a shew of a design to penetrate into Bavaria, he on a sudden returned to Ulm, cut off the left wing of the Austrian army, seized Memmingen, which General Spangen surrendered without resistance, and came with a superior force to give battle to General Mack, who continued shut up in Ulm, while the archduke Ferdinand, after having vainly endeavoured to bring him to act courageously, was retreating into Bohemia, through Franconia, with a considerable body of cavalry. Mack then, closely pressed by the French army, after two or three attacks on the advanced guard, accepted the most ignominious capitulation recorded in military annals. His troops, to the number of 40,000 men, were made prisoners, and he and his staff alone had permission to retire on their parole to Austria; but no sooner was he arrived, than he was seized and confined in the fortress of Therisenstadt, from which he was removed only to appear before a court-martial. At the end of February, 1806, judgment had not yet been passed on him.

MAILHE (JEAN) a lawyer, attorney syndic of Upper Garonne, whence he was deputed to the legislature. On the 24th of December, 1791, he presented a statement concerning the affair of Nancy, and after having most vehemently inveighed against the Swiss Cantons and the officers of the Castella, he obtained pardon for the soldiers of Chateauvieux, whom the council of war had sentenced to the gallies as rebels. On the 25th of April he made another statement concerning the German princes who had possessions in France, and obtained a decree, that those who failed to appear before the 1st of April should be looked on as having renounced their claim to indemnification. In the beginning of this year, too, he joined in the accusations against the ministers Ber-

trand de Moleville, Delessart, and Narbonne. On the 11th of March it was decreed, on his motion, and in consequence of a petition of citizens from the Red Cross section, that the revenues of the civil list should be reduced to the patriotic contributions, the ground rents, and the personal property. On the 6th of April he was chosen secretary, and on the 20th most strenuously urged the assembly to declare war on the emperor. On the 8th of June he caused a decree to pass, abolishing the right of retrover in the lords of manors, adding, that "though this law looked like an attack on property, yet the assembly would not the less be blessed for it by 99 persons out of 100 in the nation. On the 2d of July he proposed to dismiss the national guard, and declare the country in danger. In the course of the same month it was, at his suggestion, decided that measures should be taken for preventing the departments from keeping commissioners near the king's person. On the 7th of August he desired that the salary of every priest who should marry, might be augmented 100 livres; on the 10th he was sent to the populace, to prevent the massacre of the Swiss; on the 20th of the same month he made a long speech, on the mode of entirely rooting out the ancient tree of the feudal system; and on the 26th he seconded Jean Debry's scheme of establishing a body of 12,000 tyrannicides. He was now appointed a member of the convention, where on the 26th of October he gave notice that he was desired by the committee of legislation to make the report required concerning the accusation aimed against Louis the XVIth. Indeed he brought forward the subject on the 9th of November, and after a long speech, proposed the following regulations: "Louis may, and shall be judged by the convention: commissioners, chosen from the convention, shall take cognizance of the affair; the heads of impeachment shall, after having been made public for eight days, be adopted or rejected by a nominal appeal," &c. This project served as a basis for the

discussion which then took place against Louis the XVIth ; and at the time of the nominal appeal concerning the punishment to be inflicted on him, Mailhé gave the following reasons for voting as he did :—" In consequence of the opinion I have already declared, I vote for death; but I have one thing to say: if death has the majority, I think it will be worthy of the convention to examine whether it would not be beneficial to delay the execution? I return to the question, and vote for death." This opinion served as a text for that of many of his colleagues, who, inclining like him to the delay of execution, voted for death with Mailhé's amendment. He in fact spoke in favour of the delay at the time of the third nominal appeal. In March, 1793, he obtained a decree which abolished the right of making a will, and established an equality of inheritance. On the 22d of November, 1794, he declared himself an enemy to Carrier, and on the 28th of December, after having inveighed against those who wished to restore royalty, he cried out, " Not only is not a nation at liberty to choose what government it pleases, not only is it incapable of choosing a king, but no Frenchman who desires to have a king can be a man, but must be considered as a tiger, and an enemy to the human race." About the same time he was sent on a mission to Dijon, where he checked the proceedings of the Jacobins, whom he accused of fomenting anarchy, and dismissed the gunners of the national guard, among whom were the most violent terrorists. In the course of 1795 he joined the friends of re-action, and yet on the 11th of July he opposed the section of the observatory, who complained of the Jacobins being set at liberty, and on this occasion reproached the royalists with a desire to confound all the republicans with a small number of terrorists. On the 23d of August he produced a long report on popular societies, which were, he said, schools of royalism or anarchy, and obtained a decree for their abolition.—In March, 1796, when he was a member of the

council of 500, he made a speech on the necessity of severe laws for restraining the popular societies, and desired that religious meetings might come under the same regulations. On the 21st of May he was appointed secretary, and in August gave an account in the name of the commissioners, of the monastic orders existing in the states united to France; and he became by degrees more averse to the directorial party, and on the 30th of October, warmly inveighed against that message from the directory which desired that the press might be restrained, representing it as hostile to liberty; two days after he spoke in behalf of the parents of emigrants, and expressed surprise that public offices were fearlessly intrusted to terrorists, "whose hands," he said, "were full of blood," while the parents of emigrants, whom prejudice alone could object to, were sedulously removed from every post. In consequence of these opinions he was occasionally reminded with some asperity of his former opinions. In May, 1797, he quitted the legislative body, but continued his attachment to the Clichien party, in consequence of which he was involved in the proscription of the 18th Fructidor, but at first succeeded in escaping transportation. He afterwards, by order of the directory, repaired to Oleron, where he remained from January, 1799, to January, 1800, when he was recalled by the consuls, who soon appointed him secretary-general to the prefecture of the Upper Pyrénées.

MAILLARD, a runner belonging to the Châtelet at Paris, began from the opening of the states-general to signalize himself in the tumults of the metropolis, and on the 14th of July, 1789, was one of those who took the Bastile. When the people were instigated, on the 5th of October, to march from Paris to Versailles, he beat the drum to call the women together, and was appointed by the permanent committee to march at their head, and ask the king for bread, to hurry the arrangement of the constitution, and to insist on the chastisement of the body guards. He immediately

departed at the head of the first column, which by some inconceivable power he led and directed at his pleasure. On coming near Versailles he stopped all the women, set them in order, placed his cannon in the rear, and then went to the assembly, where he delivered a harangue. After having obtained several decrees relative to provisions, he went back to Paris, in one of the court carriages, and was not at Versailles in the night between the 5th and 6th. He afterwards made a deposition at the Châtelet respecting those days, but his deposition was no more than an apology for his own conduct. In September, 1792, he presided in the popular meeting at the Abbaye, to regulate the massacre of the prisoners, and it has been said that he seized on the spoils of those who had been murdered by his order. He afterwards became one of the denunciators of the prisons, and during the reign of terror appeared several times at La Force, to mark the victims who were to be condemned by the revolutionary tribunal. On the 17th of December, 1793, he was included with Vincent and Ronsin in a warrant of arrest, but more fortunate than they, was set at liberty again. He was an agent of the committee of general security, and appointed to watch suspected persons.

MALESHERBES (C. G. de LAMOIGNON DE) was born at Paris, on the 16th of December, 1721, of William de Lamoignon, chancellor of France. He first held the office of deputy-attorney-general, then that of counsellor to the parliament, and lastly that of chief-president of the court of aids, in 1750. For twenty-five years he filled the last-mentioned station, and ever firmly opposed the enaction of excessive taxes, the avidity of the managers of finance, and the levying a general tax, the edict for which the comte de Clermont, accompanied by the marshal de Bercheny, came to record with all the pomp of a military force. He also courageously objected to lettres de cachet: "No one," said he to the king, "can flatter himself with being so great as to brave the resentment

of a minister, and no one is so little as to escape that of a clerk." The court of aids having been abolished in 1771, Malesherbes retired to his estate, where he was beloved as another father by his tenants. When Louis XVI. ascended the throne in 1775, he was appointed minister of state for the interior; in consequence he visited the prisoners, freed those who were confined by arbitrary power, and established manufactures of cotton, and trades, to afford the other prisoners an opportunity of increasing their conveniencies by their labour. At his request the king relieved a descendant of the great Corneille, and granted a pension of 8,000 livres, together with a sum of 100,000 to La Chalotais, president of the parliament of Bretagne, who during his proscription had lost his whole fortune. In 1776 his friend Turgot being dismissed from the ministry, he determined to quit it also, and under the name of M. Guillaume, journeyed through France, Switzerland, and Holland, visiting the manufactories, the libraries, and the various specimens of the arts. M. de Malesherbes, who was connected with the philosophical party, shared in the hopes with which the revolution had inspired the greater part of France; but the illusion soon vanished. When the convention brought the king to trial, he wrote to the president, and offered himself as counsel for the accused. "Twice," added he, "have I been appointed counsel for him whom you are going to try, at a time when every one was ambitious of the office, and I owe him the same service now, when many think it dangerous." On the 14th of December, 1792, when he was admitted for the first time into the Temple, Louis ran to meet him, and clasped him in his arms. Malesherbes zealously strove to defend him, but in vain, and he had then the courage to inform the king that he was sentenced to die, to which Louis calmly replied: "I have always expected it: for God's sake, my dear Malesherbes do not weep, we shall meet again in a happier world." It was not long ere he followed him, for his daughter, the wife

of the president Rosambo, being torn from his arms and conveyed to prison, the father entreated as a favour to be permitted to share her fate; it was granted, and the next day he was arrested and conveyed to the Madelonettes, whence he was removed to the Port-royal prison. On arriving there he met the father of a family who had formerly been employed in his office, and who said to him, "What, sir, are you here?" "Yes, my good friend," replied the old man, "in the end of my days I am become a reprobate, and am sent to prison." He was brought before the revolutionary tribunal with his daughter and grand-daughter, and they were all three condemned to death. In crossing the court of the Conciergerie, to reach the cart that was to convey him to the scaffold, he struck his feet violently against a stone, and cried out: "Oh! oh! this is a bad omen; a Roman in my place would have gone back again," and in his last moments he displayed all the serenity of courage and virtue. In 1750 he was chosen a member of the academy of sciences, and in 1759, of those of inscriptions and belles-lettres; under his auspices, while director of literature, the press enjoyed all the liberty it was in his power to afford, and the earlier volumes of the Encyclopœdia were published. He cultivated all the sciences, but his inclinations led him particularly to natural history and agriculture: he published Observations on Fir-Trees, on Orchises, on Larches, and the wood of St. Lucia: two Reports concerning the Civil Situation of the Protestants, which breathe a Spirit of Philanthropy and Toleration, and Observations on the Method of Accelerating the Progress of Rural Economy in France. An Historical Panegyric on him was published in 1803, by Delisle de Sales, and in 1805 by Gaillard, who was for many years his intimate friend, and thus had an opportunity of knowing his talents and his virtues. The bust of Malesherbes, has, by order of the French government, been placed in the national museum.

MALOUET, inspector of the marine at Toulon,

was deputed by the tiers-état of Riom to the states-general, where, during the session he invariably proved himself a friend to monarchy, but declined engaging in any intrigues or factions. Weak lungs and a faint voice frequently took from the effect his speeches might have produced, and his words were perpetually lost. All the original proceedings of his order, and all the resolutions then taken by the tiers-état, to force the two other chambers to join them, were in a great degree prompted by him. On the 8th of June he proposed to the commune to examine into the extent of their powers, and objected to their styling themselves the National Assembly, a measure which he deemed hasty and perilous. On the 15th he spoke to much the same effect, but seeing the chamber absolutely resolved on forming itself into a body, he suggested that the name of Majority of the Representatives appeared to him a more suitable title. In a speech which he made on the 23d of July, he seemed to consider the arming of the national guards and the too great power conferred on the municipalities as dangerous. On the 1st of August he made an eloquent display of the dangers attendant on a declaration of the rights of man, and represented that it was indispensable to restore tranquillity, not to loosen still more the bonds of society by metaphysical definitions. On the 8th he forcibly painted the necessity of bringing the people back to order, and of confirming the payment of the taxes. On the 7th of September he made a long speech, in which he declared in favour of granting the king a suspensive *veto*, and dividing the legislative body into two permanent chambers. In the beginning of October he complained that efforts were made to inflame the people against certain deputies, and proposed an edict against the seditious writings which misled them, but Mirabeau had sufficient influence to set aside this notion. On the 13th of October he endeavoured to prove that the nation had no right to sell the property of the clergy, nay, that it would be impolitic to do

so, but that the expenses of public worship might be better regulated, and the assembly might apply the remainder of the revenues arising from this property, to the wants of the state. On the 21st of November he sharply attacked the assembly's committee of research, for having gone by night to the Annonciades, and under a frivolous pretence disturbed the tranquillity of a convent of nuns. At the conclusion of the session, Gléizen, who was eager to avenge the honour of this committee, of which he was a member, denounced Malouet for having written in a private letter, "that there were some bad citizens in the assembly, and that those who ought to enlighten the people misled them." Malouet answered with energy, nay, with an air of disdain and contempt, and the assembly passed to the order of the day. On the 7th and 15th of December he warmly defended M. d'Albert de Riom, who was charged with having taken a part in the meeting of the sailors at Toulon; and positively denying the accusations brought against his client by the people of Toulon, he urged the necessity of compelling the rebels to return to their duty, and of making M. d'Albert ample reparation. When the depositions were made at the Châtelet relative to the events of the 5th and 6th of October, he appeared as a witness, when he expressed his indignation at the acts of cruelty and the crimes committed on that occasion, but accused no person in particular, only asserting that he had seen and even spoken to the duke of Orleans on the *morning* of the sixth. In the course of 1790 he less frequently ascended the tribune, and spoke only to defend the royal prerogative, which was perpetually attacked, and to denounce Marat and his accomplices, who were already endeavouring to give a specimen of the deeds they afterwards perpetrated. On the 20th of February he and Cazalès proposed that the king should for three months be invested with the full executive power, for the purpose of repressing the tumults of the prisoners. About the same time he assisted in

the establishment of the Impartial Society, of which the duke de Larochefoucauld, the chevalier de Boufflers, and Virieu were also distinguished members, but it could not long contend with the might of the revolutionary torrent. On the 15th of August Malouet obtained the repeal of the warrant issued by the parliament of Paris, in 1781, for seizing his friend, the abbé Raynal, and it was generally supposed that he dictated the famous letter which the abbé addressed to the assembly, in which he departed from his former opinions, and with the greatest asperity censured those legislators for having sought to put in practice notions which should never have been carried beyond theory. This letter served only to render Malouet more odious to the Jacobin party, and he became still more unpopular when he opposed the liquidation of the public debt by means of assignats, and defended the Pope's right to Avignon. He also several times attacked Gregoire and the friends of the Blacks, whom he accused of kindling the flame of insurrection among the negroes, by dispatching to them incendiary writings. On the 14th of January, 1791, he opposed the scheme of the marine-committee for the organization of the navy, and adopting the principle that no one should be debarred on account of his birth, from aspiring to any station, he objected to confounding ships of war and merchant ships, a subject on which he spoke several times afterwards. On the 8th of February he loudly declared himself adverse to the formation of a high national court, and called on the assembly first to decide concerning the crimes which were to be considered as treason against the nation. On the 11th of May he warmly defended the scheme of the colonial committee for allowing the colonial assemblies to deliberate on all the laws relative to their country, painting in the most lively colours the principles of that society called the Friends of the Blacks, and the woes it had already occasioned, and was still preparing to inflict. On the 25th of June, when it was proposed to question the king and queen respecting the cir-

cumstances of their leaving Paris, and being stopped at Varennes, he reminded the assembly, that by the constitution the king was declared inviolable, and courageously braved the murmurs excited against him. On the 1st of July following he denounced a hand-bill, which proposed the abolition of royalty; and afterwards defended the emigrants and the priests, against whom it was proposed to use rigorous methods of proceeding. Taking advantage of an open debate, on the 8th of August, on the manner of classing the articles of the constitution, he again strove to impugn some of these articles, among others the declaration of the rights of man, but this attempt failed. On the 14th of September he objected to the president's proposal, that the assembly should remain seated while the king stood to swear to the constitution. His remonstrance had no effect, but he and all the right side continued standing all the time the king remained in the hall. In September, 1792, he left Paris for London, but in October he was informed that Louis XVI. was shortly to be tried, and he then wrote to the executive council to claim the right of returning to France, that he might be the zealous defender of a king whose virtues he respected and loved. He represented that he could not be looked on as an emigrant, since he had left Paris only one month, and with passports from the ministers to London; but the convention decreed, on the motion of Treilhard, that he should be inscribed on the emigrant list. Bertrand de Moleville's History of the Revolution, shews that in 1792 Malouet shared with him and Messrs. de Lally and Montmorin, the confidence of Louis XVI. and that in conjunction with them, he vainly sought to restore the royal authority in France. After the 18th Brumaire he returned, and was at first arrested by order of the minister of the police, but the government soon restored him to liberty, and towards the end of 1803 he was appointed commissioner-general of the marine at Anvers. He has published various works, of which the follow-

ing are the principal: Facts concerning the Slavery of the Negroes, 1788; Letter to my Constituents, 1789; Defence of Louis XVI. 1792; Inquiry how the American Colonies will be affected by the French Revolution, the consequent War, and the necessary Peace? 1796 He also published a Collection of his Opinions in five octavo volumes; and in 1803 a very well written Statement concerning the Colonies, in which he maintains the right of neutral powers during maritime wars: and, lastly, he brought forward nearly at the same time, five volumes of papers relative to the government of the colonies, of which he had been director under Louis XVI.

MANDAR (T.) vice-president of the Temple section. Prudhomme, speaking of this Mandar, mentions some circumstances worthy of being recorded in history. On the 3d of September, 1792, the second day of the massacre in the prisons, Mandar went about six in the evening to the house of Danton, then minister of justice. All the ministers, except Roland, were there, with the president Lacroix, and the secretaries of the legislature, Petion, mayor of Paris, Robespierre, Desmoulins, Fabre d'Eglantine, Manuel, several members of the commune, called that of August the 10th, and the presidents and commissioners of the 48 sections, drawn together in consequence of the progress made by the Prussian army and the massacres then committed in Paris. At half-past seven they met in a large hall, and in order to shorten matters, the presidentship was conferred on Danton without having recourse to ballot. A debate ensued on the mode of driving back the king of Prussia and saving Paris; Verdun was just taken; Servan, the war minister came, but apparently overwhelmed with anxiety; and Danton alone displayed presence of mind and firmness. "If," says Prudhomme, "great and extreme measures were then resorted to, they were prompted by the revolutionary genius of Danton." In the mean time the work of slaughter was going

on at the Abbaye, at La Force, at Carmes, at St. Firmin, and at Bicêtre. Mandar ventured to interrupt the debate, and said to Danton, "Are all measures taken for safety without?" "Yes." "Let us then immediately think of the interior;" and raising his voice, he proposed to call together immediately all the armed force, suggested that all the citizens present should form into as many bodies as there were prisons, in which massacres were going on, and should contrive by the ascendant of eloquence and reason, or by means of authority added to force, to put an immediate stop to the torrent of blood, "which would," he answered, "for ever pollute the French name." This proposal was attentively heard; but the yet doubtful issue of the important steps which had just been resolved on, prevented all the citizens from taking an equal part in it; and Danton looking cooly at him said, "Sit down. It could not be helped!" Mandar, full of his notion, withdrew into another apartment, took Petion and Robespierre aside, and made this second proposal to them: "Robespierre, do you remember that on the 17th of August you came to the bar of the legislature, and in the name of the commune, and under pain of insurrection you required the organization of a tribunal to judge those who were accused in the affair of the 10th?"—"Yes."—"You have not forgotten that Thuriot set the proposal aside because it was accompanied by a threat?"—"I remember it," said Robespierre; "you came to the bar, Thuriot was interrupted, you delivered a vehement harangue, and obtained the establishment of the tribunal which I had proposed."—"Well, then," replied Mandar, "you can judge of my oratorical powers."—"Yes; but to the point."—"Well; if Petion and you are of my opinion, we will be beforehand with Lacroix and the secretaries of the assembly: if you consent to accompany me to-morrow to the bar of the assembly, I will undertake to propose imitating the Romans at those critical periods when

the country was in danger, and to put a stop at once to these dreadful massacres. I will propose the creation of a dictator: I will explain my motives, my voice shall echo like thunder; yes, to put an end to these murders: I will have the hardihood to propose a dictator, his power shall be but for 24 hours, and shall be capable of being exerted only against guilt: the dictatorship will stop the tide of blood, the massacres will cease, they will instantly cease." "Beware of proposing it," said Robespierre, "Brissot would be the dictator!" "Oh, Maximilian!" answered Mandar, "you do not fear the dictatorship; you do not love your country; but you hate Brissot." Petion uttered not one word during the whole of this conversation. Mandar is the author of the following works: Travels in Switzerland, by William Coxe, 1790; on the Sovereignty of the People and the Excellence of a Free State, by Marchmont Needham, 1791; Voyage to the Hottentot Country, by William Patterson, 1791; Journey to and return from India over Land, by Thomas Howel, all translated from the English: on Insurrections, 1793; the Genius of Ages, a poem in prose, 1795; Address to the King of Great Britain on the urgent Necessity of a speedy Peace between the French Republic and his Britannic Majesty, 1797: this work has gone through three editions. History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, abridged from Gibbons' great work; Gallery of allegoric and historic Pictures of the Woes and Calamities of France, from the month of May, 1789, to the 18th Brumaire, 1799, with this motto: *Strepete gentes!* The City of Sages, or a Journey to Sophopolis; Moral and literary Companion, extracts from the most eloquent moral philosophers, for the use of young persons and preceptors. Mandar assisted also in translating the Historical and Geographical Description of Hindostan, and of the Course of the Ganges and Burampooter, by major James Rennell, to which he has added notes.

MANUEL (L. P.) born at Montargis, of a common porter, received a tolerably good education, took a degree, became an usher in a college at Paris, and afterwards preceptor to the son of Tourton, the banker, who allowed him an annuity. He published a pamphlet, on account of which he was confined three months in the Bastile, and became a member of the Jacobin society from its very first establishment, but obtained no influence in it till the year 1791, when he was appointed attorney to the commune. He then gave a free vent to his audacious invectives against every species of authority, and published a letter addressed to Louis XVI. beginning thus: "Sire, I do not love kings." On the 17th of May he proposed, in the Jacobin society, to shut up the queen in the Val de Grace during the war, as a suspected person, and was the soul of the insurrection on the 20th of June. The department suspended him from his functions, but he obtained a decree for his restoration; and when again in his place, he said that, "the department and the king wanted to paralyze his zeal, but that he had been stronger than they." He powerfully assisted in the events which happened on the 10th of August; and on the 12th appeared at the bar, proposed that Louis XVI. should be confined in the Temple, and had the satisfaction of conveying him thither. When deputy from Paris to the convention he undertook to inform the king of the abolition of monarchy and the establishment of a republic; but from that moment, whether the view of calamity opened his heart to pity, or whether the calmness and serenity of Louis, the fortitude of his wife, and the gentleness of his children, disarmed his resentment, he seemed to feel for their situation, and attempted to ameliorate it. He left Robespierre's party, and endeavoured to defer the king's trial by proposing to the convention that the people should be gathered together in primary assemblies, and consulted whether they would consent to the final abolition of royalty. This change

of opinion surprised all the hearers, and every one strove to penetrate the mystery: the Jacobins affirmed that he had been gained over by the queen, others declared, "that at the time when the Prussian was without opposition penetrating into Champagne, Manuel had induced Louis to write to the king of Prussia, conjuring him to retreat as the only method of saving him, on which condition Manuel and the rest of the commune would sign an agreement that his life should be secure. This letter was written, and Manuel, faithful to his oath, changed his opinion and voted for the king's confinement and banishment in the event of a peace." But this fact is disputed, and Malesherbes, desirous of ascertaining the truth, questioned the hapless monarch, who affirmed that he had not written, and that if such a letter existed his writing must have been counterfeited. He added as a certain fact, that the duke of Orleans could imitate his signature, but that he could not believe he had made use of his dangerous talent on this occasion. Be that as it may, Manuel professed the same principles on the 5th of November in the Jacobin society, where he excited no less surprise than in the convention, where he was heard to declare, that "the massacres of September the 2d had been the St. Bartholomew of the people, which had that day shewn itself as wicked as a king." Collot d'Herbois then reproached him with speaking contrary to his sentiments, and condemning that great day in which he, Manuel, had been the chief actor. All these contradictions ruined Manuel, and having, moreover, pleaded the cause of several emigrants, and attacked the tribunes, which were full of Jacobins, it was immediately asserted in full convocation, that he was distracted. He was so loaded with insults that, on the 19th of January, 1793, he was forced to resign, and then wrote to the assembly, "that composed as it was, there was no possibility of its saving France, and that a good man could do no more than wrap himself in his cloak." Upon this

Choudieu proposed to declare him an infamous traitor for deserting his post, but the proposal ended in nothing, and Manuel retired to Montargis, where he was attacked in the course of March by a band of furious ruffians who knocked him down with stones and sticks and left him for dead. He, however, survived this outrage, and was seized as a suspected person and conveyed to the Conciergerie, where his appearance inspired general horror, as the prisoners looked on him as one of the principal authors of the massacres of September. A prisoner pushed him against a pillar still polluted with the blood of the victims slain on that disastrous day, and cried out, in a loud voice, "See, wretch! the blood thou hast caused to be shed; this blood rises up against thee!" When the queen's trial came on he was summoned as a witness against her, but far from accusing her, he praised her fortitude, and pitied her misfortunes. When brought before the revolutionary tribunal he defended himself with courage and presence of mind, and owned it was his wish that the king, whom he was reproached with a desire to save, might be sent to America. He energetically reminded his judges of his revolutionary services, and said, "No; the attorney of the commune on the 10th of August, is not a traitor: I desire that it may be engraven on my tomb-stone that I occasioned the events of that day; on hearing his condemnation he turned pale, and fell into a state of dejection, from which he did not recover till the moment when he received the fatal stroke, which was on the 14th of November, 1793, when he was 42 years of age. Manuel expressed himself with ease, his repartees were keen and biting: the deputy, Legendre, who had been bred a butcher, displeased with Manuel, who had just successfully opposed a motion of his, exclaimed, "Well! a decree ought to be passed that Manuel is a man of understanding." "It would be better," returned he, "to decree that I am a brute, because then Legendre, in the exercise of his trade, would

have a right to kill me." He wrote, Letter from an Officer of the Body Guard, 1786; a Philosophical View of the Reign of St. Louis, 1786; The French Year, in which the author places more illustrious Frenchmen beside the saint to whom the day is sacred, and thus unites the remembrance of both in the mind: the Police of Paris laid open; beside which he edited the letters written by Mirabeau to Sophia de Ruffey, marchioness de Monnier. The publication of these letters, the originals of which he had seized at the taking of the Bastile, brought on him a personal citation from the family of Mirabeau. Cuvilliers, the commissioner of police, seized the work by order of Maugis, the administrator, in virtue of a Turkish patent, to use the expression of Manuel. "Was it then worth while," said he, "to form a constitution that an attorney of the Châtelet may overthrow it with a stroke of his pen? Five sheets had been snatched from that sacred press which the law itself cannot touch, for printing offices are temples where the thoughts should rest in peace as they do in the brain." "In the morning," said he, "I ran to the commissary, who was sleeping as if he had performed a good action, and the minutes of the law proceedings were under his pillow. I asked him whether Sartine and Breteuil were returned?" "No," answered he, "it is still M. de Maugis."—"Well, M. de Maugis and you shall be denounced; I will condemn you to immortality by placing you at the feet of Mirabeau's statue; it will last longer than Louis the XIVth's and it wanted slaves like you."

MARAT (J. P.) born in 1744, of Calvinist parents, was not five feet high: his face was hideous, his character of countenance horrible, and his head monstrous for his size. From nature he derived a daring mind, an ungoverned imagination, a vindictive temper, and a ferocious heart, and the mode of life he pursued till the revolution, added yet more to his natural wildness and cruelty. It has been said that he studied medicine before he settled in Paris, where he was long in

indigence, devoting his attention to anatomy, acting as an empiric, and vending simples, and a specific which healed all diseases, nay, many assert that he was for a time reduced to absolute beggary. At last he obtained the title of veterinary surgeon to the Comte d'Artois; but at the period of the revolution his enthusiasm rose to delirium, he set up a journal, and became as great a charlatan in politics as he had been in medicine. In his paper, which was called the People's Friend, he never ceased abusing the king, the ministers, and the nobles, preaching up revolt, murder, and pillage; exciting disputes between the citizens and the king's constitutional guard; persecuting Lafayette, the enemy of the duke of Orleans; urging the armies to murder their generals, and attacking the lives and fortunes of all the citizens. Several times he was denounced and accused, but he escaped all authority, all search, sometimes by flight, sometimes by dint of hardihood and impudence. In 1789 he had the audacity to appeal to the assembly against the persecutions which he said he underwent for the publication of his journal. In 1790 the commune persecuted him, but the society of Cordeliers took him under their protection. Some time after Lafayette laid siege to his house, in order to secure his person, but he found an asylum in the house of an actress belonging to the French theatre, who was induced by her husband to admit him; he then withdrew to the house of Bassal, at that time rector of Versailles, and afterwards deputy to the convention. On the 1st of August he presented to the assembly a plan of criminal legislation; on the 22d he was denounced by Malouet for having said that "eight hundred gibbets ought to be erected in the Tuileries, to hang all traitors, beginning with the elder Mirabeau," but the denunciation failed, as Mirabeau made the assembly pass to the order of the day. In May, 1792, Beugnot, Vaublanc, Lasource, and Guadet, most vehemently denounced the instigations to murder contained in Marat's paper. At this pe-

riod he conceived the most inveterate hatred against the Gironde, whom he called the Statesmen. In the different searches made after him, the cellars of his partisans, among others that of Legendre, the butcher, and the vault of the Cordeliers' church successively gave him shelter, and thence he continued to send out his sanguinary pages. The protection of Danton and his Cordeliers always brought him triumphantly back to life. In vain the municipality caused his printing presses to be removed, he even contrived to get four from the printing office of the assembly, which had never sufficient power to get them restored; so much influence had the Jacobins and the Cordeliers acquired there. On the 10th of August, which came soon after, and decided the fate of the monarchy, he again distinguished himself. All the factions, the Jacobins, the Cordeliers, the Girondins, the Orleanists, had prompted the petition for the abolition of royalty, drawn up in the Champ de Mars: Marat, with Robespierre and the other leaders, inflamed the troops and the populace, and after inciting them to tumult, lay concealed while it took place. But as soon as the king had been hurried from his palace, they made their appearance again, in order to reap the fruits of their victory: Marat then became a member of the municipality, which was called that of August the 10th, and president of that terrible committee for superintending the commune, which was composed in a great measure of strangers, and which seizing all power, organized terror and anarchy. The massacres in the prisons followed this usurpation; it was Marat who conceived the execrable project of murdering all that remained of the nobles, the royalists, and the princes, after the 10th of August, who, on the 2d of September, organized that butchery which Robespierre afterwards continued under a shew of law, and who, in fine, originally proposed to Danton to clear the prisons in a speedy manner, and to set them on fire as the most expeditious mode: he himself confirmed

all these accusations by signing that circular letter, which the committee of the commune addressed on the 5th of September to all the municipalities in France, urging them to imitate these massacres. Marat was then loaded with accusations, but he was, nevertheless, deputed from Paris to the convention, where he immediately took his seat. On the 25th of September, when he would have appeared in the tribune, he was interrupted and treated as the vilest of wretches by several members; but backed by Tallien and some of his other accomplices, he retained all his boldness, made a vigorous speech, in which he attacked his enemies, without, as it were, thinking of defending himself, and glorying in being still completely covered with decrees for arresting him; he justified Robespierre and Danton, who were accused of having desired a dictatorship, owned that it was he who had solicited it, and with a brazen front defied the hisses and contempt with which almost the whole convention had loaded him. On this occasion he delivered this remarkable saying: "Depend no longer on the assembly as it is now; fifty years of anarchy await you, from which you will be freed only by a dictator, who is a true patriot and statesman." Several deputies, and Boileau among others, pressed the assembly to issue a warrant for his arrest, but they could not obtain it, and Marat, then drawing a pistol from his pocket, cried out, "If you had set me on a level with the accused, I should have blown out my brains at the foot of this tribune." On the 4th of October, 1792, he openly avowed that he was the person who had prevailed on the committee for superintending the commune, to denounce several deputies as having suffered themselves to be corrupted by the money of the civil list; he defied all the decrees of the assembly to prevent a man like him from piercing into the future, preparing the minds of the people, and displaying the events which the ignorance and treachery of the ministers were bringing on:" and he denounced the faction of the Girondins as having obtained their

appointments as deputies by intrigues, to which Buzot, Cambon, and others, answered with the greatest contempt. On the 18th of October he denounced the ministers Pâche and Roland, together with generals Dumouriez and Chazot, and undertook to justify some volunteers, who had attempted to murder the latter, and who had assassinated four Prussian deserters. The preceding evening he had already proposed to the Jacobins to decree civic crowns to the assassins of these soldiers, who were, he pretended, emigrants; the assembly passed to the order of the day with regard to these proposals, as well as to the abuse which Boileau and Rouyer heaped on him. On the 24th he again donounced Roland, and was himself denounced by Barbaroux, who accused him of going beyond revolutionary measures in for ever preaching up monarchy, and demanding 270,000 more heads. Far from disowning these atrocious words, he publicly acknowledged that he had made use of them, and declared that such were his sentiments. On the 6th of December he moved "that the king should be judged by nominal appeal, and the list hung up, that the people might know what traitors were in the convention." At the same time he averred that there existed a great conspiracy to save the king, the chiefs of which were, he said, constituents, ministers, journalists, nobles, and even members of the convention. On the 10th, being dissatisfied with the statement against Louis the XVIth, presented by Lindet, he ascended the tribune, and poured forth a disgusting volley of abuse against the unhappy king: the next day he objected to allowing him counsel, and when the debate concerning his final sentence took place, he voted for his death within twenty-four hours. In one of the numbers of his journal in the month of December, he spoke of his dislike to the post of deputy, declaring "that he should have already resigned it, but for the certainty of events which must soon take place. Massacre," said he to the people "massacre 200,000 partisans

of the former order of things, and reduce the members of the convention to a quarter of their present number." On the 6th of January, 1793, disappointed in his wish of obtaining a decree to render the sections permanent, he treated the majority as rogues, shameless beggars, Rolandists, &c. epithets which Cambon and others repaid him with interest, till the tumult rose to such a height that the president cracked the bell without being able to restore quiet; and weariness alone put a period to this scandalous scene. The next day he denounced Chaumette as a plotter, and insisted on his being brought to the bar. On the 1st of February he opposed the presentation of an address from the convention to the English, saying, that with the exception of a few philosophers, the nation was not favourable to the revolution. On the 26th of February the Girondins accused him of having recommended pillage, and vehemently prayed for a decree of accusation against him. According to his custom he gloried in his crime, and termed his adversaries *hogs* and *fools*. All were astonished on the 12th of March to see him defend Dumouriez, whom the section Poissonniere accused, and reproach the informers with "making an attack on the national representation, by coming to the bar to ask for the heads of the principal Girondins:" it is true, that party had just then discovered the plots which were at this period to break out, and for the first time, perhaps, Marat thought fit to dissemble. On the 21st of the same month he denounced all the generals as traitors, and all the armies as incapable of resisting the enemy, on which Lecointre Puiravaux proposed that he should be declared mad. On the 4th of April he urged the establishment of the committee of general security to arrest suspected persons, and reproached the assembly with having refused him credit on the 26th of the preceding March, when he had declared Dumouriez an intriguing character, and he concluded by telling his colleagues that they behaved as if they were just escaped from a mad-house. On the

6th he proposed that 100,000 relations of emigrants should be kept as hostages for the safety of the commissioners, who had been delivered up by Dumouriez, and that Sillery and Orleans should surrender themselves prisoners, in order to remove the suspicion of their secret good understanding with him. On the 11th he proposed to set a reward on the head of the sons of Orleans, and the fugitive Bourbons, a proposition which he afterwards renewed. About this time he was president in the Jacobin society, and as such signed the famous address which made the people rise against the majority of the convention. On being attacked by the Girondins, he confessed that the address contained his sentiments, and was signed by his hand, and affirmed, that the intention of the faction of statesmen in harassing him, was to rid themselves of a troublesome censor; in fact, on the 13th, the Girondins had the advantage for a short time, and caused a decree of accusation against him to be passed. Upon this he wrote to the convention, declaring, "that he would not submit to its decree; that forty-seven departments had already demanded the expulsion of those deputies who had voted for an appeal to the people, that the rest would soon make the same requisition, and that the nation would shortly take vengeance on its enemies." However, on the 18th, after having given his adherents their lessons, and taken every preparatory precaution, he appeared before the tribunal, was acquitted, returned to the assembly surrounded by volunteers and members of the popular societies, and the commune, and appeared again in the tribune crowned with laurels. On the 10th of May he desired that the convention would pass a decree for absolute liberty of opinion: "in order," added he, "that I may be able to send to the scaffold that faction of statesmen who accused me." On the 1st of June he went to the general council of the commune, and there urged the necessity of sending a deputation to the bar, to require in the name of the sovereign people that the convention

should give a satisfactory answer, without adjourning, to the petition in which twenty-seven deputies were proscribed, and the next day these members were accused, all save Fonfrède, Ducos, St. Martin, Dussault, and Lanthenas, whom he caused to be excepted. At last, on the 14th of July, Charlotte Corday freed the world from this monster, who must be allowed to have possessed some share of talent: he wrote and spoke with great facility, and his speeches, though incorrect, diffuse, broken, and incoherent, shewed, nevertheless, a boldness, and a certain degree of warmth, which could not but please a people drunk with their first trial of anarchy. The name he assumed of the People's Friend, his filthy garb, his greasy hair, nay, his deformity, all served to establish his popularity in the first moment of delirium. Extreme address would no doubt have been requisite to play the part he did for some time with coolness; but in him this skill was natural, and finding cruelty in his heart and madness in his head, he naturally from an empiric became a demagogue. At last Robespierre and Danton, though they despised him, and dreaded his violence, made use of him with the more confidence as they were never apprehensive of finding a rival in him. After his death, honours, almost divine, were decreed him; in all the public places in Paris triumphal arches and mausoleums were erected to him: in the Place du Carrousel, a sort of pyramid was raised in celebration of him, within which was placed his bust, his bathing tub, his writing desk and his lamp, and a sentinel was posted there, "who one night," says Mercier, "died either of cold or horror." Two months after, on the 9th Thermidor, the honours of the Pantheon were decreed him: the poets celebrated him on the stage and in their works, and to have been his friend was a sufficient recommendation to the Jacobin society. But at last France indignantly broke his busts, which his partisans had insolently placed in all the theatres, his remains were torn from the Pantheon, trampled under

foot, and dragged through the mud by the same populace which had deified him. An anecdote related by Madame Roland will complete the character of this sans-culotte, who, after all, left at his death, only an assignat of twenty-five livres. "A woman of Toulouse, who was desirous of obtaining the liberty of a relation, resolved on soliciting Marat. On going to his house, she was informed that he was absent, but he heard the voice of a woman, and came out himself: he wore boots, but no stockings, a pair of old leather breeches, a white silk waistcoat, and a dirty shirt, the bosom of which was opened, and shewed his yellow chest; long dirty nails, skinny fingers, and a hideous face, suited exactly this whimsical dress. He took the lady's hand, and leading her into a very pleasant room, furnished with blue and white damask, decorated with silk curtains of a beautiful lustre, elegantly drawn up in drapery, and adorned with china vases full of natural flowers, which were then scarce and very dear; he sat down beside her on a luxurious couch, heard the recital she had to make him, became interested in her, kissed her hand, laid his on her lap, and promised to set her cousin free; in consequence he was liberated from prison within twenty-four hours." Before the revolution, Marat published several works on electricity and optics, and likewise an important work, intitled, On Man, or the Principles and Laws of the Influence of the Soul over the Body, and of the Body over the Soul. His numerous pamphlets and his journal, make an immense collection, for which there is a great demand on account of the athor's celebrity, and his influence at several periods of the French revolution.

MARET (HUGUES BERN) born at Dijon on the 1st of March, 1758, and engaged in the French diplomatic corps, was, at the end of the year 1792, first sent by the French to the English government, in order to prevent it from joining the coalition; but his efforts were fruitless, and having, in February

1793, sent dispatches to Lord Grenville, that statesman returned them unopened, and accompanied with a passport and an order for him to quit the kingdom, together with his secretary Mourgue within three days. On his return to France, the speedy progress of events had diminished the favour he before enjoyed under the auspices of the minister Lebrun, and he then lost even his place of head of a division in the office for foreign affairs. However, he was shortly after appointed ambassador to Naples, but on his way to the place of his destination he, like Semonville, was seized by the Austrian troops on the 25th of July at the village of Novate, in the territory of the Grisons, and afterwards imprisoned at Custrin. In November, 1795, he was conveyed to the French frontiers, and on the 25th of December exchanged at Bâle with the deputies, and the general whom Dumouriez had given up to the Austrians for the daughter of Louis the XVIth. In June, 1797, the directory appointed him one of the three who were commissioned to go to Lisle, and treat with Lord Malmsbury, but the revolution of September the 4th, 1797, having changed the principles of the government, he was recalled, and his place supplied by other negociators. In 1798 the grand council of Milan granted him a compensation for the losses occasioned by his detention; and in December, 1799, he became secretary to the consular council of state, an office which was afterwards made a part of the administration, under the title of Secretaryship of State. In July, 1803, he accompanied the first consul into Holland, and afterwards attended him in his various journeys. In February, 1805, he was decorated with the red ribbon, went in September the same year to Germany with the emperor, was present at the treaty of peace made at Vienna and Presburg with Austria, and returned in January, 1806. He is a member of the literary class of the Institute, and his wife, the daughter of the senator Lejeas Charpentier, formerly mayor of Dijon, was, in February,

1806, appointed lady of honour to the empress Josephine.

MARMONT, general of the French artillery, long served as aid-de-camp to general Bonaparte, who seemed to have great confidence in him, and distinguished himself many times in Italy by his talent and valour, particularly in the year 1796. He was alike able to direct the artillery or to head columns, and at the end of September, 1796, he was sent to Paris to deliver to the directory twenty-two banners taken from the Austrians in fourteen days. On the 1st of October he had his public audience, and gave an account of the victories of the army of Italy, which in this one campaign had made 47,000 of the enemy prisoners, and had taken from them 280 pieces of cannon and 49 standards. He continued to serve with success, departed with the expedition to Egypt, distinguished himself at the siege of Malta, seized the standard of the order at the head of the 19th demi-brigade; and was then appointed brigade major of artillery: on his return to France he was one of those whom Bonaparte employed with most confidence at the time of the revolution of St. Cloud. He immediately gave him the command of the station at the military academy, and afterwards of the artillery corps in the capital; in December he appointed him counsellor of state for the war division, and in 1800 sent him to Holland to negociate a loan of several millions. He afterwards accompanied Bonaparte to the army of reserve, and to Italy, where he was commander in chief of the artillery, and was appointed general of division in the army. In May, 1802, he proposed to the legislature the formation of the legion of honour: on the 30th of August he was made chief inspector-general of the artillery; in July, 1803, he accompanied the first consul in his journey to Brussels; in January, 1804, he presided in the electoral college of Côte d'Or, where he was born; shortly after obtained the chief command of the Gallo Batavian army; and in February, 1805, was nomi-

nated colonel-general of the horse chasseurs, and honoured with the red ribbon. When war with Austria broke out afresh, general Marmont was employed in the grand army, and passing over the Rhine by the bridge of Cassel, in September, 1805, he penetrated into Bavaria; assisted by his daring measures and well-chosen posts in the taking of Ulm, and defeated the Austrians at Weyer on the 8th, and at Leoben on the 10th of November. He afterwards took possession of Gratz and the whole of Styrie, and continued to distinguish himself till the end of the campaign. In February, 1806, he still kept possession of Trieste, after the peace of Presburg.

MARMONTEL (J. F.) a member of the French academy, was born in 1719, at Bort, a little town in Limousin, now in the department of the Correze, and studied with great success at Toulouse, where he produced his first poetical attempts, which were honoured with the prize by the academy of the Floral games. In 1745 he, by Voltaire's advice, went to Paris, where he devoted his whole time to the cultivation of letters; and his talents gaining him the patronage of the most distinguished personages of the court, he obtained a pension of 1500 livres, as historiographer of the royal buildings, and during two years had the patent for the Mercure de France. A very entertaining parody on a scene in Cira was ascribed to him, and as a powerful nobleman was attacked in it; he was punished by being deprived of his patent, and sent for some time to the Bastile. At the time of the revolution he was perpetual secretary to the academy of which he had been a member ever since the year 1763. His intimacy with most of the philosophers made him share in their love of innovation; but his great age, his moderate temper, and still more the opposition he made in the electoral assembly of 1789, to several alterations which were required, particularly with regard to the freedom of the press, prevented his being deputed to the states-general, as it was at first generally supposed he would be. When

he saw his country afterwards a prey to all the horrors of anarchy, his soul was deeply moved, and eager to turn his view from so heart-rending a spectacle, he went into the country with his family to seek a retreat. In March, 1797, he was deputed by the Eure to the council of elders, and immediately wrote thus to his friends: "At last I am going to have an opportunity of defending the religion of our ancestors." He spoke however but once, but his speech was no less distinguished for the precision and perspicuity of the style, than for the justness of the principles it expressed. He had been a philosopher, but he proved himself religious; he had been suspected of loving innovations, yet he condemned them almost without exception, and thus was reproached by some and extolled by others. After the 4th of September, 1797, his election was set aside, and he retired to Abbeville, a village near Gaillon, in the department of the Lower Seine, where he died on the last day of 1799, at the age of 80, in some sort closing the century and the list of writers who most adorned it. Marmontel attempted almost every mode of writing, and distinguished himself in several. His earliest labours were devoted to Melpomène, but wanting the talents which constitute a tragic poet, his Dionysius, the tyrant, his Aristomenes, Cleopatra, Heracledes, &c. have sunk into oblivion. In lyric poetry he was more successful; his operas, though very inferior to Quinault's, are far from being destitute of merit, and his musical afterpieces, as Annette and Lubin, the Huron, Lucile, Sylvain, Zemire and Azor, the Family Friend, are acted perpetually, and always afford fresh pleasure. He has written several little epistles, many of which contain good passages, epistles which do not seem to have met with all the applause they deserve, as the thoughts are almost invariably noble and just, the style pure and elegant, and the only fault a slight degree of monotony, and ballads, songs, and other trifling productions, replete with grace and delicacy.

His Moral Tales are a collection of various pictures, which delight by their inimitable colouring; it has been said that the latter volumes by no means equal the former, but if they want the animation and spirit which distinguish them, the want is compensated by a more natural tone of feeling, and by that endearing prolixity which is usually the portion of age. The merit of Belisarius and of the Incas has been less generally acknowledged, and though the style of neither is always free from impropriety and affectation, and though the emphatic tone which obtains in them, becomes wearisome in time, yet cannot they be considered as unworthy of their author, for they undoubtedly are highly interesting, and fascinate by forcible description. Part of the success which Belisarius met with has been ascribed to the censure of the Sorbonne, which commanded that it should be burnt, though it contained notions much less daring than those of most philosophical works published at the same time. Marmontel likewise contributed a number of excellent articles to the Mercure and the Encyclopœdia: his Elements of Literature, notwithstanding the paradoxes contained in them, are classed among our best didactic works, and they will always be usefully read and studied by those who are self-destined to a literary career. His poetics prove that it is easier in every thing to lay down rules than to follow them: in addition to these works he has pleaded before the tribunal of opinion the cause of the present slaves in the North. His Posthumous Memoirs and a History of the Regency, written by him, have lately been published, the former of these works excited great interest on account of the curious anecdotes contained in it, but the latter has not been deemed so interesting. Marmontel was happy in a most engaging person, and to this advantage he united a very amiable disposition, which made him very acceptable in society, but could not save him from the malignity of Palissot, one of his severest

critics, who thought fit to choose him for the hero of his satyrical poem, called the Dunciad.

MASSENA, a French general. Being a native of the county of Nice, he was at the time of the revolution a subaltern officer in the service of Sardinia, but no sooner did the French troops endeavour to seize on the country, than he joined them, and displaying both talent and intrepidity, was made a superior officer, and afterwards, in the course of 1793, a brigadier-general. During the campaign of that year, he gave indubitable marks of genius; on the 24th of November he defeated the Piedmontese at Castel-Geneste, and seized Figaretto: on the 16th of April, 1794, he defeated a body of Austrians at Ponté di Neva on the Tanaro; on the 17th made himself master of Ormea, and on the 29th contributed in a great degree to the victory of Saorgio. In 1795, when he was general of a division, he commanded the right wing of the army of Italy, where he continued to signalize himself by his activity, his talents, and his valour. On the 25th of June he firmly repulsed the Austrians who had attacked the posts of Vado and Tersano, and with no less success defended that of Petit Gibraltar on the 20th of September. In 1796 he essentially contributed to the glorious issue of the battles which took place on the 10th, 11th, 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th of April, which led to the brilliant subsequent campaign of general Bonaparte, who surnamed him "the favourite child of victory." On the 14th of May, at the head of the French vanguard, he entered Milan, and on the 25th Verona: on the 22d of June he marched to Roveredo, and after a very violent contest, drove back the soldiers who defended the advanced posts of Beaulieu; on the 6th of July he directed the attack on the Austrian lines between the Adige and the Lake of Guarda, and succeeded in carrying them. Less fortunate on the 29th, the important post of the Corona was taken from him, and having attempted, on the 2d of Au-

gust, in obedience to the orders of the commander-in-chief, to attack Lonado, he was repulsed, and had already lost 600 men, with three pieces of artillery, when Bonaparte, with his wonted celerity, hastened to the spot, freed the prisoners, re-took the cannon, and put the enemy to flight. Massena, during the rest of the month, advanced from one success to another, forced the retrenched camp at Peschiera, re-took the posts of Corona, of Montebaldo, of Preabolo, and Rivoli, beside which he took many prisoners and pieces of artillery from the enemy. On the 4th of September he assisted in gaining the battle of Roveredo, and in taking the lines of Santo-Marco, and on the 5th entered Tarentum; on the 10th he took possession of the batteries which defended the bridge of the Brenta, and forced his way into Bassano: on the 7th of November he received a check near Scaldaferro, but on the 12th of January, 1797, he defeated an Austrian corps which had advanced towards Verona. On the 13th of March he drew near Cadon, and attacking that division of the enemy's troops which was commanded by M. de Lusignan, surrounded it, and took the general himself prisoner. A few days after he made himself master of the fort of Chiusa, forced the passage of Cassa-sola, defeated the enemy in spite of their entrenchments, made 600 of their men prisoners, and took all their magazines, and about the end of the month gained still further advantages at Tarvis and Clagenfurth. In April general Bonaparte dispatched him to Vienna, on affairs relative to the peace, and on the 1st of May, after having executed his commission, he joined the army of the archduke Charles, near Durlach, where he staid some hours, and then continued his journey towards Paris, whither he was sent by the commander-in-chief to carry the ratification of the preliminaries of peace. His reception in the metropolis was most flattering, and on the 18th of May an entertainment, terminated by a ball and a supper of 800 covers, was given him in the hall of the Odeon. His division was

one of those which in August the same year sent the most spirited addresses to the directory against the majority of the councils, which were designated as the party of Clichy. Massena was one of the candidates who after the 4th of September, 1797, were put upon a list as successors to Carnot and Barthelemy. In February, 1798, he was sent to Rome, and there the army rose against him in so tumultuous a manner that he was forced to remit the command to général Dallemagne, and withdrew. Shortly after he published a statement in justification of his conduct, yet was he sometime left unemployed, till in December he received the command of the army of Helvetia. After having served with such glory as the general of a division, it remained to him to prove his talents as a commander-in-chief, and the campaign of 1799, which he opened in the most brilliant manner, proved how mistaken were those who, though they allowed him capable of well-executing the commands of others, denied him that extent of view and steady aim which are necessary for the conduct of a great army; for he penetrated into the Grisons, took Coire, made general Auffenberg a prisoner, and then was obliged to retire in consequence of the retreat of Jourdan, who had been unsuccessful on the Danube. He now took the command of the French forces in Germany, and fought the archduke Charles's army hand to hand for every post in Switzerland; he acquired new glories, and at last completely routed the Russian army before Zurich, under the command of Korsakow. This was the first time the Russians had been defeated in a pitched battle for a century, and in consequence of this victory the coalition was dissolved, and it was proved that if the conqueror could not be ranked with Bonaparte, it was yet just to place him among the first of the French generals. Suworow hastened to the relief of his countrymen, but he almost instantly retreated, and thus raised to the highest pitch the glory of Massena, who having clipped the wings of the Russian eagle, re-took St. Gothard,

Glaris, and all the vallies, successes which may be said to have then saved France. In December he joined the army of Italy, and his unfortunate campaign of 1800, in that country, far from diminishing, serves to prove the justice of that admiration his military talents inspire. With a handful of soldiers, destitute of money, of provisions, of clothes, and of ammunition, he did all he could do in opposition to the overwhelming numbers commanded by general Mélas, and his defence of Genoa does equal honour to the general, who so long, and with so weak a body of troops, succeeded in repulsing the enemy, in governing an immense populace, in making them endure hunger, and in keeping up the spirits of the soldiers in famine, in labour, in misery, and in privation. While he was shut up within the walls of Genoa, Mélas wrote to him thus: "General, fortune has not seconded your valour, which alone entitles you to the esteem of the whole world. With a force so inferior you could not but yield to my efforts, yet you yield with honour. Sacrifice then the glory of defending yourself to the last drop of your blood, to humanity; and to the admiration which no one can withhold from you: I offer you the most honourable capitulation," &c. The first consul, Bonaparte, did justice to his endeavours and his talents, and gave him the command of the army of Italy after the battle of Marengo. Peace at last condemned him to repose, and in July, 1803, the electoral body of the Seine appointed him one of the legislative body; shortly after he went to preside in the electoral college of the maritime Alps; was appointed marshal of the empire on the 17th of May, 1804, then chief of the 14th cohort and grand-officer of the legion of honour; in February, 1805, was honoured with the red ribbon, and lastly obtained the order of St. Hubert of Bavaria. When hostilities were renewed with Austria he was intrusted with the chief command of the army of Italy, arrived at Milan on the 6th of September, 1805, and established his head-quarters at Valeg-

gio. He opened the campaign by taking Verona, and though he met with some checks under the redoubts of Caldiero, pursued prince Charles's rearguard, which was obliged to withdraw in consequence of the ill-success of the Austrians in Germany, crossed the Piave and the Tagliamento, and effected a junction with the grand army in November. After signing the treaty of Presburg he returned to Italy, and under the orders of prince Joseph, directed the march of the army towards the kingdom of Naples.

MAURY (JEAN SIFFREIN), prior of Lyons, abbot of la Frénade, and king's preacher, was born at Valréas, in the county of Avignon, on the 26th of June, 1746, of a family engaged in commerce, and in the law. He came very young to Paris where his talent for preaching gained him several benefices, and he had acquired a well-merited reputation and a seat in the academy, by his sermons and panegyrics previous to the revolutionary tumults, at which period he testified his gratitude to his benefactors, and courageously employed all his eloquence in the defence of the monarchy. It has been observed that he is almost the only person whom this line of conduct has not led to indigence or death. In 1789 the clergy of Péronne deputed him to the states-general, where he displayed great eloquence, profound erudition, and more than all, a talent for extempore speaking, which rendered him constantly formidable to the opposite party. In the chamber of the clergy he strongly objected to the union of the orders, and when it was effected he for some time abandoned Versailles, and was arrested at Peronne, but soon released by order of the assembly, in which he then once more appeared, and as early as the 23d of August began to declaim against the despotism it exercised by the combination of the executive and legislative power, on which occasion Mirabeau reminded him that he owed his liberty to the executive power of the assembly, and from that time it was easy to foresee the contest that would be maintained between these two orators.

On the 3d of September the abbé Maury made a tolerably long speech in favour of the royal sanction: and on the 13th of October, he spoke very eloquently, and seemed to surpass himself in defence of the property of the clergy, which it was proposed to declare national property: On the same subject, with new energy, "In my opinion," said he, "there is no despotism so dreadful as that which wears the mask of liberty." On the 9th of November he occasioned a violent commotion by re-calling the president to order, accusing him of exclusive partiality to the left side, and in spite of the efforts of the majority, taking possession of the tribune to make a third forcible effort in favour of the clergy. In the midst of this tumultuous meeting a young woman cried out from one of the tribunes, "Mr. parson, you are to be shaved, but if you make such a bustle you will be cut." On the 19th of December he, supported by a great part of his order, protested against the measure which had been resorted to, of making assignats payable from the property of the clergy. On the 21st he denounced two facts; one that the committee of ten had passed the decree for selling the possessions of the clergy without informing the owners; and the other that the assembly had been so daring as to sell the property of the clergy without allowing any of them to speak. On the 23d he spoke with force and precision against the admission of Jews, executioners, and players, to the rights of citizens, representing the two latter professions as infamous, and maintaining that, "as for the Jews, they are a peculiar people, disqualified by their indolence and their laws from civil duties and employments in the state, and who can no more be declared citizens than Englishmen or Danes could be. In January, 1790, he called on the assembly to make some final arrangement with regard to the national debt, and to lighten the taxes on articles of absolute necessity, by laying them more heavily on objects of luxury. On the 9th of February he treated of the tumults in the provinces

which he looked on as the germs of civil-war, and which he proposed to quell by military force alone. On the 5th of May he accused the popular party of inclining to republicanism and of organizing royal democracy: on the 15th, in a debate on revenue, he censured stock-broking and the mistaken systems that were adhered to, and spoke against Talleyrand and the minister of finance. On the 19th of June he spoke with both vehemence and address in behalf of the nobility, which he represented as identified with the monarchy, and appeared to deviate for a few moments from his principles only to defend them to greater advantage. On the 10th of July he spoke with his wonted vigour against the deputies of Avignon; objected to hearing their report concerning the prisoners of Orange, and pledged his honour and responsibility to pursue them as the envoys of a troop of assassins. On the 15th he declared against suspending the banner of the Federation in the hall of the assembly, proud that, whether it were considered as a religious monument, the standard of the army, or a military trophy, it could not be deposited in the place of meeting for the legislative body, and proposed to carry it in triumph to the king. In September he contended with Mirabeau respecting the issuing of assignats, which he represented as a public disaster; and the following November he attacked with his accustomed vehemence the constitution which the assembly wanted to impose on the clergy, and to which he declared religion enjoined resistance. On the 17th of January, 1791, he made a speech full of fire and erudition, on criminal justice. On the 24th of February he made a victorious attack on the motion for compelling the king and the presumptive heir to the crown, to reside near the legislative body, and ended his speech by the cry of "God save the King," which was repeated by the right-side. On the 22d of March he gave his opinion on the regency question, and concluded by voting that the regent should be appointed by the legislative body, which should

assign him a council composed of the queen mother, such princes of the blood as were not minors, and those ministers who were in office at the time of the king's death. On the 13th of May he discussed the grand question concerning the admission of people of colour to the rights of citizens, with a logical precision and a tranquillity which produced a great effect on the assembly, and gained him the applause of all parties. He shewed that it would be as dangerous to grant this right all at once to persons of colour, as it would be unjust to refuse it them altogether; and gave it as his opinion that they should be allowed to obtain it gradually, as was the custom in many well-governed states. On the 24th he objected to the union of Avignon, and endeavoured to prove that the wish of the citizens on this subject was the result of the violent proceedings of Jourdan the decapitator and his partisans. On the 11th of September he made a personal attack on the commissioners sent to conciliate the country, representing them as the authors of the new massacres in that country, and desiring that they should be brought before the high court of Orleans, when he would himself appear as their accuser. The next day he laid on the table the paper containing his charges, and offered to resign his privileges as a deputy that he might prosecute them before the tribunals; but the union of the country having been previously resolved on by the majority, they were eager to justify those who had occasioned this union. At the end of the session he called on the assembly to give the nation an account of its finances, and declared Montesquiou's report on the subject to be full of falsehoods. It would be impossible to mention here every occasion on which the abbé Maury displayed those talents and that gift of speaking which caused him to be generally considered as one of the first orators of the constituent assembly, which so abounded in eloquent men: the most remarkable alone have been specified. He was afterwards one of those who signed the protests of

the 12th and 15th of September; and leaving France after the assembly closed, he appeared at Chambéry, at Brussels, at Coblentz, and finally at Rome, where the pope conferred on him the title of bishop, and sent him to Frankfort in 1792, to assist as apostolic nuncio at the coronation of the emperor. In the year 1792, after the 10th of August, the legislative assembly passed a decree of accusation against him, but it is worthy of remark that the abbé Maury, though one of the most zealous defenders of the monarchy and of the clergy, never was an object of personal hatred to the populace even in the most turbulent times. If the poissardes sometimes abused, they more frequently applauded him, and even the journals sold to the reigning faction, contained an eulogium on him. "At least he does not seek to betray us, but openly supports the cause he has embraced," said the people of the capital. The revolutionary writers have frequently censured the private character of the abbé Maury, though they could not withhold from his talents the tribute of applause. A striking instance is recorded of his presence of mind in perilous circumstances, when the crowd pursued him, and in his ears rang the fatal cry of "to the lamp-post." "When you have put me in the place of the lamp," said he coldly to those who approached him, "shall you see the better?" A general laugh was raised, and acclamations succeeded to murmurs. In 1793 he was appointed archbishop of Nice, and on the 21st of February, 1794, received the cardinal's hat. He remained at Rome till the year 1798, when the French troops marching thither, he fled, and escaped but by a few minutes. He then took refuge in Tuscany, whence he was driven by an injunction from the grand-duke, which was prompted by the French; and afterwards in Sienna, which he left with Pius the VIth, when general Berthier gave the French army orders to seize Maury wherever he should appear. In the beginning of 1805 he addressed a letter to the emperor Napoleon, in which he recognised

the new government, and declared his intention of returning to his country; and in June the same year, went to Genoa, where he was presented to the emperor and empress, greatly to the satisfaction of both, if the journals are to be credited. Cardinal Maury is the author of Panegyrics on the Dauphin, Father of Louis XVI. on King Stanislaus, on Charles V. King of France, on Fenelon, on St. Louis, and on St. Vincent de Paul: also of excellent Reflections on Bossuet's Sermons, and of a work, entitled Principles of Eloquence for the Pulpit and the Bar, which has gone through several editions. The change of his situation will probably induce him to keep back the many manuscripts he has by him concerning the revolution, which must be written in bitterness of spirit, for though he escaped the scaffold by quitting France before the reign of the Jacobins, almost the whole of his family fell a sacrifice in one year.

MEHEE, son of a surgeon, formerly known by the name of chevalier de la Touche, resided long in Poland and Russia, whence he was driven, in 1792, on account of his revolutionary principles; he then went to Paris and was accounted worthy of being appointed assistant secretary register of the commune, called that of August the 10th; as such, he, Tallien, and Huguenin, signed a resolution on the 30th, conceived nearly in these terms: "The council has determined that this night and morning the sections shall, on their responsibility, examine and judge the citizens who are in prison." On the 17th of September, when the section of the French pantheon was deliberating on the mode of government which the convention should be required to regulate, he sent his vote in a billet thus worded: "If ever a king, or any thing like one, dares to present himself in France, and you want some one to stab him, deign to inscribe me among the candidates. Signed by me, Méhée." He was strongly accused of having taken a part in the massacres of September, but he

denied the charge in the most formal and positive manner; he had little weight during the time of the revolutionary government, which even sent him to prison. After the 27th of July, 1794, he again appeared in public life, again connected himself with Tallien, and was one of the principal writers of the numerous pamphlets then directed against the Jacobins, whom Méhée ludicrously termed Robespierre's tail. Most of his writings were signed Felhémesi, the anagram of Méhée fils, or Méhée junior. However, when the progress of re-action threatened the Thermidorian party itself, he endeavoured to conciliate the Jacobins, and declared that circumstances had led him farther than he intended to go. In 1795 he even began the Journal of the Patriots of 1789, of which he and Réal were the principal conductors, and in which he opposed the system of moderation which signalized the latter part of the reign of the convention, and brought on the crisis of October the 5th, 1795, at which period it was proposed to raise Méhée to the directory; and in fact he was, on the 25th of November, nominated secretary for the war department, and afterwards for foreign affairs; but the accusations of having assisted in the massacres of September were renewed against him with such violence, that he could not keep his place long at a time when moderation was the ruling principle of government as well as of public opinion, and he resigned in April, 1796, that he might, as he said, employ his time in justifying himself. He afterwards joined a company of purveyors, who refused to pay him the interest they had agreed on, and against whom he brought an action at law. In July, 1796, Drouet desired to have him for his defender, but he was on the point of being himself implicated in Babeuf's conspiracy. After the revolution of the 18th Brumaire he was appointed editor of the Freeman's Journal, but he continued in this office only three months for having thought fit to write against the priesthood; a decree of the consuls ordered his

arrest as having been concerned in the murders of September. Méhée tried to remonstrate in the public prints and in the courts of law; but he was banished, first to Dijon, and afterwards to the Isle of Oleron, whence he escaped to England in 1803. He there assumed a new character, and prevailing on Bertrand de Moleville, whom he supplied with materials for his History of the Revolution, to present him to the English ministry, he represented himself as an enemy to the consular government, and as the chief agent of a party which had resolved on its overthrow. He was now furnished with money and instructions, and was sent to Mr. Drake, the British minister at Munich, who received him on the credit of the recommendatory letters he brought, arranged a correspondence which he was to keep up with him on public affairs after his return to Paris, and gave him more money and fresh instructions. In the beginning of 1804 Méhée arrived in the French capital, and gave an account of the whole to the minister for foreign affairs, and obtained permission to write to Drake, who was completely duped by this stratagem. As all this was passing at the time George's conspiracy was discovered, Méhée speedily published an account of his manœuvres, which added to the accusations brought against the English government. Méhée acquired a great deal of money thus, and again settled at Paris, where he lived at first in some splendour, but soon fell back into that indigence usual with him. He has written, a History of the pretended Revolution in Poland, with an Inquiry into its new Constitution, 1792; second edition, 1793: a pamphlet, entitled The Whole Truth respecting the real authors of the massacres committed in September, 1792; and respecting several secret days and nights of the ancient government committees, 1794. In 1791 and 1792 he was editor of the Warsaw Gazette; and in 1800 he published a Treatise on the Wounds made by Fire Arms.

MENGAUD (N.) born at Béfort, was, in 1798,

sent to Switzerland as envoy from the French republic. He drew attention by energetic and threatening speeches, and presided, as it were, over the revolution which took place there on the appearance of the French troops. His first demand was, that the English minister, Wickham, should be dismissed; next, he gave the regency of Berne a limited time to decide whether it would accede to the plan of a Helvetic republic, and when the revolution in that city had been effected, he addressed a speech to the people, and pressed the government of Schaffhausen to break the aristocratic yoke. In consequence of a dispute with Rapinat, another envoy of the directory, he permitted the Helvetic government to set its seal on the public chest, to save it from the rapacity of his rival: but his efforts failed to prevent its being seized, for Mengaud was recalled, and Rapinat remained master of the country. In 1799, after the crisis of June the 19th, he addressed an accusation to the legislative body against the commissioners Rivaud and Scherer: in 1801 the consular government appointed him commissary in the ports of La Manche and Pas de Calais, where he exercised the most active care, but many remonstrances were made against him, and in 1804 he was dismissed.

MENONVILLE (DE) a major-general, and deputy from the nobility in the bailiwick of Mirecourt to the states-general. Though well informed he never appeared in the tribune, on account of the weakness of his voice, and never spoke but on the 4th of June, 1791, to refute several false statements made by an orator respecting English juries; and once afterwards, when in the midst of the tumult of the meeting, he ventured to utter a few words respecting the right of pardoning, of which it was proposed to deprive the king. He signed the protest on the 12th of September, 1791.

MENOU (J. baron DE) deputy from the nobility in the bailiwick of Touraine to the states-general, was one of the first members of that order who joined

the chamber of the tiers-état. In October, 1789, he attempted to justify the duke of Orleans, whose defence no one durst undertake. On the 9th of November he accused the sitting chamber of the Rouen parliament of having opposed the decrees of the assembly. On the 5th of December he was chosen secretary, and on the 12th made a speech on the organization of the army, which he proposed to form by means of a general conscription, from which no one should be exempted who did not provide a substitute. In January, 1790, he was appointed a member of the committee of pensions, and afterwards participated in the publication of the celebrated Red Book. In March he was president of the assembly, proved himself the open enemy of the clergy, and was one of the commissioners appointed to dispose of their property. In April he spoke against a deputation from the parliament of Bourdeaux, which had been called to the bar; voted, on the 20th of May, that the right of peace and war should be declared to belong to the nation and not to the king; spoke, on the 21st of June, on the tumults in the provinces, which he attributed to the protests of the minority of the assembly, requiring that they should be formally retracted: on the 25th he proposed to abolish all the orders and create a single national one: in August he became a member of the diplomatic committee, and spoke in defence of Moreton Chabrillant; and on the 3d of September he proposed to pass a decree in approbation of the conduct of Bouillé at Nancy. In the course of 1791 he presented various statements concerning the organization of the army; obtained a decree that the white should be substituted for the tri-coloured banner, and that the national guards should be armed. On the 6th of March he inveighed against M. de Montmorin, and blamed the king's aunts for going to Italy: in the affair of Avignon he declared against the pope, and though warmly opposed by the abbé Maury, whose oratorical powers were vastly superior, he solicited

and obtained the union of the Comtat Venaisin. He was afterwards severely censured on account of this union, by Jourdan the decapitator, who declared himself to have acted in the Comtat as he had done solely by order of many deputies, especially Menou, and who produced various letters in support of his assertions. After the session he was employed as a major-general at Paris; and on the 10th of August, 1792, was second in command of the regular troops. His conduct on that day having drawn on him a suspicion of attachment to royalty, he came a few days after to justify himself at the legislative bar, and to take the oath of equality; but this did not prevent his name from being struck off the list of candidates for the office of war-minister, among whom he had been enrolled. On this occasion he wrote to remind the assembly of his services: "I was a patriot long before 1789; I always detested the court; I defended the doctrine of insurrection, and I distinguished myself in the constituent assembly. In 1793 he was employed against the Vendée; and on the 8th of June was appointed commander-in-chief; but he suffered the Vendéans to take the town of Saumur, which opened for them a passage to the Loire, and was defeated on the 17th and 19th of July on the bridge of Lé and at Vihiers, by the young Laroche-Jacquelein, who himself closely pursued him for a league and a half. The representatives of the people then took his command from him and sent him to Paris, where at different times he was alternately accused and defended till the 27th of July, 1794. In May, 1795, when he commanded a division he defended the national convention against the Jacobins, and was rewarded by an honourable mention being made of him, by the gift of a complete suit of armour, and by an appointment to the post of commander-in-chief of the army of the interior; but in October he displayed less firmness against the sections, spoke instead of acting, and was even for a short time proclaimed general by the insurgents; in

consequence the national convention passed a decree of accusation against him, but he was acquitted a few days afterwards. In May, 1798, he, as general of division, accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt, where he displayed valour, and some degree of talent in executing orders. He there embraced the Mahometan religion, took the turban, assumed the name of Abdallah, attended the mosques, and married a rich young Egyptian woman, daughter to the keeper of the baths at Alexandria. When general Bonaparte went away he remained with Kleber, after whose assassination he took the command of the army of the East, and made unsuccessful innovations in the interior administration of the country; the army murmured, and the generals of divisions remonstrated with him, but he silenced them by proving, that in September, 1800, he had been confirmed by the consular government. Mourad Bey, with whom the French were at peace, informed Menou that the English had long been threatening Egypt, and offered him his assistance, but he declined it, and published a proclamation, in which he said, "that if the English ventured to land, not one of them should escape." Nevertheless, in the very beginning of March general Abercromby, at the head of 16,000 English, landed before Alexandria, and seized the fort of Aboukir. On the 21st of the same month Menou marched to attack him within the retrenchments he had thrown up in the Roman camp, and in three attacks was repulsed with great loss, and general Roezé and Lanusse were killed; but the English leader also lost his life on the scene of his glory. Hutchinson, who succeeded him, immediately after took possession of Cairo; and the remains of the French army assembled in Alexandria, where they made a long and courageous resistance under the command of Menou. In consequence of some disputes with general Reynier he sent him back to France, whither he shortly after followed him; and on the 8th of May, 1802, appeared before the

French consul to justify himself. The answer he received from Bonaparte was as follows: "The issue of battles is doubtful, but you did all that could be expected from a brave man after the unfortunate 21st of March; your resistance at Alexandria contributed to the good success of the preliminaries at the court of St. James's, and you deserve the esteem of all wise men for your excellent management: I know all that passed in your army, and though your misfortunes have been great they have not deprived you of any portion of my esteem." Reynier had published an account of the battle at Heliopolis on the 21st of March, in which he severely censured the conduct of Menou, but the sale was stopped by order of the police. A week after his audience of the first consul, Menou was summoned to the tribunate; and on the 7th of December following he was sent to Piedmont, in lieu of general Jourdan, to direct the administration. He arrived at Turin on the 22d of March, 1803, had the title of grand officer of the legion of honour conferred on him the following July; and in May, 1805, when the emperor passed through Piedmont in his return from Milan, he was again confirmed in the general government of Piedmont under the orders of prince Louis. In the month of October the same year, he was fixed on to command the camp of reserve formed under the walls of Alexandria, a place which he still fills.

MERCIER (LOUIS SEBASTIEN) a man of letters, author of the Picture of Paris, of the year 2440; of many dramatic works, and of Modern Paris; and likewise editor of the journal entitled The Tribune. This writer, whose fertility is to be equalled only by his heaviness and incorrectness, who is as much a stranger to good manners as to good taste, was always the jest of enlightened authors; but striking situations and lucky hits, for some time made his dramas very popular; and ideas often whimsical, oftener extravagant, gained him the reputa-

tion of a man of genius in other countries. Before the revolution he was an advocate to the parliament, and afterwards wholly devoted himself to elegant literature. At first he was a violent partisan of the revolution, but afterwards quitted the Jacobins, and was thenceforward almost as averse to them as to the royalists. In September, 1792, he was deputed from Seine and Oise to the convention, where he voted for the perpetual imprisonment of Louis the XVIth; on the 18th of June, 1793, he objected to the plan of refusing to treat with the enemy's army so long as it should continue on the French territory; and exclaimed, "Have you made a compact with victory?" Bazire returned for answer, "We have made one with death." A warrant was issued for the arrest of Mercier and seventy-two other members, because they signed protests against the tyranny of the Montagne, but after the downfal of Robespierre they were restored to their places in the assembly. In September, 1795, he joined the council of 500, and in March, 1796, inveighed vehemently in his journal against divorce, pressing the legislature to abolish a law which carried the corruption of morals to the highest pitch. On the 7th of May he objected to granting the honour of the pantheon to Descartes, and thence took occasion to reprobate Voltaire, whom he accused of not having been able to destroy superstition without attacking morals. After having declaimed against Descartes in this speech, he proceeded to make an attempt to overturn the systems of those who succeeded that philosopher; and in 1800 he made himself more ridiculous than ever, by pretending to assign a new form to the earth, and to give it new laws of motion. Towards the latter end of 1796, he declaimed from the tribune against philosophy, and against knowledge, which he described as ruinous to the human race; in favour of lotteries, the morality of which he had deprecated in his Picture of Paris, (it is true he obtained a place in the establishment;)

and finally against painters, engravers, &c. describing their arts as pernicious to morals. His colleagues then surnamed him the ape of J. J. Rousseau. In May, 1797, he quitted the council, and in 1799 published a work, entitled Modern Paris, which, though inferior to his former picture, is written in the same style, with the same incoherence, peculiarity, and extravagance of opinion: perhaps he thought to shew his impartiality, by alike abusing Robespierre and Louis the XVIth, the duke of Orleans and Marie Antoinette, the French directors and the foreign princes. He, like Prudhomme, has repeated all the popular stories, but yet his work contains three or four chapters, which present ideas in themselves fictitious, or rendered alluring by their singularity; such are those of the Palais Royal, the winter balls, the caricatures, and above all, that of Sampson; yet are they written, like all the rest, in a style fit for basket women; but this very low manner is exactly what has gained him so much admiration in foreign countries. Mercier, grateful for the applause lavished on him by a few Germans, is become the Don Quixote of their dramatic literature, and in concert with Kramer the printer, published a multitude of translations, which nobody at Paris knows any thing about, but which have completely ruined the printers. The Translation of Schiller's Maid of Orleans leads those who are ignorant of the German language to imagine that the original may contain some minute beauties, but the copy presents a style the most barbarous, and a plan the most extravagant, that it is possible to conceive. Beside the above-mentioned works, he has produced The Nightcap, Odes, Heroids, Epistles, Panegyrics, and a History of France, on which farrago has the Teutonick reputation of Mercier been raised. He is a member of the Institute, and in 1805 settled near the hospital of Charente.

MERLIN DE DOUAI (PHILIPPE ANTOINE) an advocate, son of a husbandman at Anchin, was placed in the abbey of that town as a chorister, and

making himself agreeable to the monks, who remarked some degree of natural talent in him, they taught him to read, sent him to school, and afterwards supplied him with the money necessary to study the law. After he was called to the bar, his benefactors intrusted to him the management of their affairs, procured for him that of the chapter of Cambray, and lastly, married him to the sister of Dumonceau, one of their body, which secured to him a competency, and enabled him to purchase the situation of king's secretary. The bailiwick of Douai deputed him to the states-general, where he laboured greatly at the formation of the first constitution, was commissioned to superintend the alienation of the national property, and being appointed a member of the feudal committee, was one of those who most contributed to the abolition of seignorial rights. During the years 1789 and 1790, he was perpetually in the tribune, proposing new amendments of the same nature. On the 28th of September he made an offer of a quarter of his income, which amounted to 10,000 livres, to be taken from his appointments as king's secretary; a month afterwards he made a long statement respecting the foreign princes who had territories in Alsace, and caused them to be ranked with common landholders; on the 28th of February, 1790, he was appointed secretary, and on the 9th of October president. In February, 1791, he was one of those who caused a law to pass against emigration, in May he voted for the union of Avignon, and afterwards declared he agreed with the constitutional committee who proposed to authorize the re-election of the members of the national assembly to the legislature; but this proposal was rejected. On the 12th of August he attacked the constitutional committee for having made the payment of an impost equal to forty days of labour a necessary qualification for an elector. After the session he became president of the criminal tribunal in the department du Nord, by which, in September, 1792, he was deputed to the national convention, whither he did not for

some time go, and when he did, found himself involved in a dilemma, on account of the papers seized in the iron bureau of the Tuileries. On the 7th of December he appeared in the tribune, and justified himself, by proving that he had never committed the crime of wishing to serve Louis the XVIth. He clearly shewed the truth of this assertion on the 17th of January, 1793, when Tronchet came to present to the assembly Reflections on the Rigour of those Resolves which condemned Louis the XVIth, and on the Violation of that Principle of Criminal Law which laid it down as a maxim that no accused persons should be condemned, unless two-thirds of the judges gave their votes against him. These observations, which seemed to make some impression, were controverted by Merlin, who insisted that "the rules mentioned by the defender could be applied only when juries were instituted, and could have nothing to do with an extraordinary tribunal, such as the convention then constituted." After so saying, he gave his vote for death. Towards the end of January he was sent on a mission to the Low Countries, and after the 31st of May dispatched to check the federalists in what was formerly Bretagne. On the 17th of September, 1793, he caused that decree concerning suspected persons to be passed, which filled the prisons of France from one end to the other with captives, and collected in them a host of victims of every party and every station. In consequence of this decree he was surnamed Merlin the Suspected; yet was he less concerned in it than Danton, who was the true instigator. He had already, on the 5th of the same month, obtained one for the organization of the revolutionary tribunal, and caused the punishment of death to be decreed against those individuals who were convicted of speculating in assignats. On the 3d of October he obtained the revocation of that law of 1791, which enacted, that when the voices were equal in a criminal tribunal, the merciful side should be deemed successful. On the 16th of December he

caused the mode of acting with regard to outlaws to be settled. He continued to labour assiduously in the committee of legislation, and remained passive in the contest on the 27th of July, 1794; but immediately after proclaimed his hostility to the terrorists. On the 1st of August he was appointed president, and in September following a member of the committee of public safety. He afterwards spoke several times against the agents of terror, particularly Carrier, and at the same time proposed vigorous proceedings against the emigrants. On the 12th of September Vadier and the Jacobins accused him of labouring to destroy the revolution, but he justified himself by a letter, which he published in the journals. On the 8th of December following he obtained the decree, which restored to the convention the 73 members who were proscribed in the time of the revolution, and a few days after he caused the same favour to be refused to the outlawed deputies. At the end of the same month he proposed, in the name of the three committees, to pass the decree of accusation against Billaud Varennes, Collot d'Herbois, Barère, and Vadier. In 1795 he continued to be the organ, and one of the chief actors of the committee of public safety; and few important resolutions were taken at this period without his participation. In January he occasioned the adoption of measures against such banished priests and emigrants as had returned to the territories of the republic. On the 28th of March he presented a new organization for the constituted authorities, desired that the constitution of 1793 should be resorted to, and was nominated one of the commissioners who were to bring forward its organic laws. In June he was sent to the department du Nord, where he checked the terrorists, and closed the popular societies. On the 24th of September he proposed to unite the Low Countries and Liege to France, about the end of the year attacked the insurgent members of the sections of Paris, and after the victory of 1795 obtained a decree for arresting the ring-

leaders, and bringing them before a military tribunal. On the 14th of November the directory appointed him minister of justice, and in 1796 minister of the police; but no sooner had he organized the latter department, than he resigned, and in April resumed the administration of justice. At the time of Lavilleheurnois' conspiracy, he caused the accused to be declared responsible to a council of war, and by a public letter urged the judges to hasten the time of giving sentence. Pastoret denounced this letter to the council for containing these lines:—"Military decrees ought to be speedy; those whom they strike should be executed without delay, immediately, on the spot." Just then Babeuf and his adherents were standing their trial at Vendôme, and Merlin cried out, "that if the royalist conspirators were not put to death, the friends of Babeuf must be suffered to escape also." He was afterwards an assistant in the events of September the 4th, 1797, and after the victory which three of the directors gained over the majority of the councils at that period, Merlin succeeded Barthelemy in the directory, of which he became one of the most powerful members. After having for some time shared the supreme command with Barras and Rewbell, the ill success of the campaign in 1799 drove them from the directory on the 18th of June that year, and he was forced to resign. Many denunciations were then made against him; he was accused of having been the efficient cause of attempts on the liberty of the press, of having destroyed almost all the journals; of having, by the law of the 22d Floreal, annulled some of the elections of 1798, &c. Finally, it was proposed in the council of 500, to accuse him of the disasters of the campaign, and even of the expedition to Egypt, which was considered (as it was said) as an exile to which the directory had condemned general Bonaparte; but Merlin justified himself in a pamphlet, which contains some curious explanations relative to those circumstances. In April, 1800, he was appointed by the consular go-

vernment deputy commissioner, and in 1802, commissioner to the tribunal of cassation. In 1804 he was nominated commander of the legion of honour, and in February, 1806, the emperor summoned him to the council; beside which he is a member of the Institute. Carnot, in his Memoirs, gives the following opinion of him:—"Merlin always pursued a revolutionary career, and never departed from his principles, never accepted a commission to pillage or slay in the departments, and always devoted to the fatigue of incessant labour, never manifested excessive ambition. He wants, perhaps, the courage and firmness necessary to a true statesman, but he has some qualities which are desirable in a minister: more remarkable for address than vigour, he succeeds in all he attempts by patience, attention, and that persevering spirit which is not character, but which frequently supplies its place."

MERLIN (ANTOINE) de Thionville, a bailiff, and a municipal officer, was deputed by the Moselle to the legislature, where he, Bazire, and Chabot, formed what was then called the correlative triumvirate, which during the whole session made it a practice daily to denounce all the ministers and placemen. In November, 1791, he objected to sending troops to the colonies, representing this measure as fatal to liberty, and at the same time dangerous to the metropolis itself, as it stood in need of soldiers to repress its foreign and domestic foes. Some days afterwards he opposed the project of granting pecuniary assistance to these same colonies, asserting that commerce would at last become fatal to France, by debasing the national spirit. "I am of opinion," said he, "that riches and freedom are incompatible. On the 29th of the same month he proposed to accuse the French princes and their agents, but this scheme was for the time rejected. In February, 1792, he voted for the sequestration of the property belonging to emigrants, and contributed to the adoption of the measure, "in order," said he, "to make those who occasion the

war pay the expenses of it." On the 28th of March he obtained a decree of accusation against M. de Castellane, bishop of Meude, who was afterwards massacred at Versailles. On the 13th of April he complained of the little care that was taken to diffuse knowledge, and proposed sending Collot d'Herbois' Almanack of Father Gérard into the country, at the expense of the state. On the 21st of April he decreed that the king, the ministers, and all who had offices in the state, should be compelled to give the third part of their revenues as a patriotic contribution. On the 23d he moved for the banishment of all nonjuring priests to America: on the 28th he occasioned a tumult in the assembly, the result of which was, his recal to order for having opposed the grant of 50,000 livres to each general for his private expenses at the beginning of the campaign; and on the 30th he stated, that since the nation was at war, the sequestration of emigrant property was insufficient, it ought to be confiscated. On the 9th of May he opposed a projected law on military discipline, and so vehemently preached up insurrection, that the assembly passed a decree to debar him from speaking. On the 13th he proposed fresh measures against the nonjuring priests: he, with Bazire and Chabot, was the most inveterate foe to the pretended Austrian committee. Larivière, the justice of peace, having had the boldness to accuse the three deputies of falsehoods concerning this matter, Merlin denounced him in his turn, and eagerly solicited a decree of accusation against him. On the 25th he denounced all the ministers at once, and on the 28th brought an accusation of having burnt all the papers of the Austrian committee against M. Laporte; but he having instantly justified himself, the accuser turned all his wrath on the Swiss soldiers, who had, as he said, hoisted the white cockade; and he ended the proceedings of the day by obtaining rewards for some of the king's constitutional guards, who had denounced their comrades. On the 1st of June he would

have renewed his charges against the ministry, but the assembly refused to hear them; and on the 4th he was again reproved for attempting to bring forward a deposition against the minister Duport du Tertre, written with his own hand, and signed by two national guards. No less unfavourable was the reception given to a new denunciation which he ventured to make against Terrier de Monciel, minister of the interior, on the 18th of July. On the 10th of August he signalized himself at the head of the enemies of the court, and was the principal person who forced Rœderer to take the king into the hall of the assembly. On the 15th he gave notice that the enemy was about to attack Thionville, and desired that Louis the XVIth, his family, and the relations of emigrants, should be held responsible for the security of those who were related to the members of the legislature, a proposal which he renewed on the 23d, pressing his colleagues to decree that the wives and children of emigrants should be ~~forthwith seized~~ as hostages; and on the 25th he offered to go at the end of the session, and serve in the corps of the tyrannicides proposed by Jean de Bry. He was then sent to the departments of Somme and Aine, to secure the success of the new revolution, and he there raised 7000 men, whom he conducted to the army of Champagne. About this time his department again elected him a member of the convention, and the minister Narbonne accused him of having been one of those deputies to whom he had himself distributed money, with a view of attaching them to the court. One day, ~~early~~ in the session, he gave notice ~~that~~ Lasource had told him the preceding evening a party was forming in the assembly to appoint a dictator, and he urged his informant to shew him the tyrant, that he might stab him in the hall. On the 1st of October he accused Louis the XVIth, whom he termed *infamous;* of having wanted to shed the people's blood in torrents; desired that he and his adherents should lose their heads on the scaffold, and that the national convention should in this

trial, act as judges and jury. In the course of the same month he pressed the assembly to give the public accuser orders to denounce the queen to the criminal tribunal. In November, when Louvet accused Robespierre, he shewed himself his most zealous defender, and to avenge him, denounced in his turn the minister Roland to the Jacobins, whom he called on to attack him. Some days afterwards, in the midst of the assembly, he declared that he reproached himself with but one thing throughout the revolution, which was, that he had not stabbed Louis the XVIth on the 10th of August. He had been led to make this profession of faith, by the disapprobation he had met with, when he proposed adding to a decree, which enacted that death should be the portion of him who should declare himself a friend to royalty, or to the power of a single person, this singular amendment, "unless it were in a primary assembly." Violent were the murmurs occasioned by this exception, and he tried to explain his meaning, which the Gironde party strove to represent as an evident proof of the tyrannical designs they imputed to Robespierre and his party. On the 11th of December he objected to allowing counsel to the king, and being some days afterwards appointed commissioner to Mayence, he wrote thence on the 6th of January, 1793, to declare that he voted for the tyrant's death. He remained in the fortress when it was besieged by the Prussians, contributed greatly to its defence with the most striking valour; headed all the sallies, and neglected nothing to gain the love of the soldiery. However, it was generally believed at that time that he received money from the king of Prussia to hasten the capitulation, and that he embezzled part of the elector's plate and effects. It is certain that he lived in great luxury during his missions, and that he afterwards bought villas and magnificent equipages, expenses which his wife's fortune of 20,000 francs could not have covered. On the 4th of August he returned to the convention, gave an account of the siege of Mayence, and ob-

tained the revocation of the decree of arrest issued against the captains who had commanded there.—Montaut had made in the mean time a violent attack on his conduct, but Barère, Chabot, and Thuriot, succeeded in justifying him, and above all, extolled his conduct on the 10th of August, when armed with a brace of pistols he had diffused terror through the palace. On the 6th of November he was appointed secretary of the convention, and on the 16th representative of the people to the army of the Vendée, whither the garrison of Mayence was just gone, and where he behaved with the courage for which he had been before applauded. On his return from this mission he warmly defended general Westermann, whom it was proposed to arrest, and reminded the assembly, as a proof of his patriotism, that on the 10th of August, 1792, he had led the phalanxes from the suburb of St. Antoine against the palace of the Tuileries. On the 8th of January, 1794, he urged the convention to declare that all the towns taken from the enemy should be dismantled, and that all which constituted the wealth of the invaded provinces, as horses, cattle, gold, silver, provisions, &c. should be transported to France. "The people will complain," cried he; "well, let them pull down their kings." On the 21st of the same month he made the convention swear to establish the republic one and indivisible, and induced all the members to be present at the festival on the anniversary of that day on which Louis the XVIth had been executed. On the 23d of February he proposed to exclude all nobles from posts in the army. In July he maintained the most complete silence during the contest which led to Robespierre's downfal, and after the victory courageously joined the conquerors. An attempt was at first made to interrupt him on the 27th, when he appeared in the tribune, but it was soon perceived that the vanquished have no friends, and that he spoke only to declaim against them. On the 1st of August he was appointed a member of the committee of ge-

neral security, and on the 17th president of the convention. On the 3d he obtained the suspension of a decree enacted the preceding day against the nobles and the priests, whom he had very lately attacked. On the 10th, when informed of Tallien's assassination, he made a speech, replete with energy, against the Jacobins, whom he declared to be the successors of Robespierre; on the 21st he renewed his attacks on them, representing them as a horde of ruffians armed against virtue and justice; openly avowed, when called on by Isore, his hatred to popular societies; declared that he would sooner perish than suffer them to prevail, and desired that seals should be affixed to the correspondence of the Jacobins. On the 13th of October he caused Lefèvre, one of the drowners at Nantes, to be seized; on the 16th he contributed greatly to the passing an edict against popular assemblies; on the 22d of the same month he objected to re-admit into the convention those who had been proscribed on the 31st of August, reproaching their partisans with uttering calumnies relative to that day. He next undertook the defence of General Danican, accused of royalism. In February, 1795, he caused new measures to be taken against the Jacobins, and spoke in favour of the army, which he declared to be the sole instrument capable of restoring peace, and consequently repairing the shattered finances. He continued to make a figure in the committees and the assembly; was associated with Pichegru on the 12th Germinal, in the defence of the convention, and afterwards again sent on a mission to the army of the Rhine; but his influence declined by degrees, and he completely lost it in the council of 500, which he joined towards the end of the year. The journalists then attacked him with no trifling degree of inveteracy, and though on the 15th of July, 1797, he had opposed the return of the priests unless they took the oaths, the Sentinel accused him on the 19th of September, of favouring the Catholic worship. Charles Duval, too, in his Freeman's Journal, denounced him as guilty of

treachery or cowardice, both at Mayence and Manheim, in 1793 and 1795; and on the 1st of October there appeared in support of this accusation a virulent address, followed by three pages filled with the signatures of the invalids who had served at Mayence. Merlin answered all these accusations like a military man, declaring "that as the editors of the Freeman's Journal could suffer nothing from contempt and ignominy, with which they were already loaded, he would take the liberty of belaying the shoulders of their dear Charles Duval, if he again made use of the liberty of the press in speaking of him." On the 4th of September, 1797, he caused Felix Lepelletier, d'Amar, and d'Antonelle, whom he termed chiefs of anarchy, to be transported: in May, 1798, he quitted the council, and obtained an appointment in the management of the general post. In the summer of 1797, after the crisis of the 30th Prairial, he was denounced to the council of 500 as a peculator, seeing he had now immense landed property, though before the revolution he had none; but this denunciation, like those against Rewbell, Schérer, Rapinat, and others, ended in nothing; and Merlin, to this day, is in the enjoyment of his wealth, in which is included the former convent of Calvary, near Paris.

END OF VOL. II.

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